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PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM

—OF—

HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CONTAINING

Full-page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County.

TOGETHER WITH

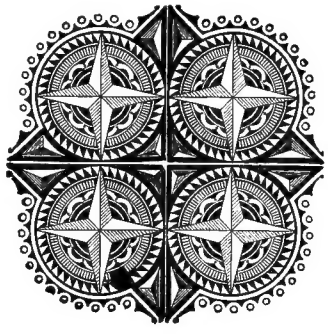
PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS, AND OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALSO CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CHICAGO:
BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.
1885.

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PREFACE

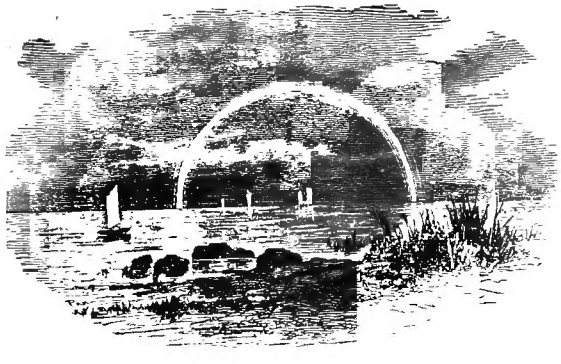
WE HAVE completed our labors in writing and compiling the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM of this county, and wish, in presenting it to our patrons, to speak briefly of the importance of local works of this nature. It is certainly the duty of the present to commemorate the past, to perpetuate the names of the pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and to relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and this solemn duty which men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In local history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this region from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the noble men, who in their vigor and prime came early to the county and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the history of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of historical matter without delay, before the settlers of the wilderness are cut down by time. Not only is it of the greatest importance to render history of pioneer times full and accurate, but it is also essential that the history of the county, from its settlement to the present day, should be treated through its various phases, so that a record, complete and impartial, may be handed down to the future. The present the age of progress, is reviewed, standing out in bold relief over the quiet, unostentatious olden times; it is a brilliant record, which is destined to live in the future; the good works of men, their magnificent enterprises, their lives, whether commercial or military, do not sink into oblivion, but, on the contrary, grow brighter with age, and contribute to build up a record which carries with it precedents and principles that will be advanced and observed when the acts of soulless men will be forgotten and their very names hidden in obscurity.

In the preparation of the personal sketches contained in this volume, unusual care and pains were taken to have them accurate, even in the smallest detail. Indeed, nothing was passed lightly over or treated indifferently; and we flatter ourselves that it is one of the most accurate works of its nature ever published.

As one of the most interesting features of this work, we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. It has been our aim to have the prominent men of to-day, as well as the pioneers, represented in this department; and we congratulate ourselves on the uniformly high character of the gentlemen whose portraits we present. They are in the strictest sense representative men, and are selected from all the callings and professions worthy to be given. There are others, it is true, who claim equal prominence with those given; but of course it was impossible for us to give portraits of all the leading men and pioneers of the county. We are under great obligation to many of the noble and generous people of this county for kindly and material assistance in the preparation of this ALBUM.

CHICAGO, *December, 1885.*

CHAPMAN BROTHERS.



PORTRAITS

AND

BIOGRAPHIES

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS,

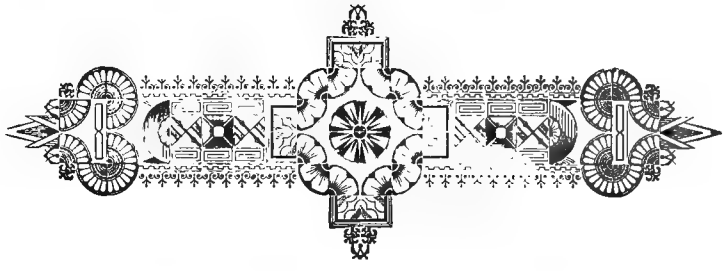
AND OF THE

PRESIDENTS

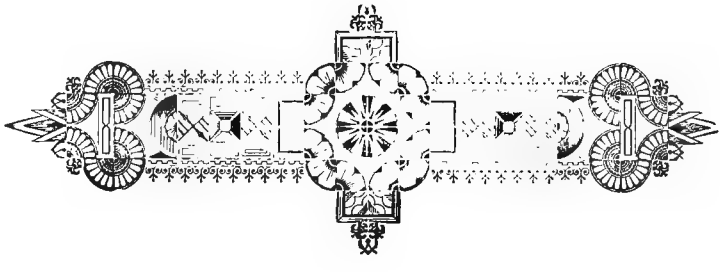
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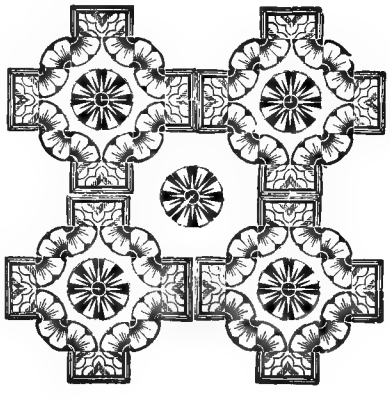
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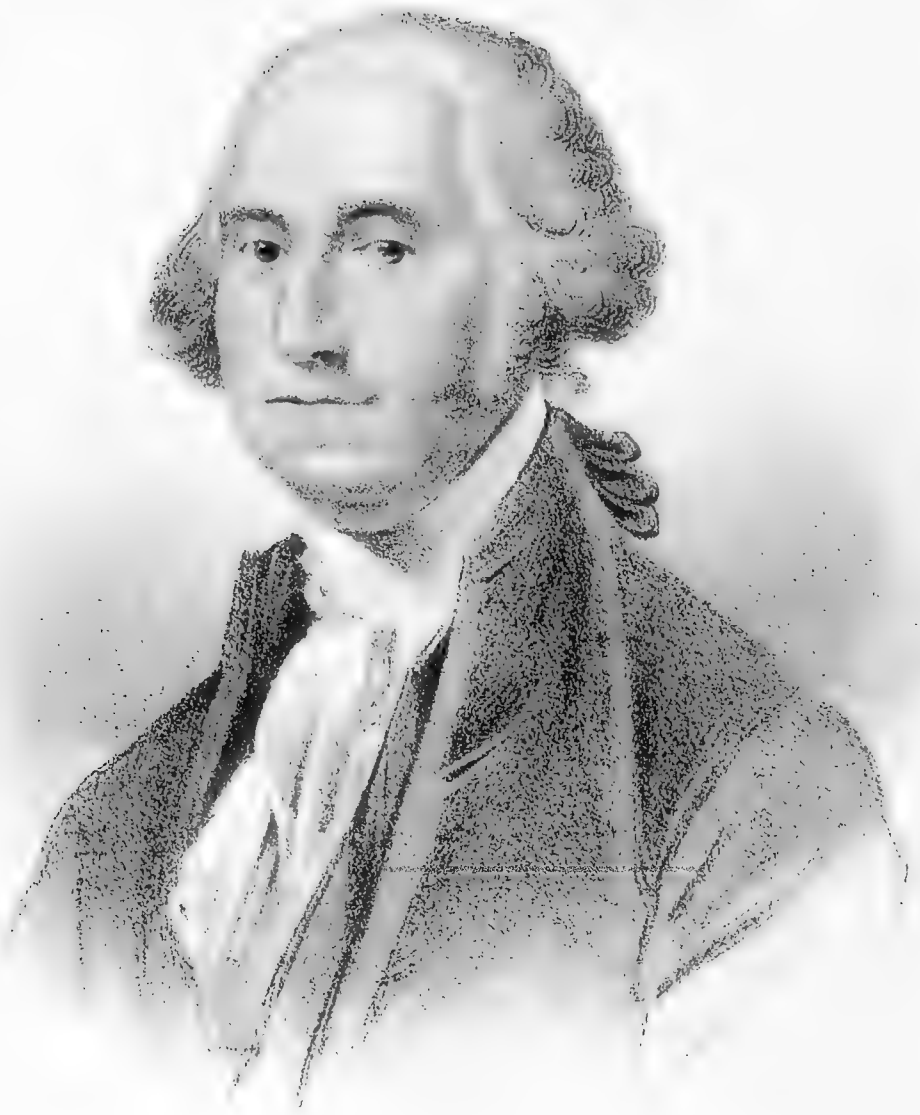
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1885.



PRESIDENTS.







G. Washington.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective. Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army to to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiraton of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusally tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.



John Adams

JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvanistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Leglislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows,

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Bemjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britian, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposels. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustiious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhored the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson,



Th. Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon, became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that

man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, soverign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second adminstration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation,—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



James Madison

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gun-deck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as me ditator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.



James Monroe

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britian, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Leglislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good,

he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's adminstration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.



J. Q. Adams

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompained his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of enobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence, in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britian. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endownd with that beauty and those accomplishment which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast. seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination: but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth;*" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content.*" These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange, and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philedelphia, where Congress then held its

sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's adminstration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britian commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comrfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayettesville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March. 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample suply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warrios were killed A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terriffic slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man.



M Van Buren

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing ruputation led him, after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's adminstration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect ot the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.



W. H. Harrison

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from President Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his adminstration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About

the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnese tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accourtrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompained by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

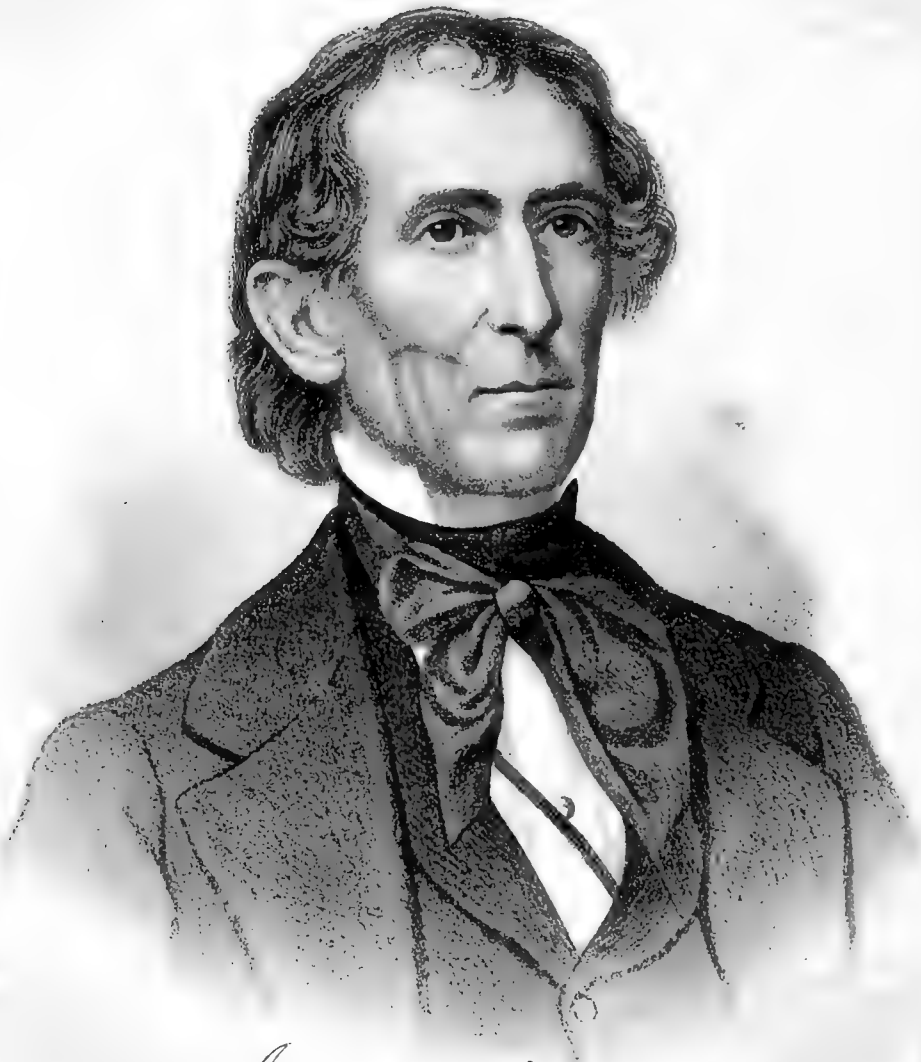
He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.



John Tyler

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote or his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus canstantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic

party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occured. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He reccommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. . Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratie candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State-rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



James K. Polk

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and

courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

'To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.



Zachary Taylor

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no immagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

tellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rogue. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready.'

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy, expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:—"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."



Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small villiage, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate; and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-Peesident. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmcre's adminstration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo. N. Y., March 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the facinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associatad.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the

three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precariuos state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

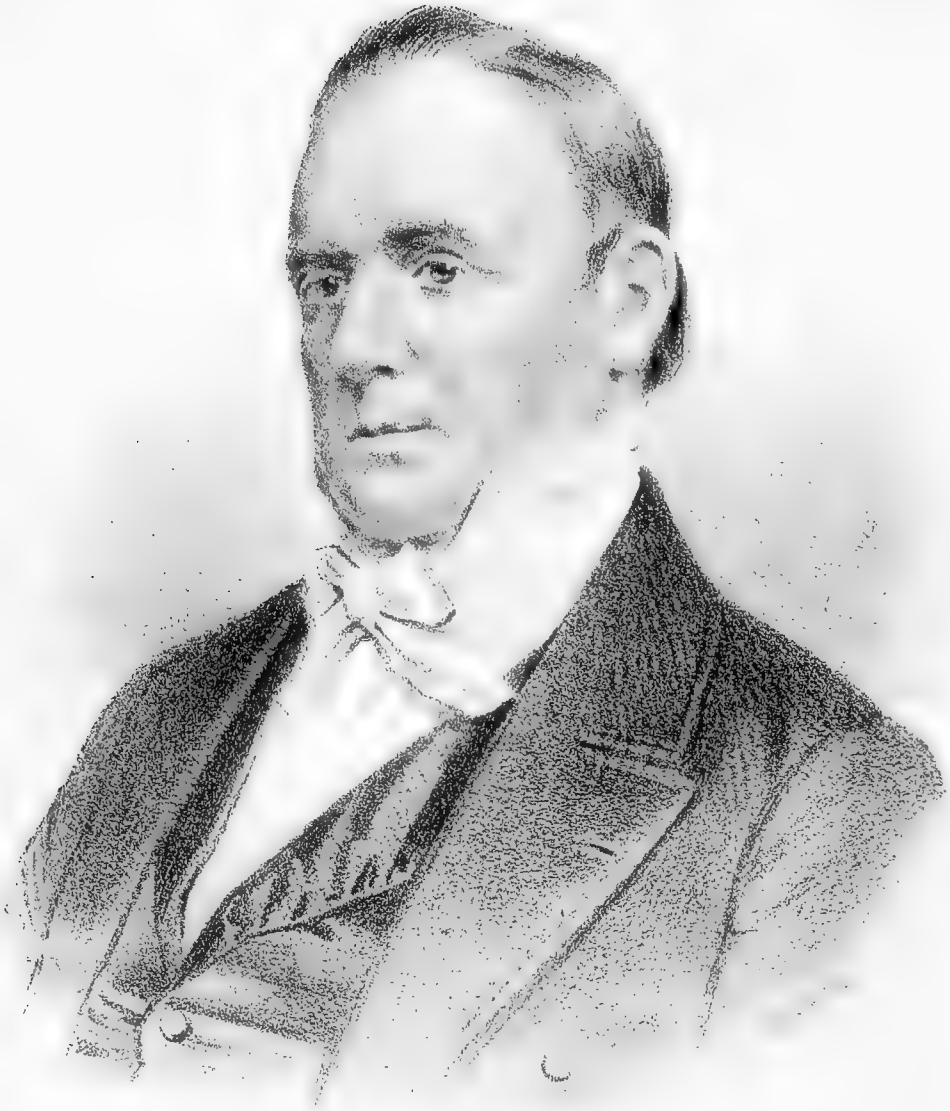
On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladened by his material bounty.



James Buchanan

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers enabled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repri-

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.



A. Lincoln.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a log-cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-

ture his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem, His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Fords' Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindliness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.



Andrew Johnson

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life while herorically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abil-

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

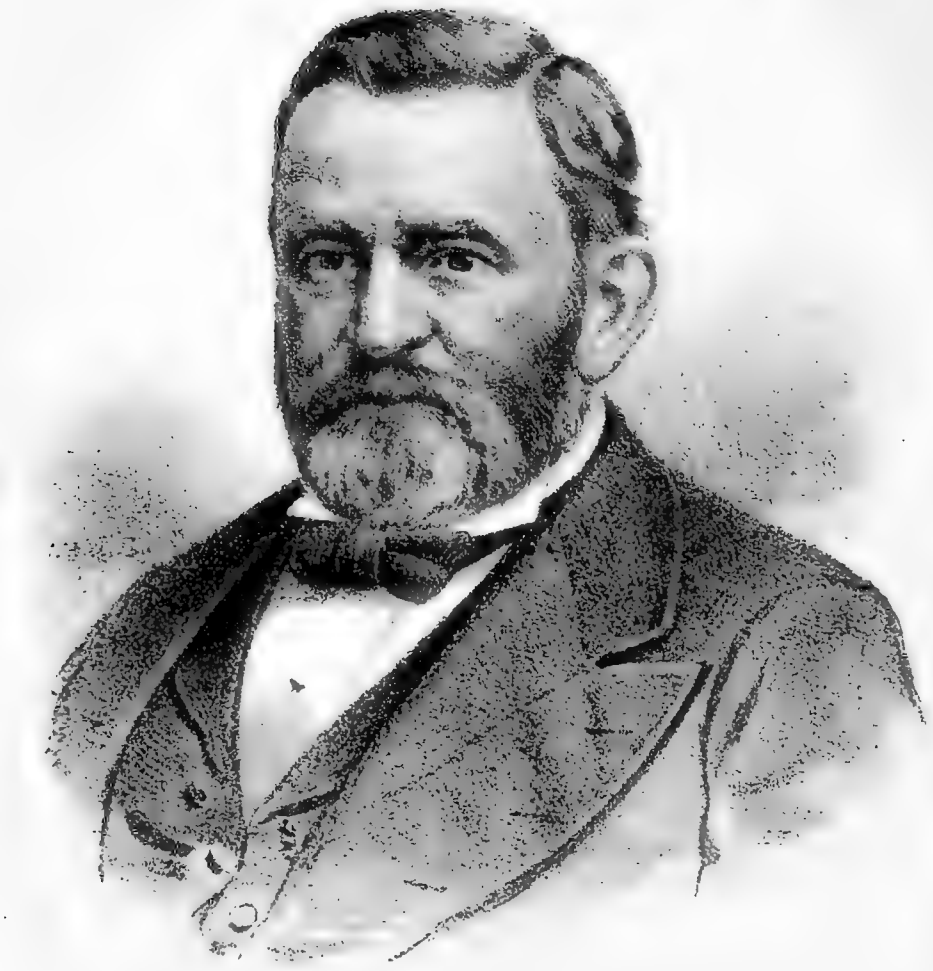
Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennesee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Geenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.



U. S. Grant

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety.

From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—"Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and tactical measures put the Union army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States. It is not too much to say that his modest, courteous, and dignified demeanor in the presence of the most distinguished men in the different nations in the world, reflected honor upon the Republic which he so long and so faithfully served. The country felt a great pride in his reception. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1879, the city authorities gave him a fine reception. After lingering in the Golden State for a while, he began his tour through the States, which extended North and South, everywhere marked by great acclamation and splendid ovations.



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best famlies of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marrage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chilicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was in augurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Diciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'"

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunel of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U. S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world" Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J, on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.



C. A. Arthur

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with $500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Conor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of $500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized nations were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.



Grover Cleveland

S. Grover Cleveland.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid $50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive $100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

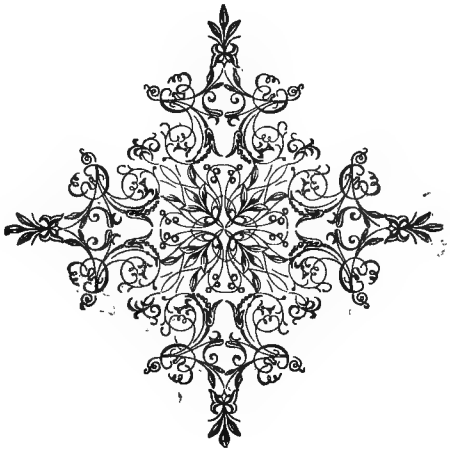
But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his

calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at $50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of $3 or $4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat—he had none—yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York *Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.





GOVERNORS.





Shadrach Bond

SHADRACH BOND.

SHADRACH BOND, the first Governor of Illinois after its organization as a State, serving from 1818 to 1822, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in the year 1773, and was raised a farmer on his father's plantation, receiving only a plain English education. He emigrated to this State in 1794, when it was a part of the "Northwest Territory," continuing in the vocation in which he had been brought up in his native State, in the "New Design," near Eagle Creek, in what is now Monroe County. He served several terms as a member of the General Assembly of Indiana Territory, after it was organized as such, and in 1812–14 he was a Delegate to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses, taking his seat Dec. 3, 1812, and serving until Oct. 3, 1814. These were the times, the reader will recollect, when this Government had its last struggle with Great Britain. The year 1812 is also noted in the history of this State as that in which the first Territorial Legislature was held. It convened at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, and adjourned Dec. 26, following.

While serving as Delegate to Congress, Mr. Bond was instrumental in procuring the right of pre-emption on the public domain. On the expiration of his term at Washington he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia, then the capital of the Territory. In company with John G. Comyges, Thomas H. Harris, Charles Slade, Michael Jones, Warren Brown, Edward Humphries and Charles W. Hunter, he became a proprietor of the site of the initial city of Cairo, which they hoped, from its favorable location at the junction of the two great rivers near the center of the Great West, would rapidly develop into a metropolis. To aid the enterprise, they obtained a special charter from the Legislature, incorporating both the City and the Bank of Cairo.

In 1818 Mr. Bond was elected the first Governor of the State of Illinois, being inaugurated Oct. 6, that year, which was several weeks before Illinois was actually admitted. The facts are these: In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature sent a petition to Congress for the admission of Illinois as a State, Nathaniel Pope being then Delegate. The petition was granted, fixing the northern line of the State on the latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan; but the bill was afterward so amended as to extend this line to its present latitude. In July a convention was called at Kaskaskia to draft a constitution, which, however, was not submitted to the people. By its provisions, supreme judges, prosecuting attorneys, county and circuit judges, recorders and justices of the peace were all to be appointed by the Governor or elected by the Legislature. This constitution was accepted by Congress Dec. 30. At that time Illinois comprised but eleven counties, namely, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Jackson, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington and Franklin, the northern portion of the State being mainly in Madison County. Thus it appears that Mr. Bond was honored by the naming of a

county before he was elected Governor. The present county of Bond is of small limitations, about 60 to 80 miles south of Springfield. For Lieutenant Governor the people chose Pierre Menard, a prominent and worthy Frenchman, after whom a county in this State is named. In this election there were no opposition candidates, as the popularity of these men had made their promotion to the chief offices of the State, even before the constitution was drafted, a foregone conclusion.

The principal points that excited the people in reference to political issues at this period were local or "internal improvements," as they were called, State banks, location of the capital, slavery and the personal characteristics of the proposed candidates. Mr. Bond represented the "Convention party," for introducing slavery into the State, supported by Elias Kent Kane, his Secretary of State, and John McLean, while Nathaniel Pope and John P. Cook led the anti-slavery element. The people, however, did not become very much excited over this issue until 1820, when the famous Missouri Compromise was adopted by Congress, limiting slavery to the south of the parallel of 36° 30′ except in Missouri. While this measure settled the great slavery controversy, so far as the average public sentiment was temporarily concerned, until 1854, when it was repealed under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, the issue as considered locally in this State was not decided until 1824, after a most furious campaign. (See sketch of Gov. Coles.) The ticket of 1818 was a compromise one, Bond representing (moderately) the pro-slavery sentiment and Menard the anti-slavery.

An awkward element in the State government under Gov. Bond's administration, was the imperfection of the State constitution. The Convention wished to have Elijah C. Berry for the first Auditor of Public Accounts, but, as it was believed that the new Governor would not appoint him to the office, the Convention declared in a schedule that "an auditor of public accounts, an attorney general and such other officers of the State as may be necessary, may be appointed by the General Assembly." The Constitution, as it stood, vested a very large appointing power in the Governor; but for the purpose of getting one man into office, a total change was made, and the power vested in the Legislature. Of this provision the Legislature took advantage, and declared that State's attorneys, canal commissioners, bank directors, etc., were all "officers of the State" and must therefore be appointed by itself independently of the Governor.

During Gov. Bond's administration a general law was passed for the incorporation of academies and towns, and one authorizing lotteries. The session of 1822 authorized the Governor to appoint commissioners, to act in conjunction with like commissioners appointed by the State of Indiana, to report on the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of the Wabash River; also inland navigation generally. Many improvements were recommended, some of which have been feebly worked at even till the present day, those along the Wabash being of no value. Also, during Gov. Bond's term of office, the capital of the State was removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia. In 1820 a law was passed by Congress authorizing this State to open a canal through the public lands. The State appointed commissioners to explore the route and prepare the necessary surveys and estimates, preparatory to its execution; but, being unable out of its own resources to defray the expenses of the undertaking, it was abandoned until some time after Congress made the grant of land for the purpose of its construction.

On the whole, Gov. Bond's administration was fairly good, not being open to severe criticism from any party. In 1824, two years after the expiration of his term of office, he was brought out as a candidate for Congress against the formidable John P. Cook, but received only 4,374 votes to 7,460 for the latter. Gov. Bond was no orator, but had made many fast friends by a judicious bestowment of his gubernatorial patronage, and these worked zealously for him in the campaign.

In 1827 ex-Gov. Bond was appointed by the Legislature, with Wm. P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne, as Commissioners to locate a site for a penitentiary on the Mississippi at or near Alton.

Mr. Bond was of a benevolent and convivial disposition, a man of shrewd observation and clear appreciation of events. His person was erect, standing six feet in height, and after middle life became portly, weighing 200 pounds. His features were strongly masculine, complexion dark, hair jet and eyes hazel; was a favorite with the ladies. He died April 11, 1830, in peace and contentment.



Edward Coles

Edward Coles.

EDWARD COLES, second Governor of Illinois, 1823–6, was born Dec. 15, 1786, in Albemarle Co., Va., on the old family estate called "Enniscorthy," on the Green Mountain. His father, John Coles, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Having been fitted for college by private tutors, he was sent to Hampden Sidney, where he remained until the autumn of 1805, when he was removed to William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va. This college he left in the summer of 1807, a short time before the final and graduating examination. Among his classmates were Lieut. Gen. Scott, President John Tyler, Wm. S. Archer, United States Senator from Virginia, and Justice Baldwin, of the United States Supreme Court. The President of the latter college, Bishop Madison, was a cousin of President James Madison, and that circumstance was the occasion of Mr. Coles becoming personally acquainted with the President and receiving a position as his private secretary, 1809–15.

The family of Coles was a prominent one in Virginia, and their mansion was the seat of the old-fashioned Virginian hospitality. It was visited by such notables as Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the Randolphs, Tazewell, Wirt, etc. At the age of 23, young Coles found himself heir to a plantation and a considerable number of slaves. Ever since his earlier college days his attention had been drawn to the question of slavery. He read everything on the subject that came in his way, and listened to lectures on the rights of man. The more he reflected upon the subject, the more impossible was it for him to reconcile the immortal declaration "that all men are born free and equal" with the practice of slave-holding. He resolved, therefore, to free his slaves the first opportunity, and even remove his residence to a free State. One reason which determined him to accept the appointment as private secretary to Mr. Madison was because he believed that through the acquaintances he could make at Washington he could better determine in what part of the non-slaveholding portion of the Union he would prefer to settle.

The relations between Mr. Coles and President Madison, as well as Jefferson and other distinguished men, were of a very friendly character, arising from the similarity of their views on the question of slavery and their sympathy for each other in holding doctrines so much at variance with the prevailing sentiment in their own State.

In 1857, he resigned his secretaryship and spent a portion of the following autumn in exploring the Northwest Territory, for the purpose of finding a location and purchasing lands on which to settle his negroes. He traveled with a horse and buggy, with an extra man and horse for emergencies, through many parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, determining finally to settle in Illinois. At this time, however, a misunderstanding arose between our Government and Russia, and Mr. Coles was selected to repair to St. Petersburg on a special mission, bearing important papers concerning the matter at issue. The result was a conviction of the Emperor (Alex-

ander) of the error committed by his minister at Washington, and the consequent withdrawal of the the latter from the post. On his return, Mr. Coles visited other parts of Europe, especially Paris, where he was introduced to Gen. Lafayette.

In the spring of 1819, he removed with all his negroes from Virginia to Edwardsville, Ill., with the intention of giving them their liberty. He did not make known to them his intention until one beautiful morning in April, as they were descending the Ohio River. He lashed all the boats together and called all the negroes on deck and made them a short address, concluding his remarks by so expressing himself that by a turn of a sentence he proclaimed in the shortest and fullest manner that they were no longer slaves, but free as he was and were at liberty to proceed with him or go ashore at their pleasure. A description of the effect upon the negroes is best described in his own language:

"The effect upon them was electrical. They stared at me and then at each other, as if doubting the accuracy or reality of what they heard. In breathless silence they stood before me, unable to utter a word, but with countenances beaming with expression which no words could convey, and which no language can describe. As they began to see the truth of what they had heard, and realize their situation, there came on a kind of hysterical, giggling laugh. After a pause of intense and unutterable emotion, bathed in tears, and with tremulous voices, they gave vent to their gratitude and implored the blessing of God on me."

Before landing he gave them a general certificate of freedom, and afterward conformed more particularly with the law of this State requiring that each individual should have a certificate. This act of Mr. Coles, all the more noble and heroic considering the overwhelming pro-slavery influences surrounding him, has challenged the admiration of every philanthropist of modern times.

March 5, 1819, President Monroe appointed Mr. Coles Registrar of the Land Office at Edwardsville, at that time one of the principal land offices in the State. While acting in this capacity and gaining many friends by his politeness and general intelligence, the greatest struggle that ever occurred in Illinois on the slavery question culminated in the furious contest characterizing the campaigns and elections of 1822–4. In the summer of 1823, when a new Governor was to be elected to succeed Mr. Bond, the pro-slavery element divided into factions, putting forward for the executive office Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice of the State, Thomas C. Browne and Gen. James B. Moore, of the State Militia. The anti-slavery element united upon Mr. Coles, and, after one of the most bitter campaigns, succeeded in electing him as Governor. His plurality over Judge Phillips was only 59 in a total vote of over 8,000. The Lieutenant Governor was elected by the slavery men. Mr. Coles' inauguration speech was marked by calmness, deliberation and such a wise expression of appropriate suggestions as to elicit the sanction of all judicious politicians. But he compromised not with evil. In his message to the Legislature, the seat of Government being then at Vandalia, he strongly urged the abrogation of the modified form of slavery which then existed in this State, contrary to the Ordinance of 1787. His position on this subject seems the more remarkable, when it is considered that he was a minority Governor, the population of Illinois being at that time almost exclusively from slave-holding States and by a large majority in favor of the perpetuation of that old relic of barbarism. The Legislature itself was, of course, a reflex of the popular sentiment, and a majority of them were led on by fiery men in denunciations of the conscientious Governor, and in curses loud and deep upon him and all his friends. Some of the public men, indeed, went so far as to head a sort of mob, or "shiveree" party, who visited the residence of the Governor and others at Vandalia and yelled and groaned and spat fire.

The Constitution, not establishing or permitting slavery in this State, was thought therefore to be defective by the slavery politicians, and they desired a State Convention to be elected, to devise and submit a new Constitution; and the dominant politics of the day was "Convention" and "anti-Convention." Both parties issued addresses to the people, Gov. Coles himself being the author of the address published by the latter party. This address revealed the schemes of the conspirators in a masterly manner. It is difficult for us at this distant day to estimate the critical and extremely delicate situation in which the Governor was placed at that time.

Our hero maintained himself honorably and with supreme dignity throughout his administration, and in his honor a county in this State is named. He was truly a great man, and those who lived in this State during his sojourn here, like those who live at the base of the mountain, were too near to see and recognize the greatness that overshadowed them.

Mr. Coles was married Nov. 28, 1833, by Bishop De Lancey, to Miss Sally Logan Roberts, a daughter of Hugh Roberts, a descendant of Welsh ancestry, who came to this country with Wm. Penn in 1682.

After the expiration of his term of service, Gov. Coles continued his residence in Edwardsville, superintending his farm in the vicinity. He was fond of agriculture, and was the founder of the first agricultural society in the State. On account of ill health, however, and having no family to tie him down, he spent much of his time in Eastern cities. About 1832 he changed his residence to Philadelphia, where he died July 7, 1868, and is buried at Woodland, near that city.



Norman Edwards

Ninian Edwards.

NINIAN EDWARDS, Governor from 1827 to 1830, was a son of Benjamin Edwards, and was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, in March, 1775. His domestic training was well fitted to give his mind strength, firmness and honorable principles, and a good foundation was laid for the elevated character to which he afterwards attained. His parents were Baptists, and very strict in their moral principles. His education in early youth was in company with and partly under the tuition of Hon. Wm. Wirt, whom his father patronized, and who was more than two years older. An intimacy was thus formed between them which was lasting for life. He was further educated at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. He next commenced the study of law, but before completing his course he moved to Nelson County, Ky., to open a farm for his father and to purchase homes and locate lands for his brothers and sisters. Here he fell in the company of dissolute companions, and for several years led the life of a spendthrift. He was, however, elected to the Legislature of Kentucky as the Representative of Nelson County before he was 21 years of age, and was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

In 1798 he was licensed to practice law, and the following year was admitted to the Courts of Tennessee. About this time he left Nelson County for Russellville, in Logan County, broke away from his dissolute companions, commenced a reformation and devoted himself to severe and laborious study. He then began to rise rapidly in his profession, and soon became an eminent lawyer, and inside of four years he filled in succession the offices of Presiding Judge of the General Court, Circuit Judge, fourth Judge of the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the State, —all before he was 32 years of age! In addition, in 1802, he received a commission as Major of a battalion of Kentucky militia, and in 1804 was chosen a Presidential Elector, on the Jefferson and Clinton ticket. In 1806 he was a candidate for Congress, but withdrew on being promoted to the Court of Appeals.

Illinois was organized as a separate Territory in the spring of 1809, when Mr. Edwards, then Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, received from President Madison the appointment as Governor of the new Territory, his commission bearing date April 24, 1809. Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia in June, and on the 11th of that month took the oath of office. At the same time he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Saline, this Government interest then developing into considerable proportions in Southern Illinois. Although during the first three years of his administration he had the power to make new counties and appoint all the officers, yet he always allowed the people of each county, by an informal

vote, to select their own officers, both civil and military. The noted John J. Crittenden, afterward United States Senator from Kentucky, was appointed by Gev. Edwards to the office of Attorney General of the Territory, which office was accepted for a short time only.

The Indians in 1810 committing sundry depredations in the Territory, crossing the Mississippi from the Territory of Louisiana, a long correspondence followed between the respective Governors concerning the remedies, which ended in a council with the savages at Peoria in 1812, and a fresh interpretation of the treaties. Peoria was depopulated by these depredations, and was not re-settled for many years afterward.

As Gov. Edwards' term of office expired by law in 1812, he was re-appointed for another term of three years, and again in 1815 for a third term, serving until the organization of the State in the fall of 1818 and the inauguration of Gov. Bond. At this time ex-Gov. Edwards was sent to the United States Senate, his colleague being Jesse B. Thomas. As Senator, Mr. Edwards took a conspicuous part, and acquitted himself honorably in all the measures that came up in that body, being well posted, an able debater and a conscientious statesman. He thought seriously of resigning this situation in 1821, but was persuaded by his old friend, Wm. Wirt, and others to continue in office, which he did to the end of the term.

He was then appointed Minister to Mexico by President Monroe. About this time, it appears that Mr. Edwards saw suspicious signs in the conduct of Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and an ambitious candidate for the Presidency, and being implicated by the latter in some of his statements, he resigned his Mexican mission in order fully to investigate the charges. The result was the exculpation of Mr. Edwards.

Pro-slavery regulations, often termed "Black Laws," disgraced the statute books of both the Territory and the State of Illinois during the whole of his career in this commonwealth, and Mr. Edwards always maintained the doctrines of freedom, and was an important actor in the great struggle which ended in a victory for his party in 1824.

In 1826-7 the Winnebago and other Indians committed some depredations in the northern part of the State, and the white settlers, who desired the lands and wished to exasperate the savages into an evacuation of the country, magnified the misdemeanors of the aborigines and thereby produced a hostility between the races so great as to precipitate a little war, known in history as the "Winnebago War." A few chases and skirmishes were had, when Gen. Atkinson succeeded in capturing Red Bird, the Indian chief, and putting him to death, thus ending the contest, at least until the troubles commenced which ended in the "Black Hawk War" of 1832. In the interpretation of treaties and execution of their provisions Gov. Edwards had much vexatious work to do. The Indians kept themselves generally within the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory, and its Governor, Lewis Cass, was at a point so remote that ready correspondence with him was difficult or impossible. Gov. Edwards' administration, however, in regard to the protection of the Illinois frontier, seems to have been very efficient and satisfactory.

For a considerable portion of his time after his removal to Illinois, Gov. Edwards resided upon his farm near Kaskaskia, which he had well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep from Kentucky, also with fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. He established saw and grist-mills, and engaged extensively in mercantile business, having no less than eight or ten stores in this State and Missouri. Notwithstanding the arduous duties of his office, he nearly always purchased the goods himself with which to supply the stores. Although not a regular practitioner of medicine, he studied the healing art to a considerable extent, and took great pleasure in prescribing for, and taking care of, the sick, generally without charge. He was also liberal to the poor, several widows and ministers of the gospel becoming indebted to him even for their homes.

He married Miss Elvira Lane, of Maryland, in 1803, and they became the affectionate parents of several children, one of whom, especially, is well known to the people of the "Prairie State," namely, Ninian Wirt Edwards, once the Superintendent of Public Instruction and still a resident of Springfield. Gov. Edwards resided at and in the vicinity of Kaskaskia from 1809 to 1818; in Edwardsville (named after him) from that time to 1824; and from the latter date at Belleville, St. Clair County, until his death, July 20, 1833, of Asiatic cholera. Edwards County is also named in his honor.



John Reynolds

John Reynolds.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Governor 1831–4, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 26, 1788. His father, Robert Reynolds and his mother, *nee* Margaret Moore, were both natives of Ireland, from which country they emigrated to the United States in 1785, landing at Philadelphia. The senior Reynolds entertained an undying hostility to the British Government. When the subject of this sketch was about six months old, his parents emigrated with him to Tennessee, where many of their relatives had already located, at the base of the Copper Ridge Mountain, about 14 miles northeast of the present city of Knoxville. There they were exposed to Indian depredations, and were much molested by them. In 1794 they moved into the interior of the State. They were poor, and brought up their children to habits of manual industry.

In 1800 the family removed to Kaskaskia, Ill., with eight horses and two wagons, encountering many hardships on the way. Here young Reynolds passed the most of his childhood, while his character began to develop, the most prominent traits of which were ambition and energy. He also adopted the principle and practice of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. In 1807 the family made another removal, this time to the "Goshen Settlement," at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville.

On arriving at his 20th year, Mr. Reynolds, seeing that he must look about for his own livelihood and not yet having determined what calling to pursue, concluded first to attend college, and he accordingly went to such an institution of learning, near Knoxville, Tenn., where he had relatives. Imagine his diffidence, when, after passing the first 20 years of his life without ever having seen a carpet, a papered wall or a Windsor chair, and never having lived in a shingle-roofed house, he suddenly ushered himself into the society of the wealthy in the vicinity of Knoxville! He attended college nearly two years, going through the principal Latin authors; but it seems that he, like the rest of the world in modern times, had but very little use for his Latin in after life. He always failed, indeed, to exhibit any good degree of literary discipline. He commenced the study of law in Knoxville, but a pulmonary trouble came on and compelled him to change his mode of life. Accordingly he returned home and recuperated, and in 1812 resumed his college and law studies at Knoxville. In the fall of 1812 he was admitted to the Bar at Kaskaskia. About this time he also learned the French language, which he practiced with pleasure in conversation with his family for many years. He regarded this language as being superior to all others for social intercourse.

From his services in the West, in the war of 1812, he obtained the sobriquet of the "Old Ranger." He was Orderly Sergeant, then Judge Advocate.

Mr. Reynolds opened his first law office in the winter and spring of 1814, in the French village of Cahokia, then the capital of St. Clair County.

In the fall of 1818 he was elected an Associate Justice upon the Supreme Bench by the General Assembly. In 1825 he entered more earnestly than ever into the practice of law, and the very next year was elected a member of the Legislature, where he acted independently of all cliques and private interests. In 1828 the Whigs and Democrats were for the first time distinctively organized as such in Illinois, and the usual party bitterness grew up and raged on all sides, while Mr. Reynolds preserved a judicial calmness and moderation. The real animus of the campaign was "Jackson" and "anti-Jackson," the former party carrying the State.

In August, 1830, Mr. Reynolds was elected Governor, amid great excitement. Installed in office, he did all within his power to advance the cause of education, internal improvements, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the harbor at Chicago, settling the country, etc.; also recommended the winding up of the State Bank, as its affairs had become dangerously complicated. In his national politics, he was a moderate supporter of General Jackson. But the most celebrated event of his gubernatorial administration was the Black Hawk War, which occurred in 1832. He called out the militia and prosecuted the contest with commendable diligence, appearing in person on the battle-grounds during the most critical periods. He was recognized by the President as Major-General, and authorized by him to make treaties with the Indians. By the assistance of the general Government the war was terminated without much bloodshed, but after many serious fights. This war, as well as everything else, was materially retarded by the occurrence of Asiatic cholera in the West. This was its first appearance here, and was the next event in prominence during Gov. Reynolds' term.

South Carolina nullification coming up at this time, it was heartily condemned by both President Jackson and Gov. Reynolds, who took precisely the same grounds as the Unionists in the last war.

On the termination of his gubernatorial term in 1834, Gov. Reynolds was elected a Member of Congress, still considering himself a backwoodsman, as he had scarcely been outside of the State since he became of age, and had spent nearly all his youthful days in the wildest region of the frontier. His first move in Congress was to adopt a resolution that in all elections made by the House for officers the votes should be given *viva voce*, each member in his place naming aloud the person for whom he votes. This created considerable heated discussion, but was essentially adopted, and remained the controlling principle for many years. The ex-Governor was scarcely absent from his seat a single day, during eight sessions of Congress, covering a period of seven years, and he never vacillated in a party vote; but he failed to get the Democratic party to foster his "National Road" scheme. He says, in "My Own Times" (a large autobiography he published), that it was only by rigid economy that he avoided insolvency while in Washington. During his sojourn in that city he was married, to a lady of the place.

In 1837, while out of Congress, and in company with a few others, he built the first railroad in the Mississippi Valley, namely, one about six miles long, leading from his coal mine in the Mississippi bluff to the bank of the river opposite St. Louis. Having not the means to purchase a locomotive, they operated it by horse-power. The next spring, however, the company sold out, at great sacrifice.

In 1839 the ex-Governor was appointed one of the Canal Commissioners, and authorized to borrow money to prosecute the enterprise. Accordingly, he repaired to Philadelphia and succeeding in obtaining a million dollars, which, however, was only a fourth of what was wanted. The same year he and his wife made at our of Europe. This year, also, Mr. Reynolds had the rather awkward little responsibility of introducing to President Van Buren the noted Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, as a "Latter-Day Saint!"

In 1846 Gov. Reynolds was elected a member of the Legislature from St. Clair County, more particularly for the purpose of obtaining a feasible charter for a macadamized road from Belleville to St. Louis, a distance of nearly 14 miles. This was immediately built, and was the first road of the kind in the State. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1852, when he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1860, aged and infirm, he attended the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., as an anti-Douglas Delegate, where he received more attention from the Southern Delegates than any other member. He supported Breckenridge for the Presidency. After the October elections foreshadowed the success of Lincoln, he published an address urging the Democrats to rally to the support of Douglas. Immediately preceding and during the late war, his correspondence evinced a clear sympathy for the Southern secession, and about the first of March, 1861, he urged upon the Buchanan officials the seizure of the treasure and arms in the custom-house and arsenal at St. Louis. Mr. Reynolds was a rather talkative man, and apt in all the Western phrases and catchwords that ever gained currency, besides many cunning and odd ones of his own manufacture.

He was married twice, but had no children. He died in Belleville, in May, 1865, just after the close of the war.


Wm Lee D Ewing

Wm. L. D. Ewing.

WILLIAM LEE D. EWING, Governor of Illinois Nov. 3 to 17, 1834, was a native of Kentucky, and probably of Scotch ancestry. He had a fine education, was a gentleman of polished manners and refined sentiment. In 1830 John Reynolds was elected Governor of the State, and Zadok Casey Lieutenant Governor, and for the principal events that followed, and the characteristics of the times, see sketch of Gov. Reynolds. The first we see in history concerning Mr. Ewing, informs us that he was a Receiver of Public Moneys at Vandalia soon after the organization of this State, and that the public moneys in his hands were deposited in various banks, as they are usually at the present day. In 1823 the State Bank was robbed, by which disaster Mr. Ewing lost a thousand-dollar deposit.

The subject of this sketch had a commission as Colonel in the Black Hawk War, and in emergencies he acted also as Major. In the summer of 1832, when it was rumored among the whites that Black Hawk and his men had encamped somewhere on Rock River, Gen. Henry was sent on a tour of reconnoisance, and with orders to drive the Indians from the State. After some opposition from his subordinate officers, Henry resolved to proceed up Rock River in search of the enemy. On the 19th of July, early in the morning, five baggage wagons, camp equipage and all heavy and cumbersome articles were piled up and left, so that the army might make speedy and forced marches. For some miles the travel was exceedingly bad, crossing swamps and the worst thickets; but the large, fresh trail gave life and animation to the Americans. Gen. Dodge and Col. Ewing were both acting as Majors, and composed the "spy corps" or vanguard of the army. It is supposed the army marched nearly 50 miles this day, and the Indian trail they followed became fresher, and was strewed with much property and trinkets of the red-skins that they had lost or thrown away to hasten their march. During the following night there was a terrific thunder-storm, and the soldiery, with all their appurtenances, were thoroughly drenched.

On approaching nearer the Indians the next day. Gen. Dodge and Major Ewing, each commanding a battalion of men, were placed in front to bring on the battle, but the savages were not overtaken this day Forced marches were continued until they reached. Wisconsin River, where a veritable battle ensued, resulting in the death of about 68 of Black Hawk's men. The next day they continued the chase, and as soon as he discovered the trail of the Indians leading toward the Mississippi, Maj. Ewing formed his battalion in order of battle and awaited the order of Gen. Henry. The latter soon appeared on the ground and ordered a charge, which directly resulted in chasing the red warriors across the great river. Maj. Ewing and his command proved particularly efficient in war, as it seems they were the chief actors in driving the main body of the Sacs and Foxes, in-

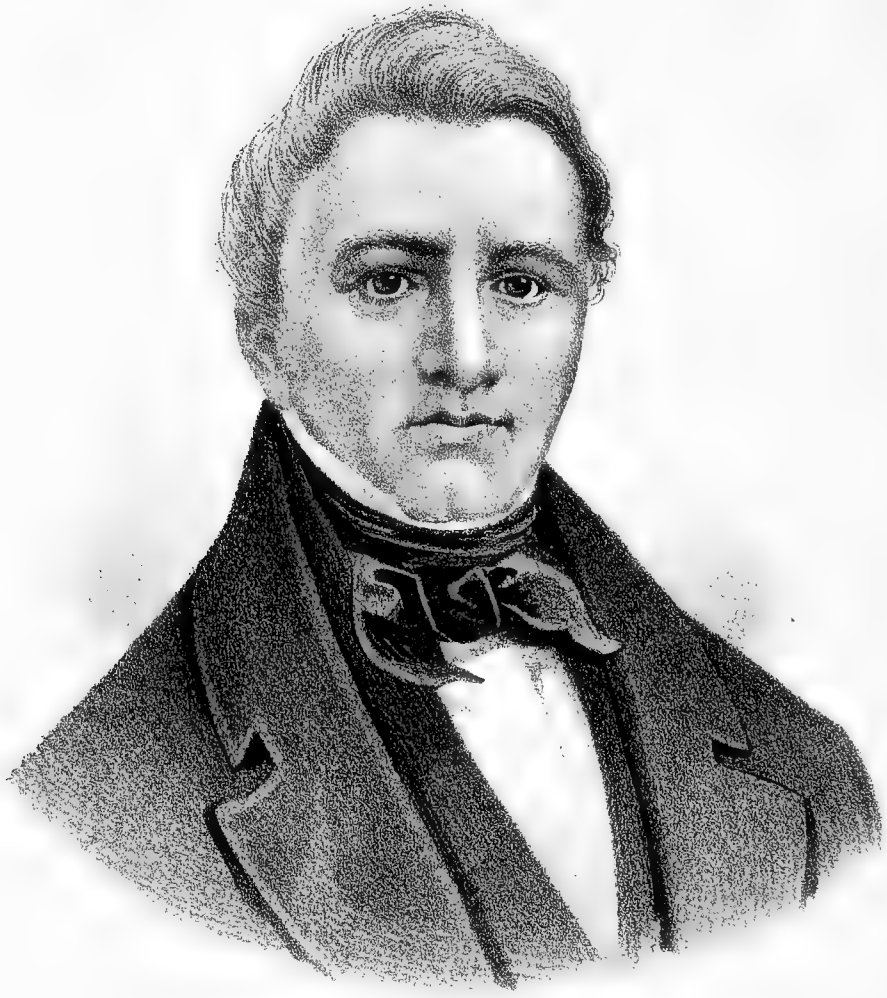
cluding Black Hawk himself, across the Mississippi, while Gen. Atkinson, commander-in-chief of the expedition, with a body of the army, was hunting for them in another direction.

In the above affair Maj. Ewing is often referred to as a "General," which title he had derived from his connection with the militia.

It was in the latter part of the same year (1832) that Lieutenant Governor Casey was elected to Congress and Gen. Ewing, who had been elected to the Senate, was chosen to preside over that body. At the August election of 1834, Gov. Reynolds was also elected to Congress, more than a year ahead of the time at which he could actually take his seat, as was then the law. His predecessor, Charles Slade, had just died of Asiatic cholera, soon after the election, and Gov. Reynolds was chosen to serve out his unexpired term. Accordingly he set out for Washington in November of that year to take his seat in Congress, and Gen. Ewing, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, became Governor of the State of Illinois, his term covering only a period of 15 days, namely, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive, of November. On the 17th the Legislature met, and Gov. Ewing transmitted to that body his message, giving a statement of the condition of the affairs of the State at that time, and urging a continuance of the policy adopted by his predecessor; and on the same day Governor elect Joseph Duncan was sworn into office, thus relieving Mr. Ewing from the responsible situation. This is the only time that such a juncture has happened in the history of Illinois.

On the 29th of December, 1835, Gen. Ewing was elected a United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Elias Kent Kane, deceased. The latter gentleman was a very prominent figure in the early politics of Illinois, and a county in this State is named in his honor. The election of Gen. Ewing to the Senate was a protracted struggle. His competitors were James Semple, who afterwards held several important offices in this State, and Richard M. Young, afterward a United States Senator and a Supreme Judge and a man of vast influence. On the first ballot Mr. Semple had 25 votes, Young 19 and Ewing 18. On the eighth ballot Young was dropped; the ninth and tenth stood a tie; but on the 12th Ewing received 40, to Semple 37, and was accordingly declared elected. In 1837 Mr. Ewing received some votes for a continuance of his term in Congress, when Mr. Young, just referred to, was elected. In 1842 Mr. Ewing was elected State Auditor on the ticket with Gov. Ford.

Gen. Ewing was a gentleman of culture, a lawyer by profession, and was much in public life. In person he was above medium height and of heavy build, with auburn hair, blue eyes, large-sized head and short face. He was genial, social, friendly and affable, with fair talent, though of no high degree of originality. He died March 25, 1846.



Joseph Duncan

Joseph Duncan.

JOSEPH DUNCAN, Governor 1834–8, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 23, 1794. At the tender age of 19 years he enlisted in the war against Great Britain, and as a soldier he acquitted himself with credit. He was an Ensign under the dauntless Croghan at Lower Sandusky, or Fort Stephenson. In Illinois he first appeared in a public capacity as Major-General of the Militia, a position which his military fame had procured him. Subsequently he became a State Senator from Jackson County, and is honorably mentioned for introducing the first bill providing for a free-school system. In 1826, when the redoubtable John P. Cook, who had previously beaten such men as John McLean, Elias Kent Kane and ex-Gov. Bond, came up for the fourth time for Congress, Mr. Duncan was brought forward against him by his friends, greatly to the surprise of all the politicians. As yet he was but little known in the State. He was an original Jackson man at that time, being attached to his political fortune in admiration of the glory of his military achievements. His chances of success against Cook were generally regarded as hopeless, but he entered upon the campaign undaunted. His speeches, though short and devoid of ornament, were full of good sense. He made a diligent canvass of the State, Mr. Cook being hindered by the condition of his health. The most that was expected of Mr. Duncan, under the circumstances, was that he would obtain a respectable vote, but without defeating Mr. Cook. The result of the campaign, however, was a source of surprise and amazement to both friends and foes, as Mr. Duncan came out 641 votes ahead! He received 6,321 votes, and Mr. Cook 5,680. Until this *denouement*, the violence of party feeling smoldering in the breasts of the people on account of the defeat of Jackson, was not duly appreciated. Aside from the great convention struggle of 1824, no other than mere local and personal considerations had ever before controlled an election in Illinois.

From the above date Mr. Duncan retained his seat in Congress until his election as Governor in August, 1834. The first and bloodless year of the Black Hawk War he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds to the position of Brigadier-General of the volunteers, and he conducted his brigade to Rock Island. But he was absent from the State, in Washington, during the gubernatorial campaign, and did not personally participate in it, but addressed circulars to his constituents. His election was, indeed, attributed to the circumstance of his absence, because his estrangement from Jackson, formerly his political idol, and also from the Democracy, largely in ascendency in the State, was complete; but while his defection was well known to his Whig friends, and even to the leading Jackson men of this State, the latter were unable to carry conviction of that fact to the masses, as mail and newspaper facilities at that day were far inferior to those of the present time. Of course the Governor was much abused afterward by the fossilized Jackson men who regarded party ties and affiliations as above all other issues that could arise; but he was doubtless

sincere in his opposition to the old hero, as the latter had vetoed several important western measures which were dear to Mr. Duncan. In his inaugural message he threw off the mask and took a bold stand against the course of the President. The measures he recommended in his message, however, were so desirable that the Legislature, although by a large majority consisting of Jackson men, could not refrain from endorsing them. These measures related mainly to banks and internal improvements.

It was while Mr. Duncan was Governor that the people of Illinois went whirling on with bank and internal improvement schemes that well nigh bankrupted the State. The hard times of 1837 came on, and the disasters that attended the inauguration of these plans and the operation of the banks were mutually charged upon the two political parties. Had any one man autocratic power to introduce and carry on any one of these measures, he would probably have succeeded to the satisfaction of the public; but as many jealous men had hold of the same plow handle, no success followed and each blamed the other for the failure. In this great vortex Gov. Duncan was carried along, suffering the like derogation of character with his fellow citizens.

At the height of the excitement the Legislature "provided for" railroads from Galena to Cairo, Alton to Shawneetown, Alton to Mount Carmel, Alton to the eastern boundary of the State in the direction of Terre Haute, Quincy *via* Springfield to the Wabash, Bloomington to Pekin, and Peoria to Warsaw,—in all about 1,300 miles of road. It also provided for the improvement of the navigation of the Kaskaskia, Illinois, Great and Little Wabash and Rock Rivers; also as a *placebo*, $200,000 in money were to be distributed to the various counties wherein no improvements were ordered to be made as above. The estimate for the expenses for all these projects was placed at a little over $10,000,000, which was not more than half enough! That would now be equal to saddling upon the State a debt of $225,000,000! It was sufficient to bankrupt the State several times over, even counting all the possible benefits.

One of the most exciting events that ever occurred in this fair State was the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy in the fall of 1837, at Alton, during Mr. Duncan's term as Governor. Lovejoy was an "Abolitionist," editing the *Observer* at that place, and the pro-slavery slums there formed themselves into a mob, and after destroying successively three presses belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, surrounded the warehouse where the fourth press was stored away, endeavoring to destroy it, and where Lovejoy and his friends were entrenching themselves, and shot and killed the brave reformer.

About this time, also, the question of removing the State capital again came up, as the 20 years' limit for its existence at Vandalia was drawing to a close. There was, of course, considerable excitement over the matter, the two main points competing for it being Springfield and Peoria. The jealousy of the latter place is not even yet, 45 years afterward, fully allayed.

Gov. Duncan's term expired in 1838. In 1842 he was again proposed as a candidate for the Executive chair, this time by the Whig party, against Adam W. Snyder, of St. Clair County, the nominee of the Democrats. Charles W. Hunter was a third candidate for the same position. Mr. Snyder, however, died before the campaign had advanced very far, and his party substituted Thomas Ford, who was elected, receiving 46,901 votes, to 38,584 for Duncan, and 909 for Hunter. The cause of Democratic success at this time is mainly attributed to the temporary support of the Mormons which they enjoyed, and the want of any knowledge, on the part of the masses, that Mr. Ford was opposed to any given policy entertained in the respective localities.

Gov. Duncan was a man of rather limited education, but with naturally fine abilities he profited greatly by his various public services, and gathered a store of knowledge regarding public affairs which served him a ready purpose. He possessed a clear judgment, decision, confidence in himself and moral courage to carry out his convictions of right. In his deportment he was well adapted to gain the admiration of the people. His intercourse with them was both affable and dignified. His portrait at the Governor's mansion, from which the accompanying was made, represents him as having a swarthy complexion, high cheek bones, broad forehead, piercing black eyes and straight black hair.

He was a liberal patron of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, a member of its Board of Trustees, and died, after a short illness, Jan. 15, 1844, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, leaving a wife but no children. Two children, born to them, had died in infancy.


Thos. Carlin

Thomas Carlin.

THOMAS CARLIN, the sixth Governor of the State of Illinois, serving from 1838 to 1842, was also a Kentuckian, being born near Frankfort, that State, July 18, 1789, of Irish paternity. The opportunities for an education being very meager in his native place, he, on approaching years of judgment and maturity, applied himself to those branches of learning that seemed most important, and thus became a self-made man; and his taste for reading and study remained with him through life. In 1803 his father removed to Missouri, then a part of "New Spain," where he died in 1810.

In 1812 young Carlin came to Illinois and participated in all the "ranging" service incident to the war of that period, proving himself a soldier of undaunted bravery. In 1814 he married Rebecca Huitt, and lived for four years on the bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, where he followed farming, and then removed to Greene County. He located the town site of Carrollton, in that county, and in 1825 made a liberal donation of land for county building purposes. He was the first Sheriff of that county after its separate organization, and afterward was twice elected. as a Jackson Democrat, to the Illinois Senate. In the Black Hawk War he commanded a spy battalion, a post of considerable danger. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson to the position of Receiver of Public Moneys, and to fulfill the office more conveniently he removed to the city of Quincy.

While, in 1838, the unwieldy internal improvement system of the State was in full operation, with all its expensive machinery, amidst bank suspensions throughout the United States, a great stringency in the money market everywhere, and Illinois bonds forced to sale at a heavy discount, and the "hardest times" existing that the people of the Prairie State ever saw, the general election of State officers was approaching. Discreet men who had cherished the hope of a speedy subsidence of the public infatuation, met with disappointment. A Governor and Legislature were to be elected, and these were now looked forward to for a repeal of the ruinous State policy. But the grand scheme had not yet lost its dazzling influence upon the minds of the people. Time and experience had not yet fully demonstrated its utter absurdity. Hence the question of arresting its career of profligate expenditures did not become a leading one with the dominant party during the campaign, and most of the old members of the Legislature were returned at this election.

Under these circumstances the Democrats, in State Convention assembled, nominated Mr. Carlin for the office of Governor, and S. H. Anderson for Lieutenant Governor, while the Whigs nominated Cyrus Edwards, brother of Ninian Edwards, formerly Governor, and W. H. Davidson. Edwards came out strongly for a continuance of the State policy, while Carlin remained non-committal. This was the first time that the two main political parties in this State were unembarrassed by any third party in the field. The result of the election was: Carlin, 35,573; Anderson, 30,335; Edwards, 29,629; and Davidson, 28,715.

Upon the meeting of the subsequent Legislature (1839), the retiring Governor (Duncan) in his mes-

sage spoke in emphatic terms of the impolicy of the internal improvement system, presaging the evils threatened, and urged that body to do their utmost to correct the great error; yet, on the contrary, the Legislature not only decided to continue the policy but also added to its burden by voting more appropriations and ordering more improvements. Although the money market was still stringent, a further loan of $4,000,000 was ordered for the Illinois & Michigan Canal alone. Chicago at that time began to loom up and promise to be an important city, even the great emporium of the West, as it has since indeed came to be. Ex-Gov. Reynolds, an incompetent financier, was commissioned to effect the loan, and accordingly hastened to the East on this responsible errand, and negotiated the loans, at considerable sacrifice to the State. Besides this embarrassment to Carlin's administration, the Legislature also declared that he had no authority to appoint a Secretary of State until a vacancy existed, and A. P. Field, a Whig, who had already held the post by appointment through three administrations, was determined to keep the place a while longer, in spite of Gov. Carlin's preferences. The course of the Legislature in this regard, however, was finally sustained by the Supreme Court, in a *quo warranto* case brought up before it by John A. McClernand, whom the Governor had nominated for the office. Thereupon that dignified body was denounced as a "Whig Court!" endeavoring to establish the principle of life-tenure of office.

A new law was adopted re-organizing the Judiciary, and under it five additional Supreme Judges were elected by the Legislature, namely, Thomas Ford (afterward Governor), Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats.

It was during Cov. Carlin's administration that the noisy campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" occurred, resulting in a Whig victory. This, however, did not affect Illinois politics very seriously.

Another prominent event in the West during Gov. Carlin's term of office was the excitement caused by the Mormons and their removal from Independence, Mo., to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1840. At the same time they began to figure somewhat in State politics. On account of their believing—as they thought, according to the New Testament—that they should have "all things common," and that consequently "all the earth" and all that is upon it were the "Lord's" and therefore the property of his "saints," they were suspected, and correctly, too, of committing many of the deeds of larceny, robbery, etc., that were so rife throughout this country in those days. Hence a feeling of violence grew up between the Mormons and "anti-Mormons." In the State of Missouri the Mormons always supported the Democracy until they were driven out by the Democratic government, when they turned their support to the Whigs. They were becoming numerous, and in the Legislature of 1840–1, therefore, it became a matter of great interest with both parties to conciliate these people. Through the agency of one John C. Bennett, a scamp, the Mormons succeeded in rushing through the Legislature (both parties not daring to oppose) a charter for the city of Nauvoo which virtually erected a hierarchy co-ordinate with the Federal Government itself. In the fall of 1841 the Governor of Missouri made a demand upon Gov. Carlin for the body of Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, as a fugitive from justice. Gov. Carlin issued the writ, but for some reason it was returned unserved. It was again issued in 1842, and Smith was arrested, but was either rescued by his followers or discharged by the municipal court on a writ of habeas corpus.

In December, 1841, the Democratic Convention nominated Adam W. Snyder, of Belleville, for Governor. As he had been, as a member of the Legislature, rather friendly to the Mormons, the latter naturally turned their support to the Democratic party. The next spring the Whigs nominated Ex-Gov. Duncan for the same office. In the meantime the Mormons began to grow more odious to the masses of the people, and the comparative prospects of the respective parties for success became very problematical. Mr. Snyder died in May, and Thomas Ford, a Supreme Judge, was substituted as a candidate, and was elected.

At the close of his gubernatorial term, Mr. Carlin removed back to his old home at Carrollton, where he spent the remainder of his life, as before his elevation to office, in agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he served out the unexpired term of J. D. Fry in the Illinois House of Representatives, and died Feb. 4, 1852, at his residence at Carrollton, leaving a wife and seven children.



Thomas Ford.

Thomas Ford.

THOMAS FORD, Governor from 1842 to 1846, and author of a very interesting history of Illinois, was born at Uniontown, Pa., in the year 1800. His mother, after the death of her first husband (Mr. Forquer), married Robert Ford, who was killed in 1802, by the Indians in the mountains of Pennsylvania. She was consequently left in indigent circumstances, with a large family, mostly girls. With a view to better her condition, she, in 1804, removed to Missouri, where it had been customary by the Spanish Government to give land to actual settlers; but upon her arrival at St. Louis she found the country ceded to the United States, and the liberal policy toward settlers changed by the new ownership. After some sickness to herself and family, she finally removed to Illinois, and settled some three miles south of Waterloo, but the following year moved nearer the Mississippi bluffs. Here young Ford received his first schooling, under the instructions of a Mr. Humphrey, for which he had to walk three miles. His mother, though lacking a thorough education, was a woman of superior mental endowments, joined to energy and determination of character. She inculcated in her children those high-toned principles which distinguished her sons in public life. She exercised a rigid economy to provide her children an education; but George Forquer, her oldest son (six years older than Thomas Ford), at an early age had to quit school to aid by his labor in the support of the family. He afterward became an eminent man in Illinois affairs, and but for his early death would probably have been elected to the United States Senate.

Young Ford, with somewhat better opportunities, received a better education, though limited to the curriculum of the common school of those pioneer times. His mind gave early promise of superior endowments, with an inclination for mathematics. His proficiency attracted the attention of Hon. Daniel P. Cook, who became his efficient patron and friend. The latter gentleman was an eminent Illinois statesman who, as a Member of Congress, obtained a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in completing the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and after whom the county of Cook was named. Through the advice of

this gentleman, Mr. Ford turned his attention to the study of law; but Forquer, then merchandising, regarding his education defective, sent him to Transylvania University, where, however, he remained but one term, owing to Forquer's failure in business. On his return he alternated his law reading with teaching school for support.

In 1829 Gov. Edwards appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1831 he was re-appointed by Gov. Reynolds, and after that he was four times elected a Judge by the Legislature, without opposition, twice a Circuit Judge, once a Judge of Chicago, and as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, when, in 1841, the latter tribunal was re-organized by the addition of five Judges, all Democrats. Ford was assigned to the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and while in this capacity he was holding Court in Ogle County he received a notice of his nomination by the Democratic Convention for the office of Governor. He immediately resigned his place and entered upon the canvass. In August, 1842, he was elected, and on the 8th of December following he was inaugurated.

All the offices which he had held were unsolicited by him. He received them upon the true Jeffersonian principle,—Never to ask and never to refuse office. Both as a lawyer and as a Judge he stood deservedly high, but his cast of intellect fitted him rather for a writer upon law than a practicing advocate in the courts. In the latter capacity he was void of the moving power of eloquence, so necessary to success with juries. As a Judge his opinions were sound, lucid and able expositions of the law. In practice, he was a stranger to the tact, skill and insinuating address of the politician, but he saw through the arts of demagogues as well as any man. He was plain in his demeanor, so much so, indeed, that at one time after the expiration of his term of office, during a session of the Legislature, he was taken by a stranger to be a seeker for the position of doorkeeper, and was waited upon at his hotel near midnight by a knot of small office-seekers with the view of effecting a "combination!"

Mr. Ford had not the "brass" of the ordinary politician, nor that impetuosity which characterizes a political leader. He cared little for money, and hardly enough for a decent support. In person he was of small stature, slender, of dark complexion, with black hair, sharp features, deep-set eyes, a pointed, aquiline nose having a decided twist to one side, and a small mouth.

The three most important events in Gov. Ford's administration were the establishment of the high financial credit of the State, the "Mormon War" and the Mexican War.

In the first of these the Governor proved himself to be eminently wise. On coming into office he found the State badly paralyzed by the ruinous effects of the notorious "internal improvement" schemes of the preceding decade, with scarcely anything to show by way of "improvement." The enterprise that seemed to be getting ahead more than all the rest was the Illinois & Michigan Canal. As this promised to be the most important thoroughfare, feasible to the people, it was well under headway in its construction. Therefore the State policy was almost concentrated upon it, in order to rush it on to completion. The bonded indebtedness of the State was growing so large as to frighten the people, and they were about ready to entertain a proposition for repudiation. But the Governor had the foresight to recommend such measures as would maintain the public credit, for which every citizen to-day feels thankful.

But perhaps the Governor is remembered more for his connection with the Mormon troubles than for anything else; for it was during his term of office that the "Latter-Day Saints" became so strong at Nauvoo, built their temple there, increased their numbers throughout the country, committed misdemeanors, taught dangerous doctrines, suffered the loss of their leader, Jo Smith, by a violent death, were driven out of Nauvoo to the far West, etc. Having been a Judge for so many years previously, Mr. Ford of course was non-committal concerning Mormon affairs, and was therefore claimed by both parties and also accused by each of sympathizing too greatly with the other side. Mormonism claiming to be a system of religion, the Governor no doubt was "between two fires," and felt compelled to touch the matter rather "gingerly," and doubtless felt greatly relieved when that pestilential people left the State. Such complicated matters, especially when religion is mixed up with them, expose every person participating in them to criticism from all parties.

The Mexican War was begun in the spring of 1845, and was continued into the gubernatorial term of Mr. Ford's successor. The Governor's connection with this war, however, was not conspicuous, as it was only administrative, commissioning officers, etc.

Ford's "History of Illinois" is a very readable and entertaining work, of 450 small octavo pages, and is destined to increase in value with the lapse of time. It exhibits a natural flow of compact and forcible thought, never failing to convey the nicest sense. In tracing with his trenchant pen the devious operations of the professional politician, in which he is inimitable, his account is open, perhaps, to the objection that *all* his contemporaries are treated as mere place-seekers, while many of them have since been judged by the people to be worthy statesmen. His writings seem slightly open to the criticism that they exhibit a little splenetic partiality against those of his contemporaries who were prominent during his term of office as Governor.

The death of Gov. Ford took place at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 2, 1850.



Aug. C. French

Augustus C. French.

AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH, Governor of Illinois from 1846 to 1852, was born in the town of Hill, in the State of New Hampshire, Aug. 2, 1808. He was a descendant in the fourth generation of Nathaniel French, who emigrated from England in 1687 and settled in Saybury, Mass.

In early life young French lost his father, but continued to receive instruction from an exemplary and Christian mother until he was 19 years old, when she also died, confiding to his care and trust four younger brothers and one sister. He discharged his trust with parental devotion. His education in early life was such mainly as a common school afforded. For a brief period he attended Dartmouth College, but from pecuniary causes and the care of his brothers and sister, he did not graduate. He subsequently read law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1831, and shortly afterward removed to Illinois, settling first at Albion, Edwards County, where he established himself in the practice of law. The following year he removed to Paris, Edgar County. Here he attained eminence in his profession, and entered public life by representing that county in the Legislature. A strong attachment sprang up between him and Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1839, Mr. French was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office at Palestine, Crawford County, at which place he was a resident when elevated to the gubernatorial chair. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and as such he voted for James K. Polk.

The Democratic State Convention of 1846, meeting at Springfield Feb. 10, nominated Mr. French for Governor. Other Democratic candidates were Lyman Trumbull, John Calhoun (subsequently of Lecompton Constitution notoriety), Walter B. Scates, Richard M. Young and A. W. Cavarly,—an array of very able and prominent names. Trumbull was perhaps defeated in the Convention by the rumor that he was opposed to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as he had been a year previously. For Lieutenant Governor J. B. Wells was chosen, while other candidates were Lewis Ross, Wm. McMurtry, Newton Cloud, J. B. Hamilton and W. W. Thompson. The resolutions declared strongly against the resuscitation of the old State Banks.

The Whigs, who were in a hopeless minority, held their convention June 8, at Peoria, and selected Thomas M. Kilpatrick, of Scott County, for Governor, and Gen. Nathaniel G. Wilcox, of Schuyler, for Lieutenant Governor.

In the campaign the latter exposed Mr. French's record and connection with the passage of the internal improvement system, urging it against his election; but in the meantime the war with Mexico broke out, regarding which the Whig record was unpopular in this State. The war was the absorbing and dominating question of the period, sweeping every other political issue in its course. The election in August gave Mr. French 58,700 votes, and Kilpatrick only 36,775. Richard Eells, Abolitionist candidate for the same office, received 5,152 votes,

By the new Constitution of 1848, a new election for State officers was ordered in November of that year, before Gov. French's term was half out, and he was re-elected for the term of four years. He was therefore the incumbent for six consecutive years, the only Governor of this State who has ever served in that capacity so long at one time. As there was no organized opposition to his election, he received 67,453 votes, to 5,639 for Pierre Menard (son of the first Lieutenant Governor), 4,748 for Charles V. Dyer, 3,834 for W. L. D. Morrison, and 1,361 for James L. D. Morrison. But Wm. McMurtry, of Knox County, was elected Lieutenant Governor, in place of Joseph B. Wells, who was before elected and did not run again.

Governor French was inaugurated into office during the progress of the Mexican War, which closed during the summer of 1847, although the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was not made until Feb. 2, 1848. The policy of Gov. French's party was committed to that war, but in connection with that affair he was, of course, only an administrative officer. During his term of office, Feb. 19, 1847, the Legislature, by special permission of Congress, declared that all Government lands sold to settlers should be immediately subject to State taxation; before this they were exempt for five years after sale. By this arrangement the revenue was materially increased. About the same time, the distribution of Government land warrants among the Mexican soldiers as bounty threw upon the market a great quantity of good lands, and this enhanced the settlement of the State. The same Legislature authorized, with the recommendation of the Governor, the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Meredosia, the first in the State and now a section of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific) It sold for $100,000 in bonds, although it had cost the State not less than a million. The salt wells and canal lands in the Saline reserve in Gallatin County, granted by the general Government to the State, were also authorized by the Governor to be sold, to apply on the State debt. In 1850, for the first time since 1839, the accruing State revenue, exclusive of specific appropriations, was sufficient to meet the current demands upon the treasury. The aggregate taxable property of the State at this time was over $100,000,000, and the population 851,470.

In 1849 the Legislature adopted the township organization law, which, however, proved defective, and was properly amended in 1851. At its session in the latter year, the General Assembly also passed a law to exempt homesteads from sale on executions. This beneficent measure had been repeatedly urged upon that body by Gov. French.

In 1850 some business men in St. Louis commenced to build a dike opposite the lower part of their city on the Illinois side, to keep the Mississippi in its channel near St. Louis, instead of breaking away from them as it sometimes threatened to do. This they undertook without permission from the Legislature or Executive authority of this State; and as many of the inhabitants there complained that the scheme would inundate and ruin much valuable land, there was a slight conflict of jurisdictions, resulting in favor of the St. Louis project; and since then a good site has existed there for a city (East St. Louis), and now a score of railroads center there.

It was in September, 1850, that Congress granted to this State nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in aid of the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, which constituted the most important epoch in the railroad—we might say internal improvement—history of the State. The road was rushed on to completion, which accelerated the settlement of the interior of the State by a good class of industrious citizens, and by the charter a good income to the State Treasury is paid in from the earnings of the road.

In 1851 the Legislature passed a law authorizing free stock banks, which was the source of much legislative discussion for a number of years.

But we have not space further to particularize concerning legislation. Gov. French's administration was not marked by any feature to be criticised, while the country was settling up as never before.

In stature, Gov. French was of medium height, squarely built, light complexioned, with ruddy face and pleasant countenance. In manners he was plain and agreeable. By nature he was somewhat diffident, but he was often very outspoken in his convictions of duty. In public speech he was not an orator, but was chaste, earnest and persuasive. In business he was accurate and methodical, and in his administration he kept up the credit of the State.

He died in 1865, at his home in Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill.



O. A. Mattison

Joel A. Matteson.

JOEL A. MATTESON, Governor 1853–6, was born Aug. 8, 1808, in Jefferson County, New York, to which place his father had removed from Vermont three years before. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances, but a common English education was all that his only son received. Young Joel first tempted fortune as a small tradesman in Prescott, Canada, before he was of age. He returned from that place to his home, entered an academy, taught school, visited the principal Eastern cities, improved a farm his father had given him, made a tour in the South, worked there in building railroads, experienced a storm on the Gulf of Mexico, visited the gold diggings of Northern Georgia, and returned *via* Nashville to St. Louis and through Illinois to his father's home, when he married. In 1833, having sold his farm, he removed, with his wife and one child, to Illinois, and entered a claim on Government land near the head of Au Sable River, in what is now Kendall County. At that time there were not more than two neighbors within a range of ten miles of his place, and only three or four houses between him and Chicago. He opened a large farm. His family was boarded 12 miles away while he erected a house on his claim, sleeping, during this time, under a rude pole shed. Here his life was once placed in imminent peril by a huge prairie rattlesnake sharing his bed.

In 1835 he bought largely at the Government land sales. During the speculative real-estate mania which broke out in Chicago in 1836 and spread over the State, he sold his lands under the inflation of that period and removed to Joliet. In 1838 he became a heavy contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Upon the completion of his job in 1841, when hard times prevailed, business at a stand, contracts paid in State scrip; when all the public works except the canal were abandoned, the State offered for sale 700 tons of railroad iron, which was purchased by Mr. Matteson at a bargain. This he accepted, shipped and sold at Detroit, realizing a very handsome profit, enough to pay off all his canal debts and leave him a surplus of several thousand dollars. His enterprise next prompted him to start a woolen mill at Joliet, in which he prospered, and which, after successive enlargements, became an enormous establishment.

In 1842 he was first elected a State Senator, but, by a bungling apportionment, John Pearson, a Senator holding over, was found to be in the same district, and decided to be entitled to represent it. Matteson's seat was declared vacant. Pearson, however, with a nobleness difficult to appreciate in this day of

greed for office, unwilling to represent his district under the circumstances, immediately resigned his unexpired term of two years. A bill was passed in a few hours ordering a new election, and in ten days' time Mr. Matteson was returned re-elected and took his seat as Senator. From his well-known capacity as a business man, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position he held during this half and two full succeeding Senatorial terms, discharging its important duties with ability and faithfulness. Besides his extensive woolen-mill interest, when work was resumed on the canal under the new loan of $1,600,000 he again became a heavy contractor, and also subsequently operated largely in building railroads. Thus he showed himself a most energetic and thorough business man.

He was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention which met at Springfield April 20, 1852. Other candidates before the Convention were D. L. Gregg and F. C. Sherman, of Cook; John Dement, of Lee; Thomas L. Harris, of Menard; Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton; and D. P. Bush, of Pike. Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. For the same offices the Whigs nominated Edwin B. Webb and Dexter A. Knowlton. Mr. Matteson received 80,645 votes at the election, while Mr. Webb received 64,408. Matteson's forte was not on the stump; he had not cultivated the art of oily flattery, or the faculty of being all things to all men. His intellectual qualities took rather the direction of efficient executive ability. His turn consisted not so much in the adroit management of party, or the powerful advocacy of great governmental principles, as in those more solid and enduring operations which cause the physical development and advancement of a State,—of commerce and business enterprise, into which he labored with success to lead the people. As a politician he was just and liberal in his views, and both in official and private life he then stood untainted and free from blemish. As a man, in active benevolence, social virtues and all the amiable qualities of neighbor or citizen, he had few superiors. His messages present a perspicuous array of facts as to the condition of the State, and are often couched in forcible and elegant diction.

The greatest excitement during his term of office was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by Congress, under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas in 1854, when the bill was passed organizing the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska. A large portion of the Whig party of the North, through their bitter opposition to the Democratic party, naturally drifted into the doctrine of anti-slavery, and thus led to what was temporarily called the "Anti-Nebraska" party, while the followers of Douglas were known as "Nebraska or Douglas Democrats." It was during this embryo stage of the Republican party that Abraham Lincoln was brought forward as the "Anti-Nebraska" candidate for the United States Senatorship, while Gen. James Shields, the incumbent, was re-nominated by the Democrats. But after a few ballotings in the Legislature, (1855), these men were dropped, and Lyman Trumbull, an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, was brought up by the former, and Mr. Matteson, then Governor, by the latter. On the 11th ballot Mr. Trumbull obtained one majority, and was accordingly declared elected. Before Gov. Matteson's term expired, the Republicans were fully organized as a national party, and in 1856 put into the field a full national and State ticket, carrying the State, but not the nation.

The Legislature of 1855 passed two very important measures,—the present free-school system and a submission of the Maine liquor law to a vote of the people. The latter was defeated by a small majority of the popular vote.

During the four years of Gov. Matteson's administration the taxable wealth of the State was about trebled, from $137,818,079 to $349,951,272; the public debt was reduced from $17,398,985 to $12,843,-144; taxation was at the same time reduced, and the State resumed paying interest on its debt in New York as fast as it fell due; railroads were increased in their mileage from something less than 400 to about 3,000; and the population of Chicago was nearly doubled, and its commerce more than quadrupled.

Before closing this account, we regret that we have to say that Mr. Matteson, in all other respects an upright man and a good Governor, was implicated in a false re-issue of redeemed canal scrip, amounting to $224,182.66. By a suit in the Sangamon Circuit Court the State recovered the principal and all the interest excepting $27,500.

He died in the winter of 1872–3, at Chicago.



Wm. A. Russell

William H. Bissell.

WILLIAM H. BISSELL, Governor 1857–60, was born April 25, 1811, in the State of New York, near Painted Post, Yates County. His parents were obscure, honest, God-fearing people, who reared their children under the daily example of industry and frugality, according to the custom of that class of Eastern society. Mr. Bissell received a respectable but not thorough academical education. By assiduous application he acquired a knowledge of medicine, and in his early manhood came West and located in Monroe County, this State, where he engaged in the practice of that profession. But he was not enamored of his calling: he was swayed by a broader ambition, to such an extent that the mysteries of the healing art and its arduous duties failed to yield him further any charms. In a few years he discovered his choice of a profession to be a mistake, and when he approached the age of 30 he sought to begin anew. Dr. Bissell, no doubt unexpectedly to himself, discovered a singular facility and charm of speech, the exercise of which acquired for him a ready local notoriety. It soon came to be understood that he desired to abandon his profession and take up that of the law. During terms of Court he would spend his time at the county seat among the members of the Bar, who extended to him a ready welcome.

It was not strange, therefore, that he should drift into public life. In 1840 he was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature from Monroe County, and was an efficient member of that body. On his return home he qualified himself for admission to the Bar and speedily rose to the front rank as an advocate. His powers of oratory were captivating. With a pure diction, charming and inimitable gestures, clearness of statement, and a remarkable vein of sly humor, his efforts before a jury told with irresistible effect. He was chosen by the Legislature Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit in which he lived, and in that position he fully discharged his duty to the State, gained the esteem of the Bar, and seldom failed to convict the offender of the law.

In stature he was somewhat tall and slender, and with a straight, military bearing, he presented a distinguished appearance. His complexion was dark, his head well poised, though not large, his address pleasant and manner winning. He was exemplary in his habits, a devoted husband and kind parent. He was twice married, the first time to Miss James,

of Monroe County, by whom he had two children, both daughters. She died soon after the year 1840, and Mr. B. married for his second wife a daughter of Elias K. Kane, previously a United States Senator from this State. She survived him but a short time, and died without issue.

When the war with Mexico was declared in 1846, Mr. Bissell enlisted and was elected Colonel of his regiment, over Hon. Don Morrison, by an almost unanimous vote,—807 to 6. Considering the limited opportunities he had had, he evinced a high order of military talent. On the bloody field of Buena Vista he acquitted himself with intrepid and distinguished ability, contributing with his regiment, the Second Illinois, in no small degree toward saving the wavering fortunes of our arms during that long and fiercely contested battle.

After his return home, at the close of the war, he was elected to Congress, his opponents being the Hons. P. B. Fouke and Joseph Gillespie. He served two terms in Congress. He was an ardent politician. During the great contest of 1850 he voted in favor of the adjustment measures; but in 1854 he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act and therefore the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Douglas, and thus became identified with the nascent Republican party.

During his first Congressional term, while the Southern members were following their old practice of intimidating the North by bullying language, and claiming most of the credit for victories in the Mexican War, and Jefferson Davis claiming for the Mississippi troops all the credit for success at Buena Vista, Mr. Bissell bravely defended the Northern troops; whereupon Davis challenged Bissell to a duel, which was accepted. This matter was brought up against Bissell when he was candidate for Governor and during his term of office, as the Constitution of this State forbade any duelist from holding a State office.

In 1856, when the Republican party first put forth a candidate, John C. Fremont, for President of the United States, the same party nominated Mr. Bissell for Governor of Illinois, and John Wood, of Quincy, for Lieutenant Governor, while the Democrats nominated Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Adams County, for Governor, and Col. R. J. Hamilton, of Cook County, for Lieutenant Governor. The result of the election was a plurality of 4,729 votes over Richardson. The American, or Know-Nothing, party had a ticket in the field. The Legislature was nearly balanced, but was politically opposed to the Governor. His message to the Legislature was short and rather ordinary, and was criticised for expressing the supposed obligations of the people to the incorporators of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and for re-opening the slavery question by allusions to the Kansas troubles. Late in the session an apportionment bill, based upon the State census of 1855, was passed, amid much partisan strife. The Governor at first signed the bill and then vetoed it. A furious debate followed, and the question whether the Governor had the authority to recall a signature was referred to the Courts, that of last resort deciding in favor of the Governor. Two years afterward another outrageous attempt was made for a re-apportionment and to gerrymander the State, but the Legislature failed to pass the bill over the veto of the Governor.

It was during Gov. Bissell's administration that the notorious canal scrip fraud was brought to light, implicating ex-Gov. Matteson and other prominent State officials. The principal and interest, aggregating $255,500, was all recovered by the State excepting $27,500. (See sketch of Gov. Matteson.)

In 1859 an attempt was discovered to fraudulently refund the Macalister and Stebbins bonds and thus rob the State Treasury of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The State Government was implicated in this affair, and to this day remains unexplained or unatoned for. For the above, and other matters previously mentioned, Gov. Bissell has been severely criticised, and he has also been most shamefully libelled and slandered.

On account of exposure in the army, the remote cause of a nervous form of disease gained entrance into his system and eventually developed paraplegia, affecting his lower extremities, which, while it left his body in comparative health, deprived him of locomotion except by the aid of crutches. While he was generally hopeful of ultimate recovery, this mysterious disease pursued him, without once relaxing its stealthy hold, to the close of his life, March 18, 1860, over nine months before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, at the early age of 48 years. He died in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had been a member since 1854.



John Wood

John Wood.

JOHN WOOD, Governor 1860–1, and the first settler of Quincy, Ill., was born in the town of Sempronius (now Moravia), Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798. He was the second child and only son of Dr. Daniel Wood. His mother, *nee* Catherine Crause, was of German parentage, and died while he was an infant. Dr. Wood was a learned and skillful physician, of classical attainments and proficient in several modern languages, who, after serving throughout the Revolutionary War as a Surgeon, settled on the land granted him by the Government, and resided there a respected and leading influence in his section until his death, at the ripe age of 92 years.

The subject of this sketch, impelled by the spirit of Western adventure then pervading everywhere, left his home, Nov. 2, 1818, and passed the succeeding winter in Cincinnati, Ohio. The following summer he pushed on to Illinois, landing at Shawneetown, and spent the fall and following winter in Calhoun County. In 1820, in company with Willard Keyes, he settled in Pike County, about 30 miles southeast of Quincy, where for the next two years he pursued farming. In 1821 he visited "the Bluffs" (as the present site of Quincy was called, then uninhabited) and, pleased with its prospects, soon after purchased a quarter-section of land near by, and in the following fall (1822) erected near the river a small cabin, 18 x 20 feet, the first building in Quincy, of which he then became the first and for some months the only occupant.

About this time he visited his old friends in Pike County, chief of whom was William Ross, the leading man in building up the village of Atlas, of that county, which was thought then to be the possible commencement of a city. One day they and others were traveling together over the country between the two points named, making observations on the comparative merits of the respective localities. On approaching the Mississippi near Mr. Wood's place, the latter told his companions to follow him and he would show them where he was going to build a city. They went about a mile off the main trail, to a high point, from which the view in every direction was most magnificent, as it had been for ages and as yet untouched by the hand of man. Before them swept by the majestic Father of Waters, yet unburdened by navigation. After Mr. Wood had expatiated at length on the advantages of the situation, Mr. Ross replied, "But it's too near Atlas ever to amount to anything!"

Atlas is still a cultivated farm, and Quincy is a city of over 30,000 population.

In 1824 Mr. Wood gave a newspaper notice, as the law then prescribed, of his intention to apply to the General Assembly for the formation of a new county. This was done the following winter, resulting in the establishment of the present Adams County. During the next summer Quincy was selected as the county seat, it and the vicinity then containing but four adult male residents and half

that number of females. Since that period Mr. Wood resided at the place of his early adoption until his death, and far more than any other man was he identified with every measure of its progress and history, and almost continuously kept in public positions.

He was one of the early town Trustees, and after the place became a city he was often a member of the City Council, many times elected Mayor, in the face of a constant large opposition political majority. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1856, on the organization of the Republican party, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of the State, on the ticket with Wm. H. Bissell for Governor, and on the death of the latter, March 18, 1860, he succeeded to the Chief Executive chair, which he occupied until Gov. Yates was inaugurated nearly ten months afterward.

Nothing very marked characterized the administration of Gov. Wood. The great anti-slavery campaign of 1860, resulting in the election of the honest Illinoisan, Abraham Lincoln, to the Presidency of the United States, occurred during the short period while Mr. Wood was Governor, and the excitement and issues of that struggle dominated over every other consideration,—indeed, supplanted them in a great measure. The people of Illinois, during all that time, were passing the comparatively petty strifes under Bissell's administration to the overwhelming issue of preserving the whole nation from destruction.

In 1861 ex-Gov. Wood was one of the five Delegates from Illinois to the "Peace Convention" at Washington, and in April of the same year, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the State, which position he held throughout the war. In 1864 he took command as Colonel of the 137th Ill. Vol. Inf., with whom he served until the period of enlistment expired.

Politically, Gov. Wood was always actively identified with the Whig and Republican parties. Few men have in personal experience comprehended so many surprising and advancing local changes as vested in the more than half century recollections of Gov. Wood. Sixty-four years ago a solitary settler on the "Bluffs," with no family, and no neighbor within a score of miles, the world of civilization away behind him, and the strolling red-man almost his only visitant, he lived to see growing around him, and under his auspices and aid, overspreading the wild hills and scraggy forest a teaming city, second only in size in the State, and surpassed nowhere in beauty, prosperity and promise; whose people recognize as with a single voice the proverbial honor and liberality that attach to the name and lengthened life of their pioneer settler, "the old Governor."

Gov. Wood was twice married,—first in January, 1826, to Ann M. Streeter, daughter of Joshua Streeter, formerly of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. They had eight children. Mrs. W. died Oct. 8, 1863, and in June, 1865, Gov. Wood married Mrs. Mary A., widow of Rev. Joseph T. Holmes. Gov. Wood died June 4, 1880, at his residence in Quincy. Four of his eight children are now living, namely: Ann E., wife of Gen. John Tillson; Daniel C., who married Mary J. Abernethy; John, Jr., who married Josephine Skinner, and Joshua S., who married Annie Bradley. The last mentioned now resides at Atchison, Kansas, and all the rest are still at Quincy.


Richd. Yates

Richard Yates.

RICHARD YATES, the "War Governor," 1861–4, was born Jan. 18, 1818, on the banks of the Ohio River, at Warsaw, Gallatin Co., Ky. His father moved in 1831 to Illinois, and, after stopping for a time in Springfield, settled at Island Grove, Sangamon County. Here, after attending school, Richard joined the family. Subsequently he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, where, in 1837, he graduated with first honors. He chose for his profession the law, the Hon. J. J. Hardin being his instructor. After admission to the Bar he soon rose to distinction as an advocate.

Gifted with a fluent and ready oratory, he soon appeared in the political hustings, and, being a passionate admirer of the great Whig leader of the West, Henry Clay, he joined his political fortunes to the party of his idol. In 1840 he engaged with great ardor in the exciting "hard cider" campaign for Harrison. Two years later he was elected to the Legislature from Morgan County, a Democratic stronghold. He served three or four terms in the Legislature, and such was the fascination of his oratory that by 1850 his large Congressional District, extending from Morgan and Sangamon Counties north to include LaSalle, unanimously tendered him the Whig nomination for Congress. His Democratic opponent was Maj. Thomas L. Harris, a very popular man who had won distinction at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican War, and who had beaten Hon. Stephen T. Logan for the same position, two years before, by a large majority. Yates was elected. Two years later he was re-elected, over John Calhoun.

It was during Yates' second term in Congress that the great question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was agitated, and the bars laid down for reopening the dreaded anti-slavery question. He took strong grounds against the repeal, and thus became identified with the rising Republican party. Consequently he fell into the minority in his district, which was pro-slavery. Even then, in a third contest, he fell behind Major Harris only 200 votes, after the district had two years before given Pierce 2,000 majority for President.

The Republican State Convention of 1860 met at Decatur May 9, and nominated for the office of Governor Mr. Yates, in preference to Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, and Leonard Swett, of Bloomington, two of the ablest men of the State, who were also candidates before the Convention. Francis A. Hoffman, of DuPage County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. This was the year when Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for President, a period remembered as characterized by the great whirlpool which precipitated the bloody War of the Rebellion. The Douglas Democrats nominated J. C. Allen of Crawford County, for Governor, and Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton County, for Lieutenant Governor. The Breckenridge Democrats and the Bell-Everett party had also full tickets in the field. After a most fearful campaign, the result of the election gave Mr. Yates 172,196 votes, and Mr. Allen 159,253. Mr. Yates received over a thousand more votes than did Mr. Lincoln himself.

Gov. Yates occupied the chair of State during the

most critical period of our country's history. In the fate of the nation was involved that of each State. The life struggle of the former derived its sustenance from the loyalty of the latter; and Gov. Yates seemed to realize the situation, and proved himself both loyal and wise in upholding the Government. He had a deep hold upon the affections of the people, won by his moving eloquence and genial manners. Erect and symmetrical in person, of prepossessing appearance, with a winning address and a magnetic power, few men possessed more of the elements of popularity. His oratory was scholarly and captivating, his hearers hardly knowing why they were transported. He was social and convivial. In the latter respect he was ultimately carried too far.

The very creditable military efforts of this State during the War of the Rebellion, in putting into the field the enormous number of about 200,000 soldiers, were ever promptly and ably seconded by his excellency; and the was ambitious to deserve the title of "the soldier's friend." Immediately after the battle of Shiloh he repaired to the field of carnage to look after the wounded, and his appeals for aid were promptly responded to by the people. His proclamations calling for volunteers were impassionate appeals, urging upon the people the duties and requirements of patriotism; and his special message in 1863 to the Democratic Legislature of this State pleading for material aid for the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois regiments, breathes a deep fervor of noble sentiment and feeling rarely equaled in beauty or felicity of expression. Generally his messages on political and civil affairs were able and comprehensive. During his administration, however, there were no civil events of an engrossing character, although two years of his time were replete with partisan quarrels of great bitterness. Military arrests, Knights of the Golden Circle, riot in Fulton County, attempted suppression of the Chicago *Times* and the usurping State Constitutional Convention of 1862, were the chief local topics that were exciting during the Governor's term. This Convention assembled Jan. 7, and at once took the high position that the law calling it was no longer binding, and that it had supreme power; that it represented a virtual assemblage of the whole people of the State, and was sovereign in the exercise of all power necessary to effect a peaceable revolution of the State Government and to the re-establishment of one for the "happiness, prosperity and freedom of the citizens," limited only by the Federal Constitution. Notwithstanding the law calling the Convention required its members to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State as well as that of the general Government, they utterly refused to take such oath. They also assumed legislative powers and passed several important "laws!" Interfering with the (then) present executive duties, Gov. Yates was provoked to tell them plainly that "he did not acknowledge the right of the Convention to instruct him in the performance of his duty."

In 1863 the Governor astonished the Democrats by "proroguing" their Legislature. This body, after a recess, met June 2, that year, and soon began to waste time upon various partisan resolutions; and, while the two houses were disagreeing upon the question of adjourning *sine die*, the Governor, having the authority in such cases, surprised them all by adjourning them "to the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865!" This led to great excitement and confusion, and to a reference of the Governor's act to the Supreme Court, who decided in his favor. Then it was the Court's turn to receive abuse for weeks and months afterward.

During the autumn of 1864 a conspiracy was detected at Chicago which had for its object the liberation of the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, the burning of the city and the inauguration of rebellion in the North. Gen. Sweet, who had charge of the camp at the time, first had his suspicions of danger aroused by a number of enigmatically worded letters which passed through the Camp postoffice. A detective afterward discovered that the rebel Gen. Marmaduke was in the city, under an assumed name, and he, with other rebel officers—Grenfell, Morgan, Cantrell, Buckner Morris, and Charles Walsh—was arrested, most of whom were convicted by a court-martial at Cincinnati and sentenced to imprisonment,—Grenfell to be hung. The sentence of the latter was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life, and all the others, after nine months' imprisonment, were pardoned.

In March, 1873, Gov. Yates was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which office he continued until his decease, at St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th of November following.



R J Aglsby

Richard J. Oglesby.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor 1865–8, and re-elected in 1872 and 1884, was born July 25, 1824, in Oldham Co., Ky.,—the State which might be considered the "mother of Illinois Governors." Bereft of his parents at the tender age of eight years, his early education was neglected. When 12 years of age, and after he had worked a year and a half at the carpenter's trade, he removed with an uncle, Willis Oglesby, into whose care he had been committed, to Decatur, this State, where he continued his apprenticeship as a mechanic, working six months for Hon. E. O. Smith.

In 1844 he commenced studying law at Springfield, with Judge Silas Robbins, and read with him one year. He was admitted to the Bar in 1845, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Sullivan, the county seat of Moultrie County.

The next year the war with Mexico was commenced, and in June, 1846, Mr. Oglesby volunteered, was elected First Lieutenant of Co. C, Fourth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

On his return he sought to perfect his law studies by attending a course of lectures at Louisville, but on the breaking out of the California "gold fever" in 1849, he crossed the plains and mountains to the new Eldorado, driving a six-mule team, with a company of eight men, Henry Prather being the leader.

In 1852 he returned home to Macon County, and was placed that year by the Whig party on the ticket of Presidential Electors. In 1856 he visited Europe, Asia and Africa, being absent 20 months. On his return home he resumed the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Gallagher, Wait & Oglesby. In 1858 he was the Republican nominee for the Lower House of Congress, but was defeated by the Hon. James C. Robinson, Democrat. In 1860 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate; and on the evening the returns of this election were coming in, Mr. Oglesby had a fisticuff encounter with "Cerro Gordo Williams," in which he came out victorious, and which was regarded as "the first fight of the Rebellion." The following spring, when the war had commenced in earnest, his ardent nature quickly responded to the demands of patriotism and he enlisted. The extra session of the Legislature elected him Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, the second one in the State raised to suppress the great Rebellion.

He was shortly entrusted with important commands. For a time he was stationed at Bird's Point and Cairo; in April he was promoted Brigadier General; at Fort Donelson his brigade was in the van, being stationed on the right of General Grant's army and the first brigade to be attacked. He lost 500 men before re-inforcements arrived. Many of these men were from Macon County. He was engaged in the battle of Corinth, and, in a brave charge at this place, was shot in the left lung with an ounce ball, and was carried from the field in expectation of im-

mediate death. That rebel ball he carries to this day. On his partial recovery he was promoted as Major General, for gallantry, his commission to rank from November, 1862. In the spring of 1863 he was assigned to the command of the 16th Army Corps, but, owing to inability from the effects of his wound, he relinquished this command in July, that year. Gen. Grant, however, refused to accept his resignation, and he was detailed, in December following, to court-martial and try the Surgeon General of the Army at Washington, where he remained until May, 1864, when he returned home.

The Republican, or Union, State Convention of 1864 was held at Springfield, May 25, when Mr. Oglesby was nominated for the office of Governor, while other candidates before the Convention were Allen C. Fuller, of Boone, Jesse K. Dubois, of Sangamon, and John M. Palmer, of Macoupin. Wm. Bross, of Chicago, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. On the Democratic State ticket were James C. Robinson, of Clark, for Governor, and S. Corning Judd, of Fulton, for Lieutenant Governor. The general election gave Gen. Oglesby a majority of about 31,000 votes. The Republicans had also a majority in both the Legislature and in the representation in Congress.

Gov. Oglesby was duly inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. The day before the first time set for his installation death visited his home at Decatur, and took from it his only son, an intelligent and sprightly lad of six years, a great favorite of the bereaved parents. This caused the inauguration to be postponed a week.

The political events of the Legislative session of 1865 were the election of ex-Gov. Yates to the United States Senate, and the ratification of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery. This session also signalized itself by repealing the notorious "black laws," part of which, although a dead letter, had held their place upon the statute books since 1819. Also, laws requiring the registration of voters, and establishing a State Board of Equalization, were passed by this Legislature. But the same body evinced that it was corruptly influenced by a mercenary lobby, as it adopted some bad legislation, over the Governor's veto, notably an amendment to a charter for a Chicago horse railway, granted in 1859 for 25 years, and now sought to be extended 99 years. As this measure was promptly passed over his veto by both branches of the Legislature, he deemed it useless further to attempt to check their headlong career. At this session no law of a general useful character or public interest was perfected, unless we count such the turning over of the canal to Chicago to be deepened. The session of 1867 was still more productive of private and special acts. Many omnibus bills were proposed, and some passed. The contests over the location of the Industrial College, the Capital, the Southern Penitentiary, and the canal enlargement and Illinois River improvement, dominated everything else.

During the year 1872, it became evident that if the Republicans could re-elect Mr. Oglesby to the office of Governor, they could also elect him to the United States Senate, which they desired to do. Accordingly they re-nominated him for the Executive chair, and placed upon the ticket with him for Lieutenant Governor, John L. Beveridge, of Cook County. On the other side the Democrats put into the field Gustavus Koerner for Governor and John C. Black for Lieutenant Governor. The election gave the Republican ticket majorities ranging from 35,334 to 56,174,—the Democratic defection being caused mainly by their having an old-time Whig and Abolitionist, Horace Greeley, on the national ticket for President. According to the general understanding had beforehand, as soon as the Legislature met it elected Gov. Oglesby to the United States Senate, whereupon Mr. Beveridge became Governor. Senator Oglesby's term expired March 4, 1879, having served his party faithfully and exhibited an order of statesmanship beyond criticism.

During the campaign of 1884 Mr. Oglesby was nominated for a "third term" as Executive of the State of Illinois, against Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, nominated by the Democrats. Both gentlemen "stumped" the State, and while the people elected a Legislature which was a tie on a joint ballot, as between the two parties, they gave the jovial "Dick" Oglesby a majority of 15,018 for Governor, and he was inaugurated Jan. 30, 1885. The Legislature did not fully organize until this date, on account of its equal division between the two main parties and the consequent desperate tactics of each party to checkmate the latter in the organization of the House.

Gov. Oglesby is a fine-appearing, affable man, with regular, well defined features and rotund face. In stature he is a little above medium height, of a large frame and somewhat fleshy. His physical appearance is striking and prepossessing, while his straightout, not to say bluff, manner and speech are well calculated favorably to impress the average masses. Ardent in feeling and strongly committed to the policies of his party, he intensifies Republicanism among Republicans, while at the same time his jovial and liberal manner prevents those of the opposite party from hating him.

He is quite an effective stump orator. With vehement, passionate and scornful tone and gestures, tremendous physical power, which in speaking he exercises to the utmost; with frequent descents to the grotesque; and with abundant homely comparisons or frontier figures, expressed in the broadest vernacular and enforced with stentorian emphasis, he delights a promiscuous audience beyond measure.



John M. Palmer

JOHN M. PALMER

JOHN Mc AULEY PALMER, Governor 1869–72, was born on Eagle Creek, Scott Co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1817. During his infancy, his father, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, removed to Christian Co., Ky., where lands were cheap. Here the future Governor of the great Prairie State spent his childhood and received such meager schooling as the new and sparsely settled country afforded. To this he added materially by diligent reading, for which he evinced an early aptitude. His father, an ardent Jackson man, was also noted for his anti-slavery sentiments, which he thoroughly impressed upon his children. In 1831 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Madison County. Here the labor of improving a farm was pursued for about two years, when the death of Mr. Palmer's mother broke up the family. About this time Alton College was opened, on the "manual labor" system, and in the spring of 1834 young Palmer, with his elder brother, Elihu, entered this school and remained 18 months. Next, for over three years, he tried variously coopering, peddling and school-teaching.

During the summer of 1838 he formed the acquaintance of Stephen A. Douglas, then making his first canvass for Congress. Young, eloquent and in political accord with Mr. Palmer, he won his confidence, fired his ambition and fixed his purpose. The following winter, while teaching near Canton, he began to devote his spare time to a desultory reading of law, and in the spring entered a law office at Carlinville, making his home with his elder brother, Elihu. (The latter was a learned clergyman, of considerable orginality of thought and doctrine.) On the next meeting of the Supreme Court he was admitted to the Bar, Douglas being one of his examiners. He was not immediately successful in his profession, and would have located elsewhere than Carlinville had he the requisite means. Thus his early poverty was a blessing in disguise, for to it he now attributes the success of his life.

From 1839 on, while he diligently pursued his profession, he participated more or less in local politics. In 1843 he became Probate Judge. In 1847 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, where he took a leading part. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and at the special session of February, 1854, true to the anti-slavery sentiments bred in him, he took a firm stand in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and when the Nebraska question became a party issue he refused to receive a re-nomination for the Senatorship at the hands of the Democracy, issuing a circular to that effect. A few weeks afterward,

however, hesitating to break with his party, he participated in a Congressional Convention which nomi- T. L. Harris against Richard Yates, and which unqualifiedly approved the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. But later in the campaign he made the plunge, ran for the Senate as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, and was elected. The following winter he put in nomination for the United States Senate Mr. Trumbull, and was one of the five steadfast men who voted for him until all the Whigs came to their support and elected their man.

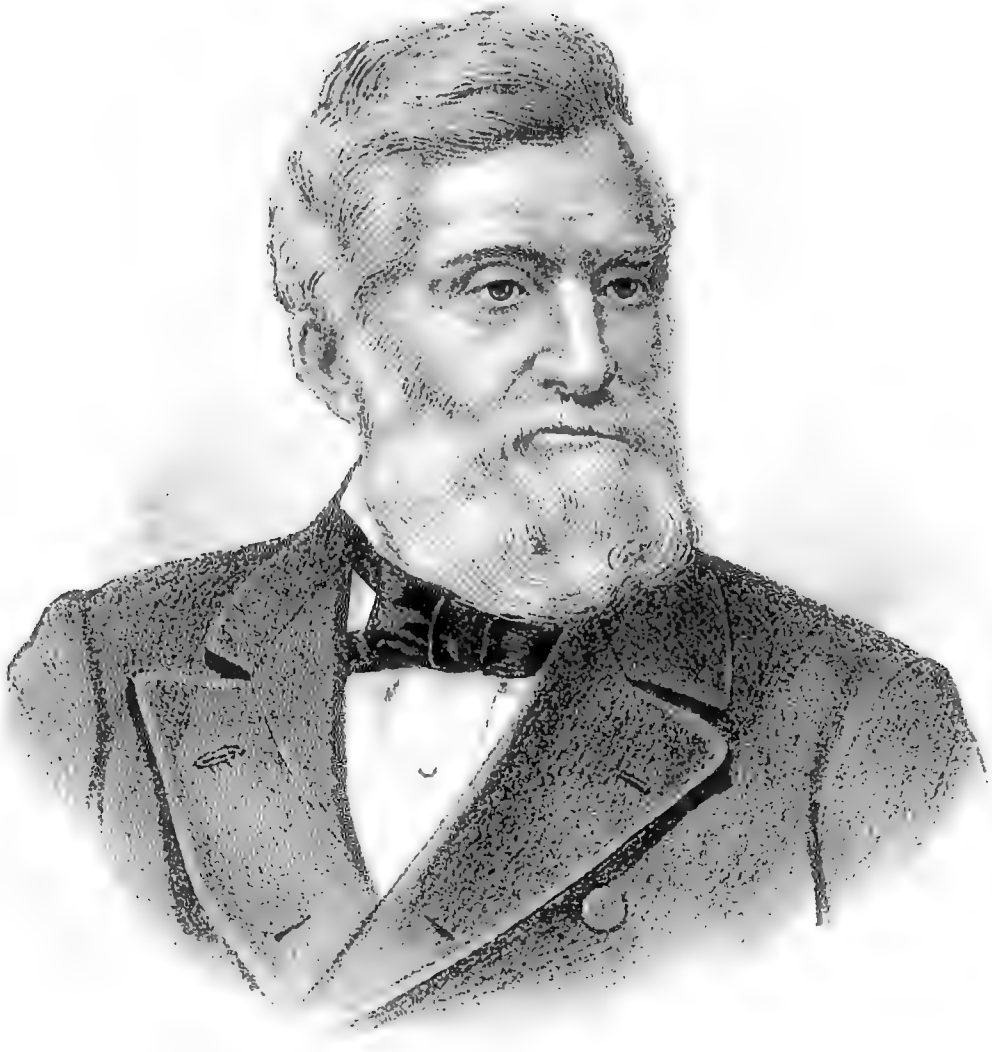
In 1856 he was Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Bloomington. He ran for Congress in 1859, but was defeated. In 1860 he was Republican Presidential Elector for the State at large. In 1861 he was appointed one of the five Delegates (all Republicans) sent by Illinois to the peace congress at Washington.

When the civil conflict broke out, he offered his services to his country, and was elected Colonel of the 14th Ill. Vol. Inf., and participated in the engagements at Island No. 10; at Farmington, where he skillfully extricated his command from a dangerous position; at Stone River, where his division for several hours, Dec. 31, 1862, held the advance and stood like a rock, and for his gallantry there he was made Major General; at Chickamauga, where his and Van Cleve's divisions for two hours maintained their position when they were cut off by overpowering numbers. Under Gen. Sherman, he was assigned to the 14th Army Corps and participated in the Atlanta campaign. At Peach-Tree Creek his prudence did much to avert disaster. In February, 1865, Gen. Palmer was assigned to the military administration of Kentucky, which was a delicate post. That State was about half rebel and half Union, and those of the latter element were daily fretted by the loss of their slaves. He, who had been bred to the rules of common law, trembled at the contemplation of his extraordinary power over the persons and property of his fellow men, with which he was vested in his capacity as military Governor; and he exhibited great caution in the execution of the duties of his post.

Gen. Palmer was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republican State Convention which met at Peoria May 6, 1868, and his nomination would probably have been made by acclamation had he not persistently declared that he could not accept a candidature for the office. The result of the ensuing election gave Mr. Palmer a majority of 44,707 over John R. Eden, the Democratic nominee.

On the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1869, the first thing to arrest public attention was that portion of the Governor's message which took broad State's rights ground. This and some minor points, which were more in keeping with the Democratic sentiment, constituted the entering wedge for the criticisms and reproofs he afterward received from the Republican party, and ultimately resulted in his entire aleniation from the latter element. The Legislature just referred to was noted for the introduction of numerous bills in the interest of private parties, which were embarrassing to the Governor. Among the public acts passed was that which limited railroad charges for passenger travel to a maximum of three cents per mile; and it was passed over the Governor's veto. Also, they passed, over his veto, the "tax-grabbing law" to pay railroad subscriptions, the Chicago Lake Front bill, etc. The new State Constitution of 1870, far superior to the old, was a peaceful "revolution" which took place during Gov. Palmer's term of office. The suffering caused by the great Chicago Fire of October, 1871, was greatly alleviated by the prompt responses of his excellency.

Since the expiration of Gov. Palmers's term, he has been somewhat prominent in Illinois politics, and has been talked of by many, especially in the Democratic party, as the best man in the State for a United States Senator. His business during life has been that of the law. Few excel him in an accurate appreciation of the depth and scope of its principles. The great number of his able veto messages abundantly testify not only this but also a rare capacity to point them out. He is a logical and cogent reasoner and an interesting, forcible and convincing speaker, though not fluent or ornate. Without brilliancy, his dealings are rather with facts and ideas than with appeals to passions and prejudices. He is a patriot and a statesman of very high order. Physically he is above the medium height, of robust frame, ruddy complexion and sanguine-nervous temperament. He has a large cranial development, is vivacious, social in disposition, easy of approach, unostentatious in his habits of life, democratic in his habits and manners and is a true American in his fundamental principles of statesmanship.



John L. Breckinridge

John L. Beveridge.

JOHN LOWRIE BEVERIDGE, Governor 1873-6, was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., July 6, 1824. His parents were George and Ann Beveridge. His father's parents, Andrew and Isabel Beveridge, before their marriage emigrated from Scotland just before the Revolutionary War, settling in Washington County. His father was the eldest of eight brothers, the youngest of whom was 60 years of age when the first one of the number died. His mother's parents, James and Agnes Hoy, emigrated from Scotland at the close of the Revolutionary War, settling also in Washington Co., N. Y., with their first-born, whose "native land" was the wild ocean. His parents and grandparents lived beyond the time allotted to man, their average age being over 80 years. They belonged to the "Associate Church," a seceding Presbyterian body of America from the old Scotch school; and so rigid was the training of young Beveridge that he never heard a sermon from any other minister except that of his own denomination until he was in his 19th year. Later in life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which relation he still holds.

Mr. Beveridge received a good common-school education, but his parents, who could obtain a livelihood only by rigid economy and industry, could not send him away to college. He was raised upon a farm, and was in his 18th year when the family removed to De Kalb County, this State, when that section was very sparsely settled. Chicago had less than 7,000 inhabitants. In this wild West he continued as a farm laborer, teaching school during the winter months to supply the means of an education. In the fall of 1842 he attended one term at the academy at Granville, Putnam Co., Ill., and subsequently several terms at the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., completing the academic course. At this time, the fall of 1845, his parents and brothers were anxious to have him go to college, even though he had not money sufficient; but, not willing to burden the family, he packed his trunk and with only $40 in money started South to seek his fortune.

Poor, alone, without friends and influence, he thus entered upon the battle of life.

First, he taught school in Wilson, Overton and Jackson Cos., Tenn., in which experience he underwent considerable mental drill, both in book studies and in the ways of the world. He read law and was admitted to the Bar, in the South, but did not learn to love the institution of slavery, although he admired many features of Southern character. In December, 1847, he returned North, and Jan. 20, 1848, he married Miss Helen M. Judson, in the old Clark-Street M. E. church in Chicago, her father at that time being Pastor of the society there. In the spring of 1848 he returned with his wife to Tennessee, where his two children, Alla May and Philo Judson, were born.

In the fall of 1849, through the mismanagement of an associate, he lost what little he had accumulated and was left in debt. He soon managed to earn means to pay his debts, returned to De Kalb Co., Ill., and entered upon the practice of his profession at Sycamore, the county seat. On arrival from the South he had but one-quarter of a dollar in money, and scanty clothing and bedding for himself and family. He borrowed a little money, practiced law, worked in public offices, kept books for some of the business men of the town, and some railroad engineering, till the spring of 1854, when he removed to Evanston, 12 miles north of Chicago, a place then but recently laid out, under the supervision of the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution. Of the latter his father-in-law was then financial agent and business manager. Here Mr. Beveridge prospered, and the next year (1855) opened a law office in Chicago, where he found the battle somewhat hard; but he persevered with encouragement and increasing success.

Aug. 12, 1861, his law partner, Gen. John F. Farnsworth, secured authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, and authorized Mr. Beveridge to raise a company for it. He succeeded in a few days in raising the company, of course enlisting himself along with it. The regiment rendezvoused at St. Charles, Ill., was mustered in Sept. 18, and on its organization Mr. B. was elected Second Major. It was attached, Oct. 11, to the Eighth Cavalry and to the Army of the Potomac. He served with the regiment until November, 1863, participating in some 40 battles and skirmishes: was at Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He commanded the regiment the greater part of the summer of 1863, and it was while lying in camp this year that he originated the policy of encouraging recruits as well as the fighting capacity of the soldiery, by the wholesale furlough system. It worked so well that many other officers adopted it. In the fall of this year he recruited another company, against heavy odds, in January, 1864, was commissioned Colonel of the 17th Ill. Cav., and skirmished around in Missouri, concluding with the reception of the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's army in Arkansas. In 1865 he commanded various sub-districts in the Southwest. He was mustered out Feb. 6, 1866, safe from the casualties of war and a stouter man than when he first enlisted. His men idolized him.

He then returned to Chicago, to practice law, with no library and no clientage, and no political experience except to help others into office. In the fall of 1866 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, serving one term; next, until November, 1870, he practiced law and closed up the unfinished business of his office. He was then elected State Senator; in November, 1871, he was elected Congressman at large; in November, 1872, he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gov. Oglesby; the latter being elected to the U. S. Senate, Mr. Beveridge became Governor, Jan. 21, 1873. Thus, inside of a few weeks, he was Congressman at large, Lieutenant Governor and Governor. The principal events occurring during Gov. Beveridge's administration were: The completion of the revision of the statutes, begun in 1869; the partial success of the "farmers' movement;" "Haines' Legislature" and Illinois' exhibit at the Centennial.

Since the close of his gubernatorial term ex-Gov. Beveridge has been a member of the firm of Beveridge & Dewey, bankers and dealers in commercial paper at 71 Dearborn Street (McCormick Block), Chicago, and since November, 1881, he has also been Assistant United States Treasurer: office in the Government Building. His residence is still at Evanston.

He has a brother and two sisters yet residing in De Kalb County—James H. Beveridge, Mrs. Jennet Henry and Mrs. Isabel French.



SHELBY M. CULLOM.

SHELBY M. CULLOM, Governor 1877–83, is the sixth child of the late Richard N. Cullom, and was born Nov. 22, 1829, in Wayne Co., Ky., where his father then resided, and whence both the Illinois and Tennessee branches of the family originated. In the following year the family emigrated to the vicinity of Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., when that section was very sparsely settled. They located on Deer Creek, in a grove at the time occupied by a party of Indians, attracted there by the superior hunting and fishing afforded in that vicinity. The following winter was known as the "hard winter," the snow being very deep and lasting and the weather severely cold; and the family had to subsist mainly on boiled corn or hominy, and some wild game, for several weeks. In the course of time Mr. R. N. Cullom became a prominent citizen and was several times elected to the Legislature, both before and after the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He died about 1873.

Until about 19 years of age young Cullom grew up to agricultural pursuits, attending school as he had opportunity during the winter. Within this time, however, he spent several months teaching school, and in the following summer he "broke prairie" with an ox team for the neighbors. With the money obtained by these various ventures, he undertook a course of study at the Rock River Seminary, a Methodist institution at Mt. Morris, Ogle County; but the sudden change to the in-door life of a student told severely upon his health, and he was taken home, being considered in a hopeless condition. While at Mt. Morris he heard Hon. E. B. Washburne make his first speech.

On recovering health, Mr. Cullom concluded to study law, under the instruction of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, who had by this time attained some notoriety as an able lawyer; but the latter, being absent from his office most of the time, advised Mr. Cullom to enter the office of Stuart & Edwards. After about a year of study there, however, his health failed again, and he was obliged to return once more to out-door life. Accordingly he bought hogs for packing, for A. G. Tyng, in Peoria, and while he regained his health he gained in purse, netting $400 in a few weeks. Having been admitted to the Bar, he went to Springfield, where he was soon elected City Attorney, on the Anti-Nebraska ticket.

In 1856 he ran on the Fillmore ticket as a Presidential Elector, and, although failing to be elected as such, he was at the same time elected a Representative in the Legislature from Sangamon County, by a local coalition of the American and Republican parties. On the organization of the House, he received the vote of the Fillmore men for Speaker. Practicing

law until 1860, he was again elected to the Legislature, as a Republican, while the county went Democratic on the Presidential ticket. In January following he was elected Speaker, probably the youngest man who had ever presided over an Illinois Legislature. After the session of 1861, he was a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention called for that year, but was defeated, and thus escaped the disgrace of being connected with that abortive party scheme to revolutionize the State Government. In 1862 he was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. The same year, however, he was appointed by President Lincoln on a Government Commission, in company with Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana, since of the New York *Sun*, to investigate the affairs of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments at Cairo. He devoted several months to this duty.

In 1864 he entered upon a larger political field, being nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth (Springfield) District, in opposition to the incumbent, John T. Stuart, who had been elected in 1862 by about 1,500 majority over Leonard Swett, then of Bloomington, now of Chicago. The result was the election of Mr. Cullom in November following by a majority of 1,785. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress, over Dr. E. S. Fowler, by the magnificent majority of 4,103! In 1868 he was again a candidate, defeating the Hon. B. S. Edwards, another of his old preceptors, by 2,884 votes.

During his first term in Congress he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Expenditures in the Treasury Department; in his second term, on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Territories; and in his third term he succeeded Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, to the Chairmanship of the latter. He introduced a bill in the House, to aid in the execution of law in Utah, which caused more consternation among the Mormons than any measure had previously, but which, though it passed the House, failed to pass the Senate.

The Republican Convention which met May 25, 1876, nominated Mr. Cullom for Governor, while the other contestant was Gov. Beveridge. For Lieutenant-Governor they nominated Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago *Journal*. For the same offices the Democrats, combining with the Anti-Monopolists, placed in nomination Lewis Steward, a wealthy farmer and manufacturer, and A. A. Glenn. The result of the election was rather close, Mr. Cullom obtaining only 6,800 majority. He was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1877.

Great depression prevailed in financial circles at this time, as a consequence of the heavy failures of 1873 and afterward, the effect of which had seemed to gather force from that time to the end of Gov. Cullom's first administration. This unspeculative period was not calculated to call forth any new issues, but the Governor's energies were at one time put to task to quell a spirit of insubordination that had been begun in Pittsburg, Pa., among the laboring classes, and transferred to Illinois at Chicago, East St. Louis and Braidwood, at which places laboring men for a short time refused to work or allow others to work. These disturbances were soon quelled and the wheels of industry again set in motion.

In May, 1880, Gov. Cullom was re-nominated by the Republicans, against Lyman Trumbull, by the Democrats; and although the former party was somewhat handicapped in the campaign by a zealous faction opposed to Grant for President and to Grant men for office generally, Mr. Cullom was re-elected by about 314,565, to 277,532 for the Democratic State ticket. The Greenback vote at the same time was about 27,000. Both Houses of the Legislature again became Republican, and no representative of the Greenback or Socialist parties were elected. Gov. Cullom was inaugurated Jan. 10, 1881. In his message he announced that the last dollar of the State debt had been provided for.

March 4, 1883, the term of David Davis as United States Senator from Illinois expired, and Gov. Cullom was chosen to succeed him. This promoted Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton to the Governorship. Senator Cullom's term in the United States Senate will expire March 4, 1889.

As a practitioner of law Mr. C. has been a member of the firm of Cullom, Scholes & Mather, at Springfield; and he has also been President of the State National Bank.

He has been married twice,—the first time Dec. 12, 1855, to Miss Hannah Fisher, by whom he had two daughters; and the second time May 5, 1863, to Julia Fisher. Mrs. C is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which religious body Mr. C. is also in sympathy.



John M. Hamilton

John M. Hamilton.

JOHN MARSHALL HAMILTON, Governor 1883–5, was born May 28, 1847, in a log house upon a farm about two miles from Richwood, Union County, Ohio. His father was Samuel Hamilton, the eldest son of Rev. Wm. Hamilton, who, together with his brother, the Rev. Samuel Hamilton, was among the early pioneer Methodist preachers in Ohio. The mother of the subject of this sketch was, before her marriage, Mrs. Nancy McMorris, who was born and raised in Fauquier or Loudoun County, Va., and related to the two large families of Youngs and Marshalls, well known in that commonwealth; and from the latter family name was derived the middle name of Gov. Hamilton.

In March, 1854, Mr. Hamilton's father sold out his little pioneer forest home in Union County, O., and, loading his few household effects and family (of six children) into two emigrant covered wagons, moved to Roberts Township, Marshall Co., Ill., being 21 days on the route. Swamps, unbridged streams and innumerable hardships and privations met them on their way. Their new home had been previously selected by the father. Here, after many long years of toil, they succeeded in paying for the land and making a comfortable home. John was, of course, brought up to hard manual labor, with no schooling except three or four months in the year at a common country school. However, he evinced a capacity and taste for a high order of self-education, by studying or reading what books he could borrow, as the family had but very few in the house. Much of his study he prosecuted by the light of a log fire in the old-fashioned chimney place. The financial panic of 1857 caused the family to come near losing their home, to pay debts; but the father and two sons, William and John, "buckled to" and persevered in hard labor and economy until they redeemed their place from the mortgage.

When the tremendous excitement of the political campaign of 1860 reached the neighborhood of Roberts Township, young Hamilton, who had been brought up in the doctrine of anti-slavery, took a zealous part in favor of Lincoln's election. Making special efforts to procure a little money to buy a uniform, he joined a company of Lincoln Wide-Awakes at Magnolia, a village not far away. Directly after the ensuing election it became evident that trouble would ensue with the South, and this Wide-Awake company, like many others throughout the country, kept up its organization and transformed itself into a military company. During the ensuing summer they met often for drill and became proficient; but when they offered themselves for the war, young Hamilton was rejected on account of his youth, he being then but 14 years of age. During the winter of 1863–4 he attended an academy at Henry, Marshall County,

and in the following May he again enlisted, for the fourth time, when he was placed in the 141st Ill. Vol. Inf., a regiment then being raised at Elgin, Ill., for the 100-day service. He took with him 13 other lads from his neighborhood, for enlistment in the service. This regiment operated in Southwestern Kentucky, for about five months, under Gen. Paine.

The following winter, 1864–5, Mr. Hamilton taught school, and during the two college years 1865–7, he went through three years of the curriculum of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. The third year he graduated, the fourth in a class of 46, in the classical department. In due time he received the degree of M. A. For a few months he was the Principal of Marshall "College" at Henry, an academy under the auspices of the M. E. Church. By this time he had commenced the study of law, and after earning some money as a temporary Professor of Latin at the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, he entered the law office of Weldon, Tipton & Benjamin, of that city. Each member of this firm has since been distinguished as a Judge. Admitted to the Bar in May, 1870, Mr. Hamilton was given an interest in the same firm, Tipton having been elected Judge. In October following he formed a partnership with J. H. Rowell, at that time Prosecuting Attorney. Their business was then small, but they increased it to very large proportions, practicing in all grades of courts, including even the U. S. Supreme Court, and this partnership continued unbroken until Feb. 6, 1883, when Mr. Hamilton was sworn in as Executive of Illinois. On the 4th of March following Mr. Rowell took his seat in Congress.

In July, 1871, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Helen M. Williams, the daughter of Prof. Wm. G. Williams, Professor of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. H. have two daughters and one son.

In 1876 Mr. Hamilton was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate, over other and older competitors. He took an active part "on the stump" in the campaign, for the success of his party, and was elected by a majority of 1,640 over his Democratic-Greenback opponent. In the Senate he served on the Committees on Judiciary, Revenue, State Institutions, Appropriations, Education, and on Miscellany; and during the contest for the election of a U. S. Senator, the Republicans endeavoring to re-elect John A. Logan, he voted for the war chief on every ballot, even alone when all the other Republicans had gone over to the Hon. E. B. Lawrence and the Democrats and Independents elected Judge David Davis. At this session, also, was passed the first Board of Health and Medical Practice act, of which Mr. Hamilton was a champion, against so much opposition that the bill was several times "laid on the table." Also, this session authorized the location and establishment of a southern penitentiary, which was fixed at Chester. In the session of 1879 Mr. Hamilton was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and was a zealous supporter of John A. Logan for the U. S. Senate, who was this time elected without any trouble.

In May, 1880, Mr. Hamilton was nominated on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor, his principal competitors before the Convention being Hon. Wm. A. James, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judge Robert Bell, of Wabash County, Hon. T. T. Fountain, of Perry County, and Hon. M. M. Saddler, of Marion County. He engaged actively in the campaign, and his ticket was elected by a majority of 41,200. As Lieutenant Governor, he presided almost continuously over the Senate in the 32d General Assembly and during the early days of the 33d, until he succeeded to the Governorship. When the Legislature of 1883 elected Gov. Cullom to the United States Senate, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton succeeded him, under the Constitution, taking the oath of office Feb. 6, 1883. He bravely met all the annoyances and embarrassments incidental upon taking up another's administration. The principal events with which Gov. Hamilton was connected as the Chief Executive of the State were, the mine disaster at Braidwood, the riots in St. Clair and Madison Counties in May, 1883, the appropriations for the State militia, the adoption of the Harper high-license liquor law, the veto of a dangerous railroad bill, etc.

The Governor was a Delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in June, 1884, where his first choice for President was John A. Logan, and second choice Chester A. Arthur; but he afterward zealously worked for the election of Mr. Blaine, true to his party.

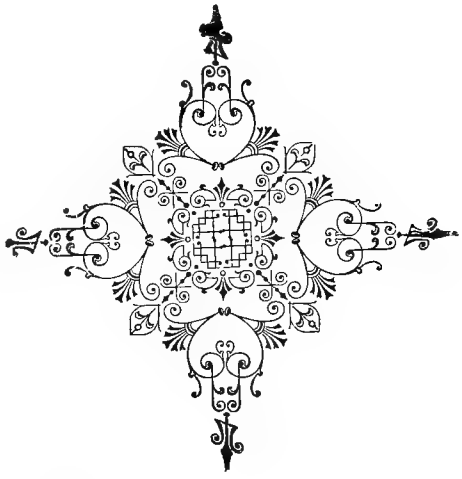
Mr. Hamilton's term as Governor expired Jan. 30, 1885, when the great favorite "Dick" Oglesby was inaugurated.

HENRY COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.



BIOGRAPHICAL.



INTRODUCTORY.

THE time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

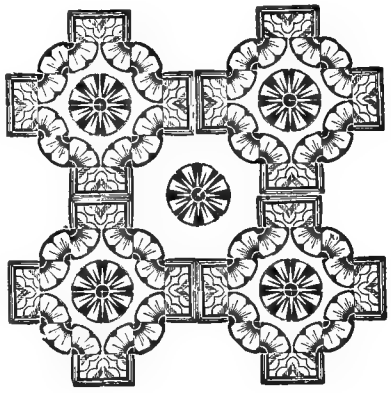
To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to perserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archeologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits, for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone: to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.





Yours truly

F. D. Davenport

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas Fitch Davenport, of Cambridge, came to Henry County in 1837, and has been since a continuous resident within its borders. In 1836 the agent of an organization called "The New York Colony" came to the county and made a selection of the lands in the interest of what was designated after their settlement in Henry County as the "Morristown Colony." The location was made in June, and the same year five of the members came. They were in all eventually about ten families, and among them was that of the father of Mr. Davenport, who, with his entire household, made a permanent settlement in what is now Cambridge Township.

The name of Davenport is prominently associated with the Colonial history of this country. This branch of the family is a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Davenport, who settled in Massachusetts soon after the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers. The inscription on the tomb of Rev. John Davenport is inserted below. The slab contains, besides the lettering, the family coat of arms, which is a shield surmounted by the head of an animal "sejant" (sitting), above a tripartite inner shield, each division having a cross inscribed. The inscription reads:—

"At honorary distance keep,
Nor dare disturb the peaceful sleep
Of Rev. Davenport.
None but his sons, the sacred tribes,
Or those whom heavenly wisdom guides,
May to his urn resort.

Religion, while he dwelt below,
Its sacred influence on him shed;
Learning and grace adorned his brow,
And round their balmy odors spread.

Unfading honors shall his tomb surround,
To guard and wait the Prophet's sleeping clay,
Till the last trumpet raise him from the ground
To join the triumphs of the important day.

Rev. John Davenport departed this life on the 5th day of February, 1730, & in the 36th of his ministry."

Perhaps the best known of the members of the Davenport family is Abraham Davenport, who has been immortalized in verse by John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet. He was the son of the sturdy Puritan preacher, and in 1780 was a member of the Colonial Assembly, and was one of the Connecticut "Councillors." That body was in session when the still unaccountable event of the "dark day" transpired. As the somber shadows, that were like no other darkness within the remembrance of those who witnessed them, came on, terror took possession of the men composing the legislative body. Clamorous cries for adjournment arose, but the imperturbable Abraham remarked that it was his opinion that if the Lord was coming he would be better satisfied

to find his followers in the fulfillment of their duty, and gave a peremptory order to "bring in the candles."

The grandfather of Thomas F. Davenport, whose name was Silas Davenport, was a native of Connecticut and was a merchant. He passed his entire life in the State of his nativity, and died there. He reared a family of five children, and his son, Charles W., was one of the members of the Morristown Colony in Henry County, in 1837. The latter was born in Stamford, Conn. He followed the profession of his father, and his business relations were very extensive for the period in which he operated. He established branches of his business in the city of New York, in Washington, D. C., and in Mobile, Ala. In the year 1824 he engaged in the prosecution of his interests in the several places mentioned. His wife was, before her marriage, Mary E. Fitch, a member of one of the best of the Connecticut families. Her earliest known progenitor was Governor Thomas Fitch, of Colonial times. She was the daughter of Thomas and Amelia (Lewis) Fitch, and her parents were natives respectively of Connecticut and Long Island, New York. She was born in Norwalk, Ct., June 22, 1796, and became the mother of seven children—Charles W., Jr., Thomas F., Mrs. Amelia Lloyd, Mrs. Mary Hannaman (deceased), Adolphus (deceased), Theodore, who resides in Nevada, is a miner in the Rocky Mountains and unmarried; and Edward; the latter is a citizen of Chicago, and is a member of the Board of Trade. Charles W. Davenport, Sr., died in Morristown, Dec. 20, 1841; his wife died in Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1858. At the date of their settlement in the county their nearest neighbors on the north were five miles distant, and on the south 35 miles intervened between them and the white settlers.

When Mr. Davenport was a boy his parents removed to the city of New York, where he obtained the greater part of his education. The history of his business career in Henry County includes a wide range of interests. He was engaged in farming in Morristown until 1846, when he removed to Cambridge, and there officiated as Deputy Circuit and County Clerk at various times until 1850, when he was elected to the position of County Clerk on the Whig ticket; in 1854 he was elected Sheriff, and discharged the duties of the office two years; in 1857 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as County Treasurer, in which capacity he acted one year; in 1858 he went to Oakley, now Green River Station, situated on the line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and there conducted the affairs of the station, and also operated as a miller and merchant. Mr. Davenport was the actual founder of the town. He says: "I ran the town. I built the depot, presented it to the railroad company, and gave them the grounds and the right of way for the track." The place had the brightest prospects, but a week after the cyclone destroyed the village of Camanche, Iowa, a tornado struck Oakley, and in the space of five minutes Mr. Davenport was a poor man! Nearly the whole village was in ruins. The mill, depot, store and dwelling in which he carried on his business and lived were destroyed, and "Othello's occupation" had taken French leave, with the facilities therefor. But "man proposes and God disposes," and there is no more forcible truism in the language. Mr. Davenport can testify to its accuracy in his case.

He came from the scene of his losses to Cambridge, and commenced mercantile operations in such a manner as was possible in his circumstances. He was getting a fair start once more, when, in the spring of 1862, a disastrous fire again swept his hopes and business out of existence. There was, however, a chance. The issues of the Civil War were in the balance, and the nation needed men in her extremity. In August of the year in which his latest business venture disappeared in the remorseless flames, he enlisted in the 112th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., under Col. T. J. Henderson. On the organization of the company he was unanimously made First Lieutenant, and acted in that capacity until the close of the war. He enlisted Sept. 20, 1862, and was mustered out of the military service of the United States June 20, 1865. He was in the several actions in which his company participated, with the exception of a period of 18 months, during which time he acted as Brigade Commissary and Quartermaster.

After his return to Henry County he interested himself in farming for a short time. In 1866 he received an appointment as Assessor of Internal Revenue for Henry County, and served one year. Since the expiration of that appointment he has been engaged chiefly in farming. He made one further effort to amend his waning fortunes by a business venture, and in 1870 went to Chicago to

enter into a project under the management of a stock company for the purpose of smelting gold and silver ore. Mr. Davenport became the Secretary of the well-known Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, which had a capital of $100,000, and was building up a fine business, taking out an average of $1,000 per day from the ores. The memorable fire of October, 1871, was the ruin of the affairs of the concern, and a sale to Stephen P. Lunt, of the business house of Lunt, Prescott & Kean, took place, in the vain hope to save the existence of the incorporation. The firm were obliged to go into liquidation, and in 1874 Mr. Davenport returned to his home in Cambridge.

The marriage of Mr. Davenport to Elizabeth Lloyd took place June 22, 1848. She was born in Bucks Co., Pa. Her birth occurred Jan. 31, 1822, She has been the mother of five children, two of whom died in their infancy: Anna M. is the eldest of the survivors; Mrs. Fannie S. Rockwell is the next in order of birth, and has one child, Iva; Charles E. married Sarah J. Fullmer, and they have one child, Sylvester. Mrs. Davenport is a member of the Society of Friends.

William Gradert, a farmer of the township of Munson, is a citizen of the United States, of German birth. He is a native of Holstein, and was born April 28, 1848. He is the son of Gustav and Christina Gradert, who were born in the same province where their son first saw the light of day. They are still living there (1885).

From the age of six to fourteen, Mr. Gradert was sent to school, as the laws of Germany provide that all male children should be educated between those ages. After reaching the latter age, he was employed on the farm. He was 20 when he came to America. In 1868 he landed at New York, and proceeded to the city of Davenport without delay. He went into the country in the vicinity of the city and obtained work on a farm eight miles distant, where he remained six months. He then came to Henry County, and engaged as an assistant on the farm of John Redus, of whom a sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume. He passed two years in the capacity of a farm hand in the employment of various individuals.

In the fall of 1870 he was married to Lena Gradert. She was born in the same German province as her husband. After his marriage he rented land for a time, and in 1876 bought 80 acres on section 13, of Munson Township. There was a house of humble pretensions on the place, which has been rebuilt, and other good farm structures have been erected, among which is a large stock and hay barn. Mr. Gradert has bought additional land, and is now the owner of 183 acres, which is all in advanced agricultural condition.

The children of the household are Dora, Nettie, Minnie, Lewis, Henry and William.

Laertes F. Dinnick, a prominent business man of Henry County, resident at Cambridge, was born Sept. 17, 1838, in Mercer Co., Ill. His parents, Lucius D. and Julia (Langford) Dinnick, were born respectively in the State of New York and Pennsylvania, and removed from there to Berlin (now Swedona), Mercer Co., Ill., in the spring of the year in which their son was born. The senior Dinnick attained prominence as an agriculturist of extended relations in Mercer County, and later he removed to Rock Island, where he died in October, 1866, aged 60 years and some months. He was a member of the City Council of Rock Island at the time of his death. The mother of Mr. Dinnick died Oct. 8, 1885. Following is the list of children's names in the order in which they were born: Laura, Otis J., Laurin and Delavan (deceased), Chauncey, Laertes F., Emily, Ellen and Luella.

Mr. Dinnick was educated wholly in his native State. He was among those who were prompt to respond to the summons of an assaulted nationality while yet the echo from Rebel balls on Sumter's walls filled the land with surprised dismay. He enlisted in April, 1861, for three months' service. On the organization of his regiment and company he was made Second Sergeant, and previous to the expiration of his term of enlistment he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant. In the fall of

1862, with W. D. Williams, of Rock Island, he was instrumental in raising Company F, of the 89th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The former was made Captain and the latter First Lieutenant. In the summer of 1863 Mr. Dinnick was promoted to the rank of Captain, which he held until he was disabled. At the battle of New Hope Church, Ga., Capt. Dinnick was wounded. After spending two months in various hospitals he returned home.

In the spring of 1865 he came to Cambridge and has since been engaged without intermission as a buyer and shipper of stock. He has also been employed in general farming and is the owner of a valuable farm of 240 acres adjoining the village of Cambridge on the northwest. He owns also 400 acres near Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Mr. Dinnick was married Jan. 18, 1864, in Andover, Ill., to Miss E. Genevieve, daughter of Morrison and Mary E. Francis. Her parents were among the pioneers of Henry County, and an extended account of them is to be found on other pages of this work. The children of Mr. Dinnick and his wife are named Francis J., Clyde W., Hallie Lee and Morrison.

The parents are members of the Christian Church.

In political bias and affiliation, Mr. Dinnick is a Democrat.

Robert Atwater, son of Elisha Atwater, a pioneer of Henry County, was born in Rock Island, Sept. 5, 1854. His father was born in New Haven Co., Conn., Dec. 18 1810. He passed the time of his boyhood and youth in the place of his nativity, and learned the business of a cabinet-maker. He had a natural understanding of the use of tools, and after acquiring a complete knowledge of the trade, which he had chosen, he worked in the city of New Haven until 1840. That was the year in which he came to Illinois, and he located in the city of Rock Island. It was then in its embryo state, and contained but a few houses. Not long after he came to Henry County, and located at Andover. He was occupied there in the prosecution of his trade for a few years, and then removed to what is now the township of Cambridge, and was then designated town 15 in the Government reports. He secured a claim on section 6, and proceeded to the work of making ready to found a home. He built a log house and a log shop for the prosecution of his trade. He operated as a farmer, and at the same time as cabinet-maker. He sold his earliest crops, and the first pork fatted on his farm at Chicago. That city had then 5,000 inhabitants, and was 160 miles distant. The produce was all drawn there with teams. This would seem an interminable operation in these latter days. Mr. Atwater sometimes worked at his business of cabinet-making at Moline, and returned to his home on Saturday nights on horseback. He always returned to his work on Sunday evening. His wife and children lived on the farm in Cambridge, and at the time their nearest neighbors were three miles distant.

In 1857 Mr. Atwater bought a farm on section 19, in the township of Munson, and entered almost exclusively into the business of a farmer. In the second year of the Civil War, he entered the military service of his country. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. H, 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and when the command was organized he was made Second Lieutenant. He was in active service one year, when he was discharged for disability. He returned to his home, and resumed the duties of his farm. He was instrumental in the improvement of a large tract of land, on which he erected a good class of farm structures, and he also set out a large number of trees. He died on the homestead estate Jan. 15, 1884.

His marriage to Margaret Wright took place May 18, 1838. Her birth occurred in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 28, 1821. She became the mother of 11 children. Eli B. was born April 10, 1839. He was just past his majority when the call for soldiers came, and he enlisted. He was enrolled in the 9th Ill. Cav., and after a service of two and a half years was discharged for disability. He returned to his home, but never recovered his health. He died Jan. 24, 1872.

Thomas was born Oct. 5, 1841. He enlisted in the same regiment as his father, and served two years. He received a severe wound at the battle of Knoxville, Tenn., and was taken from the field by the rebels. He underwent amputation while in their hands. During the time he lay in the rebel hospital his other leg was badly frozen. His father went after him and brought him home. He had an

uncommon degree of pluck and courage, and they carried him through all, and after he returned to his home he partially recovered his health. He was elected Circuit Clerk, and was serving his term at the time of his death. George was born Aug. 10, 1843, and lives in Webster City, Iowa. Elnora was born Sept. 23, 1848, and is married to N. R. Penny, a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah. William C. was born June 5, 1850, and lives in Munson Township. Mary E. is the wife of Horatio Boyd, of Freeman, Phillips Co., Kan. The latter is an editor. Mrs. Boyd was born Sept. 25, 1852. Douglass was born Dec. 6, 1858. Robert W., who was his predecessor in the order of birth, was born Sept. 5, 1854. The two brothers last named live on the homestead. Frank, born Oct. 18, 1860, is a clerk in a clothing store in Rock Island. The demise of the mother occurred May 12, 1885. Emma, born Oct. 5, 1856, died at two years of age.

Robert W. was brought up on the place where he is now living. It has been his home all his life. He was joined in marriage to Belle McNorton, Dec. 14, 1881. She is a native of Annawan, and she and her husband are the parents of a son named Earl.

Andrew Blose Lafferty, a hardware merchant at Cambridge, was born March 29, 1840, in Armstrong Co., Pa. His paternal grandfather, John Lafferty, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in the town of Pullen, and was Scotch-Irish by descent. He came thence to America in 1801, and landed at Philadelphia. He proceeded to the frontier of the State of Pennsylvania, and bought a farm in the vicinity of Saltsburg, in Indiana County. There both himself and his wife passed the remaining years of their life. Her name before marriage was Martha McElmoyel. His son was born Oct. 19, 1802. He was a farmer, and also a teacher. In his early life he studied law, and during the period of his active business career he served his county in several official capacities. He was twice married. Margaret (Long) Lafferty, his first wife, bore him four children: John, Jacob, Robert and Rachel. His second wife, *nee* Susanna Blose, was the mother of four children: Martha, Margaret, Andrew B. and James D. She died April 30, 1881. Her husband's decease took place Dec. 31, 1880.

Mr. Lafferty, of this account, came with his parents to Illinois in 1856. He was then 16 years of age, and he remained in Rock Island County until the fall of the same year in which they came to the State, when he came to Henry County. He interested himself in farming, and continued the prosecution of his interests in that line of business until he decided to enter the military service of the United States. July 11, 1862, he enlisted in the 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and became a member of Company D. He was in all the actions in which his regiment was involved, with one exception, when he was in the hospital. He had been disabled at the battle of Knoxville, by the shock from a cannon ball which entered the ground at his feet. He received honorable discharge, and was mustered out June 20, 1865.

Mr. Lafferty was married Dec. 27, 1866, at Clayton, Adams Co., Ill., to Amanda M. Lafferty, a native of Indiana Co., Pa. She is the mother of six children: Vernie L., Leon M., Andrew Bertram, Sue A., Maude, Lora, Gertrude and Charles Loris. The second son died Jan. 11, 1877, at the age of two and a half years; and Loris died Sept. 17, 1885, aged 19 months. Mr. and Mrs. Lafferty are members of the Congregational Church, and of the Order of Good Templars. They are also connected in membership with the Orders of E. S. A. and the "Golden Rule." Mr. Lafferty belongs to the A. O. U. W., and to the G. A. R. Post, and in political adherence is a straight Prohibitionist. He is a man of sanguine temperament and strong convictions, and is an earnest worker in the temperance cause, and is also an active business man.

In the fall of 1868 he removed to Cambridge, and was associated with his brother in the livery business. They run two daily hack lines from Cambridge to Galva and to Geneseo, carrying mail, passengers and express. After a few years he purchased the interest of his brother, and for some time continued the business alone. In 18— he sold out to embark in the sale of agricultural implements, and to the latter he afterwards added the sale of hardware, and the firm style became Lafferty & Wright. A year later Mr. Lafferty became by purchase the sole owner of the business and its relations, and continued

for some time to operate alone, until he enlarged its scope and took in his present partner, J. P. Woolsey (see sketch).

Robert M. Garrison, a citizen of Cambridge, was born April 10, 1833, in Park Co., Ind. John Garrison, his grandfather, was a native of Wilson County, in Central Tennessee, and was the husband of Elizabeth, sister of John C. Calhoun. She was born in Tennessee and lived there most of her life, dying in 1843, when about 70, in Park Co., Ind. She was a lady of brilliant mind and forcible character, and she bore nine children: John, Milton, Samuel, Nancy, Thomas, James, Eliza, Caroline and Lemuel.

Milton Garrison was born June 17, 1802, in Tennessee, and in 1820 removed to Park Co., Ind. He was an ordained minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he followed his religious calling in Indiana, and was engaged in the discharge of its duties until he was 65 years old. In 1848 he came to Henry Co., Ill., and settled in Munson Township, where he became a successful farmer and died March 18, 1882, at 80 years of age. He was a man of fine character and wielded a strong influence for good in his day and generation. He was married about 1810 to Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Priscilla (Harris) McCord. Her parents were born in North Carolina, and they were descendants of pioneers, who later in life bore the same relation to the State of Kentucky, where they settled near its capital city. The nine children of Milton Garrison and his wife were Elizabeth (deceased), Robert M., John M., James (deceased), William (deceased), an infant who died unnamed, Sarah, Margaret and Garrett G.

Mr. Garrison was next to the oldest child of his parents, and he was the first-born son. consequently upon him fell the burdens of the family, while his father was attending to his religious calling. He was brought up on a farm and had but a little regular schooling.

He came to Henry County in 1848 with his parents, and has since that time been occupied in farming in Munson Township until 1884, when he removed to Cambridge. He still owns his fine farm in the township named and is living in quiet retirement.

He was a Democrat until the nomination of James Buchanan for the chief office of the United States, which effected his conversion to Free-Soil principles; and on the organization of the Republican party he became one of its firmest adherents.

He was married Oct. 9, 1856, at Cambridge, to Mary E., daughter of William and Lydia (Moriarty) Cochrane. The former was born in Ireland and the latter in Virginia. They settled in Fayette Co., Ill., in 1850, and in 1853 settled in the township of Munson, in Henry County, where their lives ended. Mrs. Garrison has borne four children: Mary J. married Frank Cady; Robert died in infancy; Frank M. and Effie B. are the youngest children.

Israel G. Heaps, Supervisor of Annawan Township, resident on section 23, has lived in Henry County since 1848, when his father, the now venerable William G. Heaps, cast his lot with that of the pioneers of this part of the noble prairie State. Mr. Heaps was born Nov. 13, 1840, in Lancaster Co., Pa. His parents removed in his infancy to Adams Co., Ill. They went thence to Wisconsin in order to improve their circumstances, but not finding so congenial a climate as they had anticipated, another removal to Illinois was effected in the autumn of 1848. They settled on the farm which was for many years the homestead, and on which the father is at present a resident in the family of his youngest son. The senior Mr. Heaps was in straitened circumstances and had a large family of small children to support without aid, and when they became residents of Henry County were almost entirely without money. During the winter of 1848–9 a letter arrived at the nearest postoffice for a member of the family, for which it was necessary to wait some time before money enough to "lift" it could be obtained. The postage was 12½ cents. The tract of land on which a location was made was in its natural condition, not a furrow had been turned, and a place of shelter had to be erected. The struggle for a livelihood was

severe for a few years, but both parents worked hard, practicing the strictest economy, and succeeded in placing the family in comfort.

Mr. Heaps had small opportunity for obtaining anything like what would at this day be considered fair education from books. The schools were either *non est* altogether, or were of the same primitive character as other surroundings; and if there had been the best opportunities, he could not have availed himself of them, as in the summer seasons he drove a breaking team, and in the winters he hauled rails and timber for fencing. He drove a team of five yoke of oxen, although he was not a dozen years old, and for his labor for the neighbors received but 25 cents a day. He attended school in the winters after reaching his 15th, 16th and 17th birthdays, and by extra exertion succeeded in securing a knowledge of the English branches taught in the district schools that had been established in the neighborhood. Having learned the way to study, he made meanwhile considerable progress in the higher branches. In 1857 he entered the preparatory course at Lombard University, and for several years he taught and attended that institution alternately; and notwithstanding the interruptions he was enabled to maintain his standing in his classes. In 1860, when Professor Standish was ill, Mr. Heaps was made tutor to his classes. In the same year he entered upon the studies of the junior year, and looked forward confidently to the time when he should complete his course and enter personally into the work of the world; but the war broke out and he enlisted to defend his country.

April 22, 1861, a war meeting was called in the Baptist Church at Annawan. Elder Hiram Petteys, Major J. M. Allen, of Geneseo, and Elder McDermond were present and participated in the discussion of the emergency. At the termination of the meeting, Mr. Heaps was the first man to place his name on the list of enrollment and to call for volunteers. He was thus the first enlisted man in Henry County, and his name was followed by 53 others. When the election of the company took place Mr. Heaps was unanimously made Captain. Hiram Carrol and Richard Linehan were made First and Second Lieutenants. It is a well-known fact that the action of Governor Yates in raising regiments preceded the orders from the War Department at Washington, and when the first company from Henry was offered it was rejected because every place was already filled. After repeated efforts to obtain an assignment the company partially disbanded. On the second call for 300,000 troops, most of the members went to Camp Butler and joined the 27th Regiment of Volunteers. The command was soon sent to Cairo, and thence to the field, where it was a participant in the fight at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861, the first battle in which General Grant took part. Mr. Heaps was under fire at Belmont, Island No. 10, Farmington, Corinth, Columbia, siege of Nashville (1862), Lavergne, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, etc. At Stone River he was severely wounded in the right arm and shoulder, and at Chickamauga he was shot in the breast and left on the field for dead. He recovered in time to participate in the action at Mission Ridge, and afterwards went with his command to East Tennessee to the relief of Knoxville and the command of General Burnside.

The months of January and February were passed among the mountains of the State named, fighting General Longstreet. When the call for veteran volunteers was made, Mr. Heaps re-enlisted, and nearly all the survivors of his company went with him. Theirs was the sole company in the regiment that re-enlisted, and it enrolled for three years or during the war. On returning to the regiment with others it was put in motion for Atlanta. The company was a part of the force that stormed and captured Rocky Faced Ridge, the key to Dalton. The struggle there was terrific, and was acknowledged to be one of the severest of the war. At Resaca, May 14, 1864, the regiment formed a part of the assaulting column that attacked and carried a part of the rebel line. John B. Heaps, a brother, who was a soldier in the 112th Illinois Infantry, was killed in the action of that day, and after the shadows of night had drawn a curtain over the bloody work, Mr. Heaps sought and found the beloved body. He went alone to the field where the forms and faces of those who died that their homes might live were lying in bewildering confusion, and by the feeble glimmer of a single candle peered into the faces, cold and solemn in the awful silence of death, until the one he sought was found. In the darkness of the hour of midnight the living brother dug the grave for the

dead, wrapped his own blanket about the still figure and carried it in his arms to its final resting place in the woods near by.

The regiment took part in all the actions in which the command of General Sherman was engaged; and Mr. Heaps was in the actions at Kenesaw Mountain, Mud Creek, Pumpkin Vine, Marietta, Chattahoochie River and Peach-Tree Creek. July 20, 1864, his company was detached and sent to the extreme left to guard creek crossings. The handful of men repulsed three attacks by greatly superior numbers, and held the line throughout the entire day. For their action the command received the thanks of the Division Commander in a special order. Two days later the company was heavily engaged, and July 28th following, swung around the forts in the vicinity of Atlanta, and took part in the battles of Jonesboro, Rough and Ready, and were involved in the capture of Atlanta. When General Sherman decided on his march to the sea, the Fourth Army Corps, to which the company of Captain Heaps was attached, was sent back under "Pap Thomas" to attend to the settlement of the rebel General Hood. The work was soon after accomplished, in one of the hardest-fought battles of the entire war. Nov. 30, 1864, while on the advance skirmish line, the company was captured by the rebels, who cut off the retreat. The men were sent successively to Corinth, Jackson, Selma, Catawba and finally to Andersonville. In March, 1865, they were passed through the line at Vicksburg on parole and from there to St. Louis. At that place Mr. Heaps was placed in command of a battalion and remained there until the termination of the war. He received his discharge May 15, 1865, by reason of the closing of the war.

Returning to Annawan, he was married to Miss Rhoda A. Petteys, to whom he had long been engaged. They settled on the homestead of her father and have since resided thereon. For some years Mr. Heaps was occupied as a teacher, but finally abandoned that calling for the business of farming and stock-raising. For a number of years he has been the traveling correspondent of the *Drover's Journal*, the organ of the Union Stock Yards in Chicago. In that capacity he has visited every State and Territory west of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Washington Territory and Oregon. He traveled through the great Northwest before the railroad lines were built, and at a time when the Sioux Indians were the terror of everybody, when "war to the knife and knife to the hilt" was the watchword and reply. He has traversed nearly every valley and mountain in the West, from the summit of Pike's Peak to the bottom of the "Grand Canon" of the Colorado. He has been among the Indians of the Southwest and made a study of their manners, habits and customs, and collected a comprehensive knowledge of their legendary lore. He has journeyed through a considerable portion of Old Mexico, and has written much about that country. His description of the "Bad Lands" of Dakota attracted much attention and comment.

He is a Republican in political opinions, and is a stanch adherent of the "grand old party." He has several times been elected to the official position in this township which he is now filling.

Mr. Heaps is the son of William G. and Hester (Green) Heaps. The former is a native of Maryland. The latter was born in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Heaps was born Dec. 20, 1844, in Oneida Co., N. Y. Hiram Petteys, her father, was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., and was a minister in the Christian Church. He died in 1864, at the age of 59. He was married Oct. 10, 1828, to Susan Brand. She was born Aug. 17, 1804, in Charlotte, Montgomery County. George, Sarah, John H. and Rhoda A. were the names of their children. Peleg Petteys, the grandfather of Mrs. Heaps, was born Dec. 11, 1772, and married Martha Brown. She was born in Montgomery County March 10, 1772. The ancestors of herself and husband were of German and English origin. John Brand, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Heaps, was born May 25, 1765, in the State of New York. He married Sarah Ross, who was born Dec. 10, 1767, in the same State. Their marriage took place Jan. 7, 1790. They had twelve children: John B., Henry, Thomas, Sarah, Rhoda, Lovina, Ross, Rogers, Susan, Hiram, Elizabeth and Mary. The children of Peleg Petteys were Anna, Richard, Hiram, Robert, James, Valentine and George.

Mr. and Mrs. Heaps have six children, as follows: Ervin P., Lillian V., Clarence E.. Merrill B., Ross D. and Warren T.

Mrs. Heaps is the owner of 160 acres of land in the township of Annawan, which is all in advanced cultivation. She was educated at Knox Seminary, Galesburg, Ill.

George W. Dunlap, M. D., medical practitioner at Cambridge, was born Nov. 14, 1841, in Leesburg, Highland Co., Ohio. His grandfather, Major James Dunlap, was of Scotch-Irish extraction and was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a man of influence and lived at Dunlap's Creek, Washington Co., Pa., where he kept the Dunlap House for many years. He was prominent in the State militia and was for a long period Brigade Inspector of Western Pennsylvania. He died at the place named. He was married there and reared a large family of children. His son George, the father of Dr. Dunlap, was born in Washington Co., Pa., and was there brought up, became a physician and built up a large, successful and popular practice in the county of which he was a native. He came West in 1847, and in the winter of that year settled in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Ten years later he removed to the city of Burlington, where he remained in the practice of his profession until the time of his death. He came to Knoxville, Ill., on a visit to a brother, Dr. A. J. Dunlap, and died while there. Susan P. (Beatty) Dunlap, his wife, was born Dec. 25, 1813, in Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio. She was reared in Wheeling, West Virginia, and was the daughter of Zaccheus and Margery (Metcalf) Beatty. Her father was a native of Maryland and her mother of Virginia. Of their ten children five are still living. Of the latter, Mrs. Margery Overman is the oldest; Virginia R. is the wife of Dr. Wm. Orris, and with her brothers, A. J. Dunlap and Dr. James Dunlap, is a resident of Victor, Iowa. Mr. Dunlap of this account is the third in order of birth of the survivors.

Mr. Dunlap received his elementary education at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and attended Jefferson College in the city of Philadelphia. Soon after finishing his course at that institution he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry and was attached to the Post at Camp Roberts, Davenport, for nearly a year. He then joined the regiment. He was in the service nearly three years and was mustered out a little before the close of the war.

He located at Brooklyn, Iowa, where he entered upon the regular practice of his profession, and continued to operate there five years. He then came and settled in Hermon, Knox Co., Ill., and after establishing his business there remained about seven years. He removed thence to Macomb, McDonough County, where he remained two and a half years. He came from there to Cambridge in November, 1873. He has succeeded in founding a substantial and prosperous business, and is considered one of the most skillful and reliable in the capacities of surgeon and physician in the vicinity. He has an extensive country patronage.

Feb. 2, 1865, he was married, in Knox County, to Miss Martha F. Poff. She is a native of Highland Co., Ohio, and was born Dec. 9, 1843. She is the daughter of M. F. Poff. Of five children of which she has been the mother there is only one survivor, --George W., born Oct. 17, 1873. Dr. Dunlap and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

He is Chairman of the Board of Health, and is prominent in his connection with the Order of Odd Fellows, the A. F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. He has filled the various chairs in these organizations and has represented the I. O. O. F. at the Grand Lodge. He is an adherent of the Democratic party, but supported Abraham Lincoln for the office of President.

Andrew L. Anderson, although by birth a native of a foreign nationality, is a worthy citizen of Henry County, whither he came in 1860. He has been connected with the farming interests of the county since he came hither, with the exception of the time passed in the military service of his adopted country.

He was born in Westergotland in Sweden, Oct. 26, 1842. He was an inhabitant of the place where he was born until he was 18. He was educated at home and obtained a good education in the Swedish language. In 1860 he started for America, to seek the privileges of a free government. After a voyage of nine weeks on a sail vessel he landed at the port of New York. He proceeded to Geneseo with-

out delay, and from there went to Andover Township, where he worked on a farm through the summer, and attended school the following winter.

In January, 1862, he enlisted in Battery H, First Illinois Light Artillery. After a service of 18 months he received honorable discharge for disability, and returned to Henry County. He passed some months in recruiting his health, and as soon as he was able to labor he came to Munson Township and went to work in the employ of P. P. Allen. The time he passed in the recovery of his health was spent chiefly at school, perfecting his understanding of the language of the people among whom he had cast his fate. He remained in the employ of Mr. Allen seven years. He was occupied the first two or three years as a common farm-hand, and after that bought stock for his employer, including horses, cattle and sheep. He passed one year in Missouri in the interests of Mr. Allen. After leaving the employ of that gentleman he rented land in Munson Township until 1880, when he bought the farm which has since been his field of operation. It is situated on section 3, and is all under cultivation. It is well fenced and is provided with all necessary fixtures for a good stock farm.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1871 to Amanda Wallin. She is a native of the same town in Sweden in which her husband was born. Hilda H., Alvin E., deceased, John Albert, Eugenia L., James Elmer and Andrew Wendell are the names of the children that have been added to the family. The last named child died at the age of ten months.

Mr. Anderson is deeply interested in the affairs of education in the township where he is a resident, and has officiated several years as Director. He has discharged the duties of Assessor twice.

John Redus is a citizen of the township of Munson, and although he is a native of a foreign nationality, has discharged the duties of his citizenship in a manner that reflects the utmost credit on his character as a man, and it also proves the genuineness of his regard for the country which protects him in the privileges to which he must ever have remained a stranger in the land of his birth. He left the home of his parents to escape servitude in the army of his own country, but volunteered to aid in the preservation of the freedom he sought. He has been for nearly 20 years a farmer in Henry County. He is now the proprietor of 200 acres of land, on which he is enjoying the prerogatives of an American citizen.

He was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 17, 1837, and is the son of John and Johanna (Loehr) Redus. He was kept in school from the age of 6 to 16 as the law of his country provided, and in the intervals of attendance there he acted as the assistant of his father, who was a blacksmith. The latter was also a farmer.

He was 17 when he left his native land to come to America, and was six weeks making the passage on a sail vessel, and landed at the port of New York. He came from there with little delay to the city of Davenport, and remained there until 1855. In the spring of that year he came to Geneseo and was there variously employed until 1861. September 1st of the first year of the war he enlisted in the 43d Ill. Vol. Cav. He was in the service a little more than three years. He was in the actions at Shiloh, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Corinth, Jackson, siege and capture of Vicksburg, and after the latter he went to Arkansas. He was transferred from the 43d to the 14th Regiment of Veterans, Co. H, on account of injuries which he had sustained, and served the remainder of his time in that command. After his transfer he was on duty in the city of Washington. On receiving his discharge he returned to Geneseo.

In the spring of 1867 he rented a farm in that township, which he managed one year. In 1868 he bought 80 acres in the township of Munson, which he has since owned. It is situated on section 2, and at the time he became its owner it had been plowed, but no buildings had been erected. The farm structures he now uses in his operations he has built himself; also his house. The whole property now includes 200 acres, which is all in excellent and profitable condition. He is the owner also of a valuable timber lot.

Mr. Redus was united in marriage to Miranda Galenor Jan. 22, 1868. Their children are named Hattie, Annie, Melvina, Henry, Ernest and Elva. The mother was born in Boone Co., Ind. A daughter named Cora died at the age of two years.

W. T. Hammond, residing on section 18, Oxford Township, is one of the energetic and progressive farmers of that township, as well as respected citizens and self-made men of this county. He was born in Maine, Nov. 10, 1821, his parents being George and Elenor (Taylor) Hammond, natives of that State.

W. T. Hammond, whose biographical sketch we write, remained with his parents until the death of his father, which occurred when he was eight years of age. He then went to live with his grandfather Taylor, and remained with him until he was 14 years old. On reaching this age in life, he engaged to learn the trade of a bricklayer and plasterer, at which business he continued to labor until he reached his 18th year, at which time he had thoroughly mastered the trade, and from thence on continued to work at it until 1849. In 1839 he went to Natchez, Miss., and remained there until 1840, when he went to Burlington, Iowa, and worked at his trade until the fall of that year. He then came to this State, locating at Galesburg, where he followed his trade, taking contracts and employing men to assist him, having from 10 to 20 men in his employ at a time. He remained in Galesburg until 1848, when he purchased a farm in Mercer County, consisting of 120 acres. He moved on this place, engaged in its cultivation, and there resided until the spring of 1850.

At that time the gold fever swept across the American continent, and, becoming infected with the "disease," he rented his place and went to California in search of gold. He did not mine any, but erected a hotel there, which he ran for about a year, when he sold it, and returned in the spring of 1852 to this State. In 1856 he sold his farm, and soon thereafter purchased another of 340 acres in Oxford and Rivola Townships. Part of Windsor village is located on his land in Mercer County. Mr. Hammond is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation. He has a farm, the land of which is under an advanced state of cultivation, together with a good residence, barn and outbuildings, and its appearance is indicative of thrift, energy and economy on the part of the proprietor.

Mr. Hammond was married June 9, 1846, to Miss Sarah D. Edgar, a native of Kentucky. Six children have been born of their union,—Franklin J., Sarah E., William T., Lucinda T., James W. and Edgar T. Franklin J. married Mary C. Bridger; Sarah E. is the wife of James W. Bachus; William T. married Maud Blossom; and Lucinda is the wife of E. P. Turner.

Mr. Hammond, politically, affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of the respected and honored citizens of his township. He has done much for the building and improvement of Windsor. In addition to his possessions in this county, he has 600 acres of land in Kansas, 360 of which is under fence. He has been shipping cattle West to his farms in Butler County, that State. He has a hotel, the "Commercial House," and three private dwellings in Windsor village, Mercer County, this State, and his accumulation of this world's goods may be attributed to his own good judgment, indomitable energy and perseverance.

Samuel I. Curry, residing at Woodhull, was born in Knox Township, Knox Co., Ill., Nov. 18, 1852. His parents were Isaiah B. and Mary (Vangilder) Curry, natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively, who came to this State in 1849 and 1844. They were married in 1851, in Knox County, and the issue of their union was six children,—Samuel I., Sophia J., Morey J., David V., Estella and William B., all of whom are yet living.

The subject of this notice was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Whitmore, March 13, 1876. She was the daughter of David and Eliza J. (Booher) Whitmore, of Clover Township, this county, and their union has been blessed with two daughters, Bessie M. and Jessie D; Sophia, second child in order of birth of the parents' family, married Henry Vail, a resident of Wataga, this State, and they have two children, William and Harry; Morey J. married Josie Henwood, and two children have been born of that union,—Ethel A. and Cleona P.

Mr. Curry of this notice received a good English education at the Hedding College of Abingdon, Knox County. After leaving school he lived with his parents until he attained the age of 24 years, when he was married, and afterward worked on his father-in-law's land, in Clover Township, for eight years. At the expiration of that time he came to Woodhull, and engaged in the hardware and implement business with his father-in-law, and has continued in the same since Jan. 1, 1884. They are doing a successful and constantly increasing business, and by fair dealing are establishing a good trade at that point.

Politically, Mr. Curry is a believer in the tenets of the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although a young man, Mr. Curry has obtained quite a prominence in the community in which he resides as a man of business, sterling worth and integrity.

John Billings. This gentleman, who is engaged in farming and in dealing in real estate, and resides on section 29, Oxford Township, is classed among the solid and substantial men of his township. He is a native of New York State, where, in Washington County, he was born on the 22d of April, 1834. His parents, Elisha and Catherine (Perine) Billings, were likewise natives of the Empire State. Both passed their lives in that State, the former dying July 19, 1876, and the latter in October, 1878.

John Billings remained under the care and counsel of his father until he was 20 years of age, receiving quite a liberal education. After leaving home he went to Maryland, and later to Virginia, spending two years in those States, teaching school. He then returned home and attended school the following winter, and the next spring came West, and in June of the same year (1856) stopped at Eldora, Hardin Co., Iowa. Here he remained for six months, when he moved to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he bought 171 acres of land, and also 160 acres in Franklin County. He remained in Iowa until December of 1858, when he came to Woodhull, this county, and engaged in the mercantile business. At this he was employed for two years, when his store and stock were burned. He then secured another stock of goods, and conducted the business for one year longer, when he sold out and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, consisting at that time of 160 acres. Since then he has added to it 120 acres, and has also secured a quarter section in Martin Co., Minn.

Mr. Billings and Miss Mattie E. Horn were united in marriage December, 1859. The following nine children have been born to them: John W., Marshall N., Emily C., Henry M., Burton B., Roy H., Pearl A., Lillian A. and Bessie A. Mr. Billings, politically, is an independent. Socially, he belongs to the Masonic Order, and is looked upon as one of the representative men of Oxford Township.

D. Harkness, one of the energetic and progressive farmers of Oxford Township, where on section 32 he resides, was born in New York, April 14, 1819. The parents of Mr. Harkness, William G. and Fannie (Higgins) Harkness, were natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. They moved to Ohio in 1835 and settled at Clyde, Sandusky County, where they purchased a small place. The father was a physician and followed the practice of his profession in Ohio until his death.

D. D. Harkness, whose sketch we write, was an inmate of the parental home until 30 years of age. He received a good common-school education, and was employed, on obtaining a suitable age, in his father's office, together with that of clerking in a dry-goods store. In 1849 he engaged in the grocery business, and was thus occupied until 1855, when he sold out and came to this State. On arrival here he purchased 220 acres of land, located on section 32, Oxford Township, on which he settled and has continued to reside until the present time. He has been successful through life, and has a good farm, the appearance of which is indicative of a life of effort combined with that of good judgment and perseverance.

Mr. Harkness was united in marriage with Miss Amanda S. Alexander, a native of Ohio, in 1847. Of their union six children have been born,—Delavan, Arthur J., Jennie, Eva, Prescott and Laura.



J. W. Horn

Politically, Mr. H. is independent. He has held the office of Commissioner of Highways, and carries on general farming, together with that of stock-raising, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation.

John W. Horn, a retired farmer, residing on section 30, Clover Township, is a native of England, in which country he was born May 1, 1813. At seven years of age Mr. Horn was bound out to Thomas Cox by his mother, and remained with him two years. The first year he was to receive one penny per day, and the second year was to have three "happence" per day. He then left Mr. Cox and worked with a widow lady for two-pence per day for the first year and three-pence per day for the second year. He afterwards was a laborer for another farmer, from whom he received four-pence a day for one year, after which he engaged to learn a trade, that of wagon-making and blacksmithing. He engaged to learn these trades when he was 12 years of age, and worked at the same four years, when he worked for another gentleman one year at mechanical labor.

At this period in his life's history, realizing that the United States offered better facilities for the accumulation of property than his mother country, he shipped as a sailor and came here. On arrival in this country, with only 18 pence in his pocket and nothing but the clothes on his back, he concluded to remain and establish a home. He went by vessel to Maine, and from Maine shipped to New York, where he engaged in sawing timber for ships, which occupation he continued for two months. He next went to Kingston on the Hudson, and from there on a canal-boat to Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa., where he worked on a tannery as a carpenter for one year. He next went to New York, where he was engaged in building another tannery, at Neversink Falls, Sullivan County, that State, and was there occupied for one year. His next remove was to Greene County, that State, where he worked as a carpenter and builder on a church, and where he was engaged for a year. During the following year, in the same county, he took a job of building a church, which he finished, and the following winter attended school, then being 22 years of age. From that county he went to Ohio, stopped at Cleveland and there engaged in the carpenter's trade, at which he continued for six months. From Cleveland he went to Maumee City, where he was employed as foreman in the erection of buildings, and had some 40 men working under him. He erected a block of buildings, five stories in height and covering the entire block, upon which job he was occupied for four years. Leaving the latter place, Mr. Horn came to Chicago, the date of his arrival in that city being 1839. Upon his arrival there he helped erect a large building on Water Street, which he completed during the same year of his coming there, and then went to Galesburg, Knox County, this State. On arrival in Galesburg, he engaged in the cabinet-making business, and worked at it during the winter of 1839. In the spring of 1840 he engaged in the erection of houses in Knox County, taking contracts for the same, and followed that business for ten years, until 1850. He erected the first church in Galesburg, and the largest that has ever been erected in that city.

In 1850, Mr. Horn went to California, and on his arrival in the Golden State he was taken sick. On convalescing he engaged in the carpenter's trade, and received for his labor the sum of $8 per day, and remained in Portland, Oregon, four months. He then went to Salem, same State, where he was engaged in the same business nine months, and while there erected a Methodist church. From that place he went 400 miles overland to the gold fields of Northern California, where he remained for two and a half years. In 1853, Mr. Horn returned to Galesburg and engaged in building bridges for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and erected 17 bridges for that company in the limited time of 115 days. In 1855, Mr. Horn purchased 320 acres of land in Clover Township, this county, on which he located and engaged actively and energetically in its cultivation and improvement, and on which he has since resided. The farm is located near the village of Woodhull, and in fact the western part of that village is located on his land.

Mr. Horn has been a widower for the last eight years. Politically, he is a believer in and supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and religiously is a member of the Congregational Church. He has held different offices within the gift of the people of the community in which he resides, and is

one of those gentlemen respected for their straightforward and manly dealings with their fellow men. A portrait of him is of course given in connection with this sketch, on a page just preceding.

Joshua C. Edwards, residing on section 24, Andover Township, is engaged in breeding improved live stock and general farming, his specialties being Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Poland-China swine and Plymouth Rock fowls. He takes special interest in all the improved breeds of farm stock.

Mr. Edwards was born near Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa., July 15, 1832. His father was a native of the same county. The progenitors of the Edwards family in America were William Edwards and two brothers, who first came to the shores of America on the 5th of May, 1682, from the parish of Cracy, near Cardiff, Wales. The family of William and his descendants have since been directly connected with the history of the Quakers of Eastern Pennsylvania, and the land upon which this branch of the Edwards family first settled is still held by the descendants of William Edwards. The parents of our subject, Zenas P. and Mary Edwards, moved to Ohio in 1839, settling in the timber near what is now the city of Alliance, Stark County, where they still live.

Joshua C. Edwards lived at home with his parents until he was 18 years of age, when he was indentured for the term of three years, to S. C. Taylor, at Salem, Ohio, to learn the machinists' trade. After serving his full term as an apprentice, he was appointed foreman of the works of S. C. Taylor, which position he held until December, 1855, when he came West; attended Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., one year. Worked at Rock Island, Ill., and Washington, Iowa, at his trade, and in 1858 settled in Cambridge. Commenced farming in 1860, and in 1866 bought the land on section 24 where he now resides.

On Jan. 31, 1861, Mr. Edwards was married, in Andover Township, to Mrs. Lucy B. Edwards, *nee* Soule, daughter of Capt. Alfred and Harriet B. Soule, of South Freeport, Minn. Mrs. Edwards was born Dec. 15, 1831. She is the mother of a daughter by her first husband, Dr. O. H. Edwards. Mary L., the daughter referred to, resides with Mr. Edwards. The present family consists of five sons—Zenas P., Jose S., Alfred, Clement C. and Ralph R. Harriet B. died in infancy.

In 1880 Mr. Edwards suffered the misfortune of losing a large cattle barn and all his crops, by a tornado and hailstorm. He has met many obstacles and reverses, but with commendable energy has surmounted difficulties and has accumulated a competency. He now has 225 acres of land, well improved, with a good residence, commodious barns and other out-buildings. He is one of the progressive, enterprising men of the county, and believes in keeping posted upon the issues of the day, as well as to provide good literature for his family. He has a large library and takes regularly a large list of newspapers and magazines adapted to the use of the different members of his family. He has served several terms as Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner of his township, and has served as School Director 24 years; was also an active and efficient officer of the Henry County Agricultural Society for 22 years. Politically, he is a strong and active Republican.

James H. Cree. One of the wealthy representative gentlemen of Oxford Township, Henry County, is Mr. James H. Cree, a retired farmer of Alpha village, where he is at present residing. He was born in Ohio, in the year 1816, on the 31st of May, and is a son of Robert and Ellen (Barkley) Cree, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively. The subject of this notice remained at home until 22 years of age, assisting in the labors of the farm, and alternating his labors thereon with attendance at the district schools, where he received a fair education. After leaving home he engaged in the occupation of a farmer, which he continued for 20 years. In 1858 he sold his farm and came to Oxford Township, where he made a purchase of 80 acres on section 13. On the latter he resided for 23 years, in the meantime putting it under excellent cultivation, and of which he made one of the best farms in the township. He next bought a house and three lots in Alpha village, which he has made his home, residing there ever since.

Miss Barbary Snyder, a native of Virginia, was

united in marriage with Mr. Cree, and they have raised three orphan children, taking them when very young—Margaret A. Copner, William A. Snyder and Elizabeth A. Snyder. Margaret A. Copner became the wife of George Brewer, and they are the parents of four children: Effie J., Barbary, William and Ira; William Snyder married Miss Ida Spivey, and one child, Elias, has been born to them; Elizabeth Snyder married Robert Knox, and they have two children, viz.: Ora M. and Robert.

Mr. Cree is a Republican in his political views, and belongs with his wife to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held the office of School Director in his township, and is a respected and reliable man of Henry County.

W. Grant, one of the energetic and progressive farmers of Oxford Township, residing on section 17, is a native of Sweden, having been born in that country July 9, 1840. He emigrated to the United States in 1864, when 24 years of age, and came almost directly to Galesburg, Knox County, this State, where he worked out for three years. He received a common-school education in his native country, and assisted on the farm of his parents, Jonas B. and Bristen (Olson) Grant, natives of Sweden, until they came to this country, they having emigrated at the same time as A. W., 1864, and settling in the same city, Galesburg.

In 1867, Mr. Grant rented a farm near Woodhull, Clover Township, Henry County, and was engaged in its cultivation for eight years. At the expiration of that time he purchased a farm consisting of 294 acres, and being located on the section where he at present resides. By energetic labor, good judgment and economy he has improved his property, until at the present time it is valued at $25,000. His farm presents the appearance of thrift and industrious labor, and is indicative of what may be accomplished by hard labor and perseverance.

Mr. Grant formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Christina Peterson, in 1869. She was a native of Sweden and came to the United States in 1864. Six children have been born of their union,—Martin W., Adolph R., Edwin N., Oscar N., Luther E. and Wolfred N. In politics Mr. Grant is independent Religiously, he and his wife, together with his children, are members of the Lutheran Church at Windsor. He is Road Commissioner of his district and also School Director.

In his vocation of life, agriculture, he has met with more than ordinary success, which is to be attributed not to chance, but to his hard labor and economy.

Marshall Johnson, a farmer of section 33, Clover Township, was born Feb. 14, 1857, in the State of Massachusetts, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Holman) Johnson, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts, who came to Illinois in 1859 and settled on section 23, the present homestead, comprising then a quarter of the section.

Mr. Johnson has always lived at home with his parents, receiving in his youth a common-school education and working upon the farm; and when he arrived at the age of legal majority he received from his father 80 acres of land, as a present. To the present time he has had charge of the homestead, and is credited with being a careful and judicious manager and an industrious and economical laborer. As a citizen of the community his reputation is of the first order.

He married Miss Margaret Willis, a daughter of Dr. J. W. Willis, of Woodhull, in 1881. They have two children,—Stella and Elsie.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican in his political sentiments, and he has served his township as Collector, in 1884.

William Rutledge, a respected citizen and progressive farmer of Oxford Township, residing on section 28, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Dec. 21, 1822, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Shaw) Rutledge, natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1816, and whose family comprised seven children.

William was the fourth child in order of birth of

his parents' family, and went to Jefferson Co., Ohio, when ten years of age, where he was engaged in a bakery and confectionery establishment for seven and a half years. He then went back to Pennsylvania and engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania Canal, at which he was employed for 12 years. Leaving that occupation, he engaged in farming in Westmoreland County, and followed that calling for eight years. His next move was to Oil Creek, where he was engaged in the oil works for two years, and then again returned to the farm in Westmoreland County, and followed that vocation for seven years longer. At the expiration of this time, in October, 1872, he came West to this State, and the next year after his arrival rented a farm, which he cultivated, and in fact continued to farm on rented land for nine years. In 1881 he purchased 160 acres of land, located on section 28, Oxford Township, on which he settled and has continued to reside until the present time, meeting with no small degree of success in his chosen vocation, agriculture. Mr. Rutledge was married in 1847, to Miss M. McCurdy, a native of Pennsylvania. Of their union seven children have been born, namely: Jennie, Elizabeth, Elenora, Laura E., Georgiana, Rockwell F. and William.

Politically, Mr. Rutledge is a Prohibitionist. He, together with his wife and children, are members of the Baptist Church at Alpha. Mr. Rutledge is School Director, Path Master and Trustee in his township. His daughter, Jennie, is at present the wife of John Weible; Elizabeth married John Toze; Elenora was united in marriage with James West; Laura E. married L. F. Payton; Georgiana is the wife of Frank Freeman; and Rockwell formed a matrimonial union with Ella Jorden.

S. W. Johnson, a retired farmer residing upon section 33, Clover Township, was born Jan. 27, 1812, in the Green Mountain State. His father, Samuel Johnson, was a native of England, and was a manufacturer of woolen goods at Chester, Windsor Co., Vt.; and his mother, *nee* Lucy Olcott, was also a native of that State.

S. W. remained at his parental home until he was 22 years of age, receiving a fine education. Very early in life he was also trained in the principles and art of music, and at the age of 17 years he taught his first singing school; this vocation he followed as a business for a number of years. In 1858 he emigrated to the boundless West, settling on section 33, Clover Township, this county, where he purchased 160 acres of land, and which is now his home. Until within about two years he has been a teacher of vocal music. Mr. J. is a lively, social, companionable man, sincere and solid, and has been honored with a number of local offices in his township. He is a Republican.

He was married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Holman, a native of Millbury, Mass., and they have three children, viz.: Ida W., who married Nehemiah West, of Galesburg, Ill.; Marshall, who married Margaret Willis, of Woodhull; and Ruth A.

Axel Burgeson, a farmer of Lynn Township, came to the United States in 1849 with his mother and brother, his father having died in his native country when he (Axel) was eight years old. The mother brought her two children to Chicago, but Axel came direct to Andover in the fall of 1849 and set out to earn his own living. Coming to Andover when 16 years old, he commenced work for William Bellows at Orion, for the small remuneration of $3 per month. He then made his home for two years with Rev. Pillsbury, at Princeton, Ill., and then rented land for a year south of Andover, in this county. After working as a common laborer in Knox County for two years, he returned to Andover, where he was married Nov. 15, 1854. His first pnrchase of land was in 1853, of 80 acres unimproved, which he set about cultivating and putting into a first-class condition for a comfortable home. At that point he has now 90 acres, well improved.

He was born in Central Sweden, Aug. 10, 1833, his father being Burg Lawson, a farmer. He was married Nov. 15, 1854, to Miss Caroline C. Anderson, who was born in Sweden, April 12, 1837, and was eight years of age when her parents came with her to this county. They are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burgeson have had 12 children, five

of whom are deceased. The living are Samuel D., born Dec. 28, 1856; Carrie, Aug. 23, 1860; Emily, March 26, 1862; Sarah, Sept. 26, 1863; Elmer J., Oct. 28, 1869; Edward R., March 8, 1873; and Charles A. N., May 26, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. B. is a Republican in his political views.

Herman H. Hillery, a farmer, carrying on his agricultural pursuits on section 24, Clover Township, was born Feb. 24, 1851, in Virginia. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Sprouse) Hillery, natives respectively of Germany and Virginia. He was but 18 months old when his father died; and at the age of three years and five months he was taken for rearing and education by Philip Mauck; with him he remained until he was of age, being educated and brought up to farm labor.

Commencing in life on his own account, he was a renter of farms for ten years, when, in 1880, he purchased 120 acres on the section where he now resides and where he is setting a good example as an honest and industrious farmer.

He was married in 1872 to Mrs. E. M. Ramsey, a native of this State. She now has six children, two of whom are by her former husband, namely, Ida and Robert. By her present marriage are Viletia, Mary E., Frank E. and Leroy. Ida is the wife of Franklin Elliott, of Clover Township.

Mr. Hillery is in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party, and is an influential citizen in his township.

Henry E. Houghton, a farmer on section 33, Clover Township, was born in Chester, Windsor Co., Vt., June 16, 1849, and was two years old when he came with his parents to Illinois. His father, Calvin C. Houghton, purchased 360 acres at the present homestead, and was a resident there until his death, May 10, 1874. His widow, *nee* Lucy E. Johnson, is still living at that place, with her daughter and son, the subject of this sketch, who have had the management of the place since the father's death.

Henry E. has a farm of 160 acres on section 26, and another farm of the same size on section 28: the former he leases. In his youth he received a common-school education: is now a township Supervisor, a School Trustee, and is a citizen of high standing in his community. He is engaged in general farming and also deals in horses and cattle. He has also purchased 100 tons of broom-corn for three years, on commission, for a firm in Canada. When he first became a resident here, his nearest neighbor was six miles distant. There was then a great plenty of small game. Mr. H. is yet unmarried.

S. E. Edgerton, residing in the village of Woodhull, where he is living in retirement from the active labors of life, the major portion of his years having been spent in the arduous toils of the farm, was born in New York, in Essex County, Nov. 6, 1818, his parents being Jacob and Mary (Stoddard) Edgerton, natives of Vermont.

The parents of Mr. Edgerton came to Illinois in 1839 and located at Galesburg, Knox County. They purchased a lot in that city and erected thereon a residence, in which they resided until the date of his death in 1843. The mother followed him to the land of the hereafter, Nov. 5, 1858. The issue of their union was six children.

S. E. Edgerton was the fourth child in order of birth of a family of six children. He remained with his parents until within one year of his majority, having received the advantages afforded by the common schools and assisted his father in the labors of the farm until that time. His father was a carpenter, and young Edgerton learned that trade prior to his leaving home. He came to this State in the spring of 1838, and located at Galesburg, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1844. He then rented a farm in Knox County, and was continually engaged in its cultivation until 1855, meeting with some degree of success in that manner of farming. At the expiration of that time he removed to Henry County, and purchased a farm of 105 acres, located on section 6, Clover Township. The land was prairie and in its natural condition, and he at once entered upon the task of breaking and

improving it. He erected a residence thereon, together with barn, fences, etc., set out trees and otherwise improved the place, and continued to reside there for 25 years, when, in 1879, he removed into Woodhull village and purchased a fine residence and lot, and has continued to reside there up to the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Edgerton to Miss Martha L. Belding occurred April 6, 1842. She was the accomplished daughter of Stephen and Martha Belding, and was born in Windsor Co., Vt., May 2, 1822. Three children, all daughters, have been born of their union, viz.: Mary L., born April 6, 1843, married Sidney Durston; Ethel A., born Aug. 11, 1846, wife of T. I. Hurd; Ida L., born Feb. 11, 1857, married Manning L. Spooner, with whom she lived until her death, which occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1880; and Clark E., an adopted son, born Feb. 12, 1856, was united in marriage to Mintie A. Gamble; and Phebe E,, an adopted daughter, born Oct. 22, 1859, married Orion Durston.

Mr. Edgerton is a believer in and a supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party. He is a gentleman whose accumulations are attributable to his own energy and good judgment, and is a respected and honored citizen of the community in which he resides.

Peter B. Peterson, engaged as a general farmer and stock-raiser on section 23, Lynn Township, is a native of Sweden, having been born there Oct. 1, 1830. He emigrated to America in the fall of 1857, first locating in Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., where he engaged as a common laborer for 11 years, in the employ of G. W. Brown, manufacturer of corn-planters.

Mr. Peterson was united in marriage the 13th day of May, 1865, while at Galesburg, the lady to whom he was united being Miss Matilda Hegg, also a native of Sweden, and who came to the United States in 1852 with her parents, when only ten years old. They located in Lynn Township, where they they both died. Peter B. Peterson's parents are both deceased, having died in Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have become the parents of three children, namely: Emma Elida, Frank Edward and Ellen Nell. Mr. P., on coming to Lynn Township, rented land for the first three years, and finally purchased the same; owning now, including his wife's property, 90 acres of land, which is mostly improved and under excellent cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. P., in religious matters, attend the Lutheran Church.

J. Howell, a retired farmer, residing on section 29, Clover Township, was born in Orange County, N. Y., May 7, 1823. His parents were Cadwallader and Catherine (Wood) Howell, natives of New York, who came to Illinois in 1860, and finally died in this State, the former in 1877, and the latter in 1869. Mr. Howell, our subject, made his home with an uncle from the time he was 18 months old until the year 1856, receiving a common-school education. At the age of 30 years he left his uncle for one year, and engaged in the creamery business in Morristown, N. J. He then resided with his uncle again for two years, from whom he received for his services his farm and personal effects. He came to Illinois in 1856, settling in Woodhull, and building the first house in the place. He purchased the half of section 7, in company with his brother, George Howell. He also bought 40 acres in the northern part of the same section, a quarter of section 29, in 1859; also 110 acres since then, and a quarter of section 24, 80 acres on section 12, and 80 acres on section 32. At the present time he occupies section 29 as a residence. In 1880 he became a member of the Farmers' Bank firm, in company with Messrs. Woods & Co. As a farmer and as a dealer in fine horses and high-grade stock, Mr. Howell has been eminently successful. He is a solid and representative citizen of Henry County, worthy of any public trust. He is a Republican in his political affiliation; was the first Republican surveyor of the township of Clover. For the past nineteen years he has been a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church, to which body his wife and daughter also belong.

Mr. Howell was married to Miss Matilda C. Post, a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and the daughter of the late Gen. P. S. Post, who was engaged in the War of 1812. He had the entire control of the State Militia of Orange County. He married Miss Mary D. Coe, a native of the State of New York,

and a daughter of John B. Coe, a Representative of Rockland County, that State. He came West with his family in 1855, settling in Galesburg, where he died in 1861; the mother still resides in Galesburg, with her son, Gen. P. S. Post, who was a General in the late war, was Consul to Austria 13 years, and is at present living a retired life in Galesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Howell have had two children, namely: Carrie P., who married M. C. Brownlee, of Monmouth, Ill., in 1883; and Schuyler P., who died in 1878, at the age of 17 years, at Rock Island, Ill.

A. R. Hayden. One of the representative and worthy men of Henry County, is A. R. Hayden, a retired farmer, whose place of residence is on section 25, Clover Township, and who was born in Lewis Co., Ky., Oct. 20, 1819. His parents were Jonathan and Rebecca (Taylor) Hayden, who were natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. In an early day the father was engaged in mercantile business, but later adopted the occupation of a farmer, and came to Indiana in the year 1856, where he remained until his death.

A. R., of this sketch, remained at home until he attained the age of 22 years, enjoying such advantages as were afforded by the common schools of that early day, and then learned surveying. After leaving home he followed the latter business, that of a surveyor. Later, he commenced to work part of the homestead which his father had given him, and then sold it, coming to Illinois. He remained in Fulton County for three years, and next came on to Henry County and located on 160 acres on section 25, Clover Township, which he had purchased in 1853. By his industry and energy he now has the same in an advanced state of cultivation, has set out trees, fenced it, erected suitable buildings and a fine residence. He enlisted early in the war in the 81st Ill. Inf., served three years, and was honorably discharged at Fort Donelson.

Mr. Hayden was married May 14, 1841, to Miss Minerva Reeve, a native of Montgomery Co., Ind., and their home circle has been blessed with the birth of nine children, namely: Amanda, Cynthia, Louisa, Rebecca, Joab, William H., Eveline, Sylvanus and Alfred M., all of them married except the youngest. Mr. H. votes with the Republican party, whose principles he espouses. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church of Ontario, Knox County, this State.

Thomas Long, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 15, Lynn Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, where, in Indiana County, he was born, Jan. 10, 1833. For parental history of Mr. Long, see biography of J. S. Long, in another part of the work. Thomas Long resided on the parental homestead, and attended the district schools of his native county, developing into manhood. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in early life under the instruction of an older brother, Jacob, in Westmoreland Co., Pa. He continued to labor with his brother from the date of his majority until he was about 25 years of age, working at the blacksmith trade. In the spring of 1858, realizing that better opportunities were offered in the undeveloped West for the accumulation of a competency, he came to Orion, this county. He first engaged in breaking prairie, at which vocation he labored for a time, and then entered upon the occupation of a farmer for his own individual profit. He and his brother, J. S. Long, purchased 230 acres of land in Lynn Township, which they own at the present time in partnership. Mr. Long subsequently increased his landed interests by the purchase of 160 acres additional, on which he at present resides. He is one of the energetic and progressive farmers as well as stock-raisers of his township. He has a pleasant home, a good farm, and in addition to his agricultural labors is engaged to a considerable extent in breeding high-graded stock. Politically, he is a Republican, but has always declined the proffered offices of his township.

Mr. Long formed a matrimonial alliance in Swedona, Mercer Co., Ill., at the residence of the bride's parents, Feb. 6, 1878, with Euphemia B., daughter of Alex. and Mary (Burns) Cook, natives of North and South Scotland respectively. The father was a son of a Highland Scotch farmer, Archie Cook, who was united in marriage to Mary McKelvie, and who was a farmer by occupation. They came to Canada

and settled in Inverness, Province of Quebec, about 1834, where they resided until their deaths, in 1852. The mother of Mrs. Long (Mary Burns) was the daughter of William and Mary (Tennock) Burns. The grandfather, William Burns, was a second cousin of Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet, and belonged to an old and prominent family of Scotland, where he and his wife both died, she soon after their marriage, and he in 1852. The parents of Mrs. Burns had seven children, one of whom, Peter F., is deceased. He was shot at the battle of Resaca, Ga., while fighting in defense of his country's honor. The living are as follows: Archie, who married Fanny Moore, and lives at Pre-emption, Mercer Co., and is a wagon-maker; Mary married James Williamson, who resides at Creston, Iowa; Lizzie married Dr. Williamson, a resident of Golden, Adams Co., this State; Jane resides with her father in Swedona, Mercer Co., and has been a teacher of long standing in the public schools of that county; Belle was united in marriage to J. B. Dalles, who resides in Philadelphia, Pa., and is engaged in iron ore business. Mrs. Long was the fourth child of her parents' family, having been born July 31, 1847, in Govan, near the city of Glasgow, Scotland. When in her 14th year she emigrated to the United States with her parents, who settled in this county, where the mother died, March 6, 1878. Her father still survives, and resides at Swedona, Mercer Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of two children: Bessie B., born Oct. 18, 1878, and Inez L., Dec. 5, 1881. They also have in their care for bringing up a girl named Kittie, the daughter of William and Catharine Farrell, of Geneseo. She was born in that village, March 20, 1870, and was in her eighth year when she was received into Mr. Long's family.

C. L. **Huffman**, engaged as farmer on section 9, Clover Township, is a native of this State, having been born Jan. 1, 1852, in Peoria County. His parents, Herbert W. and Elizabeth (Creiger) Huffman, were natives of New Jersey. The parents came to this State in 1845, and settled in Peoria County, where they purchased 60 acres of land. Their son, C. L. Huffman, of whom we write, remained with them until he had attained his majority, receiving his education in the common schools and assisting in the labors of the farm. On becoming his own man in life, C. L. left the parental roof-tree, and worked out by the month in Henry County—his parents having moved to this county in 1865—until about 25 years of age. He then rented a farm in Clover Township, located on section 35, which he cultivated for his own individual benefit for two years. He then rented the place on which he at present resides, and cultivated the same for one year, after which he bought it, and has since continued to reside thereon, occupied in its cultivation and improvement.

Mr. Huffman was united in marriage to Clara A., the daughter of Stephen J. Lighthizer, July 4, 1876. She was born April 11, 1857, in Clover Township, Henry County, and has borne to her husband one child,—Edith C., born Nov. 30, 1879. Mr. Huffman, politically, is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a worthy young man of Clover Township, and respected in the community in which he resides for his straightforward and manly dealings with his fellow men.

J. R. **Spivey**, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 18, Oxford Township, was born in Indiana, March 31, 1840, his parents being John and Lusada (Alread) Spivey, natives of Ohio and South Carolina respectively, who came to this State in 1848, and located in Rock Island County, where the father died one year later.

J. R. Spivey, subject of this biographical sketch, remained with his parents until he attained his majority, receiving during that time a moderate education in the district schools, and spending the major portion of his time in labor on the farm. On becoming his own man he left home and rented a farm in Mercer County, and in 1864 he purchased 80 acres of land in that county. After cultivating the same for one year he sold it and came to this county, where he purchased 80 acres on section 17, Oxford Township. This he kept and cultivated for three years, when he sold it, and purchased 120 acres, where he at present resides. He moved on

his land, and entered upon its cultivation and improvement, and was likewise engaged in the stock business, which, together with agricultural pursuits, continued to follow until 1883. Since that time he has lived in retirement from the active labors of life.

Mr. Spivey has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in marriage in September, 1861, was Miss Edith Duzenberry, a native of Virginia, and four children were born of their union,—James, Alice, John and Jane. Mrs. Spivey died in 1874, and his second marriage was with Miss Isadore Goodhue, a native of this State. Of the latter union two children have been born,—Elias, Cass and Clark. Mr. S. politically, is a Prohibitionist. Himself and wife and two children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and three of his children are members of the Congregational Church.

R. L. Woods, manufacturer, Woodhull, was born in Perry Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1834, and came to Illinois in 1856, residing in Ottawa until 1858, clerking in a hardware store for Jackson & Lockwood. He returned to Pennsylvania, and after the death of his father, in 1859, he rented the homestead for two years. The farm was then sold, by order of the Court, and Mr. Woods bought the place and occupied it for two years longer. He then sold out and moved to Newport, and engaged in buying and selling horses for the army and also to farmers. He next purchased a farm near New Broomfield, Perry Co., Pa., consisting of 103 acres, and occupied the same for three years; selling out again, he came to Woodhull, this county, and purchased 138 acres of land on section 24, Oxford Township, which place he still retains. He has since engaged extensively in the manufacture of brooms, at Woodhull, now employing 17 men. He is also a member of the firm of Howell, Woods & Co., bankers, of Woodhull. He is also the proprietor of 500 acres of land in Kansas and Nebraska. He holds the office of School Treasurer, has been Road Commissioner, etc., and is one of the leading and solid men of Henry County. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Miss Susan A. Gamble, a native of Perry Co., Pa., and Mr. Woods were married Feb. 22, 1860, and they have four children,—Carrie L., born Jan. 12, 1861; Joseph W., who was born April 28, 1862; Bell M., born June 1, 1865; and Laura M., Sept. 18, 1868; Carrie L. married A. A. Mackey, the Postmaster of Woodhull. Mr. Wood's parents were Joseph and Margaret (Adams) Woods, natives of Pennsylvania. The former died in 1859, and the latter in 1860.

August Anderson, of the firm of E. & A. Anderson, general merchants, at Lynn Center, this county, is a native of Sweden, in which country he was born May 30, 1850. His father, Andrew Anderson, was also born in Sweden, a farmer by occupation, and married Christina Nilson, a native of that country. While they resided in Sweden seven children were born to them, and August, subject of this notice, was the youngest in order of birth.

August Anderson was brought by his parents when two years of age to this country. They located in Andover Township, Henry County, where the father purchased 50 acres of land, on which he has continually resided. There has been one child born to them since they came to the United States, and they reside on the old homestead on which they settled when they came to this county, being among the early settlers. August Anderson was reared on the homestead spoken of, where he assisted in the labors of the farm, and attended the public schools at Andover until February, 1884. At that date he connected himself with Mr. Edward Anderson in mercantile trade in Lynn Center, since which time he has continued with him in partnership in the business.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage July 30, 1885, at Andover, with Miss Mary I. Peterson, who was born in Sweden, Dec. 14, 1858. Her father died in his native country before Mrs. Anderson of this notice was a year old. Her mother afterward married P. O. Anderson, and the family came to the United States, Mrs. A. of this notice being at the time of her mother's emigration to this country eight years old. She was the eldest but two in order of

birth of a family of eight children, two of whom are deceased. Her parents located in Andover Township, where the step-father died, Oct. 6, 1880. Mrs. Anderson received her education in the district schools of Andover and Clover Townships. Her mother is at present residing in Andover, and is 57 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Swedish Methodist Church at Andover, of which denomination he is at present Treasurer. Politically, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party.

O. P. **Taylor**, who resides on section 9, Clover Township, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 10, 1836. His parents were Michael and Sally (Persing) Taylor, native of that State. They moved to Ohio in 1844, where his father was engaged in farming for seven years. In 1851 he came to this State and located on section 9, Clover Township, this county, where he purchased 160 acres of land. On this land he settled with his family, and has constantly resided thereon until the present time. His wife, mother of the subject of this notice, died on the old homestead in 1865.

O. P. Taylor, whose biographical sketch we write, received a fair education in the district schools and assisted his father in the labors of the farm until he reached his 21st year. On becoming his own man in life, he was given charge of the old homestead and has continued to cultivate the same up to the present time. By energetic labor and economy, he has added 80 acres of land to the original 160 which the homestead comprised. The 80 acres is located on sections 4 and 9. Mr. T. has also purchased in connection with a brother 80 acres on section 9, 80 acres on section 10, and 40 acres on section 4, and also 10 acres of woodland in Andover Township. He has a large stock of cattle and horses, and is engaged in general farming, in which vocation he is meeting with success.

He was married to Miss Lorina Downey, a native of Illinois, in 1866, and of their union, two sons have been born, Charles and Willie. Politically, Mr. Taylor is a Democrat. He has held the office of School Director for 11 years, and is an energetic and progressive farmer, and respected citizen of the township and county in which he resides.

William **Boltenstern**, engaged as a general farmer and stock-raiser on section 24, Lynn Township, where is located his residence, is a native of Pommern, Prussia, in which country he was born Dec. 31, 1818. His father, Charles Boltenstern, was also a farmer and a native of Prussia. He was married in that country to Minnie Nitz, she being a native of the same place, and both were of old German families, who had lived there when that part of Prussia belonged to Sweden, before Napoleon. The parents of our subject had always lived in Germany, the date of the death of the father being about the year 1846, and the mother 1858.

William Boltenstern, whose name heads this sketch, was the third child in order of birth of a family of 12 children, and resided under parental influence until about 19 years of age, in the meantime attending the public schools and acquiring a good education. At the age mentioned he entered the regular army of Prussia, where he remained for about two years, and then engaged in the occupation of a farmer, which he followed until his emigration to America, in 1852. Upon his arrival in the New World, he located on a farm of 80 acres in Lynn Township, which he began immediately to improve and put under excellent cultivation. In this he succeeded, and later he added to his original acreage, until he is now the owner of over 1,000 acres, the most of this large property being in a good state of cultivation. It is distributed over the townships of Lynn, Andover and Osco. His farm ranks among the first of the township, and Mr. B. is one of the most extensive land-owners in the same. His stock-raising is immense, and he is looked upon as a progressive, energetic and respected stockman.

The 27th of June, 1857, Mr. Boltenstern chose for his companion, and with whom he was united, Miss Mary Anderson, who was born in Sweden, in 1839. When 12 years of age she emigrated with her mother to America, her father having died in

Sweden. They located at Andover, Henry County, and there she lived until her marriage. The mother still survives, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. B. Mr. and Mrs. B. have had their home circle blessed with the birth of five children, one of whom is deceased: Theodore W., Morris A., Henry E., and Victor F. are living, and Charles is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. B. and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. B. has served in the minor offices of his township, and politically he affiliates with the Republican party

A. D. Underwood, who is engaged as a farmer on section 33, Oxford Township, was born in Oxford Township, Henry County, Dec. 11, 1839, and is a son of Almeron and Permelia (Coldgrove) Underwood, who were natives of New York. They came to Illinois in 1836, and remained through the winter in Fulton County. In the spring of the following year they went to Oxford Township and "took up" land on section 31, 160 acres, which they afterwards increased by taking 160 more adjoining. This they began work upon, and by their energy and industry succeeded in the task of its improvement and cultivation. They were the first settlers in Oxford Township, where they lived until their deaths, occurring in 1868 and 1876 respectively.

A. D., our subject, attended the district schools, and later the Galesburg Academy, thus receiving a fine education; in the meantime he assisted his father on the farm, remaining at home until he attained the age of 21 years. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 83d Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the service for about three years, at the end of which time he received an honorable discharge.

March 31, 1870, Mr. Underwood was married to Miss Ellen L. Sinden, a native of the State of Illinois. Their home circle has been blessed by the birth of four children, namely: Hester P., Bruce A., Sidney R. and Mabel E. Mr. U. is a Republican in political sentiments. He has been Assessor and Justice of the Peace, and socially is a member of the Order of Masons. Since his marriage he has resided on 80 acres of land on section 33, his present homestead, which he has improved and put under excellent cultivation, and 20 acres in Knox County. Mr. U. is one of the solid and prominent men of Oxford Township.

Thomas Cain, a farmer of section 29, Clover Township, was born on the Isle of Man, Nov. 10, 1850, and in emigration to this country he arrived in Altona, Ill., April 29, 1868. He was brought up to agricultural labor, received a common-school education, and at Altona he commenced to work upon a farm for his uncle, David Patty; but after the expiration of about five months he was severely attacked with typhoid fever, which laid him up for ten weeks; the next summer he worked for nine months upon a farm in this county, and then went to Galva, where he was a farm laborer for two years. In 1885 he purchased an 80-acre farm in Clover Township, upon section 29, where he is now a resident. He has some very fine horses and some grade cattle.

Mr. Cain is a Republican, is a School Director, and has held other offices in his township. He is a very benevolent man as well as enterprising, and both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was united in the bonds of matrimony in 1872, to Miss Bathia E. Riner, a native of Ohio, and they have six children: Elizabeth A., William T., Martha J., Cora A, Blanche M. and Nellie G.

Nelson Gustus, Supervisor of Lynn Township, residing on section 30, where he is likewise engaged in the occupation of farming and stock-raising, was born in Sweden, Aug. 22, 1836. His father, Gustaf Nilson, was also a native of Sweden, a farmer by occupation, and was united in marriage in that country to Maria H. Anderson, a daughter of a Swedish farmer and a native of the same province as himself. The issue of their union was four children, namely: Carl M., who is married and resides on a farm in his native province in Sweden; Johanna G. is likewise married to a Swedish farmer; Carl J. Dahlberg,

who emigrated to this country after his marriage, and is at present residing in retirement at Randolph, Riley Co., Kan.; Anna S., who married J. L. Lund, also a native of Sweden; they emigrated to the United States and settled near Orion, where her husband died, and Mrs. L. at present resides in McPherson, McPherson Co., Kan., in retirement.

Nelson Gustus, the subject of this notice, was the youngest son of his parents' children. He resided at home, assisting his father in the labors on the farm and attending school, until he attained the age of 17 years. At this period in his life's history, hoping to better his financial condition in life, he emigrated to this, the land of promise and progress. Soon after arriving in this country he located in Henry County, where he engaged in general labor on the railroad and on the farm for three years. At the end of this time he rented land in Lynn Township, this county, and continued farming in that manner for four years. In 1860 he purchased 40 acres of land located on section 31, Lynn Township. On this small farm, which was in its natural condition and on which the hand of civilization was not to be seen, he entered upon the arduous and protracted task of establishing a home. By energetic effort and economy he succeeded in placing his 40 acres under good methods of cultivation, and a few years later he purchased 20 acres more. Having a firm belief in the future development of the county, he continued on his farm, and labored hard, and the outcome of his good judgment and industry has enabled him at the present time to be the owner of 329 acres of good land, in an advanced state of cultivation. He has his farm in first-class condition, well supplied with good farm buildings and an elegant residence, and is enjoying the fruits of a laborious life, and meeting with signal success in his chosen vocation, agriculture. In addition to his agricultural labors he is somewhat engaged in stock-growing, and in breeding and selling it.

Mr. Gustus was united in marriage, Feb. 26, 1862, at Andover, Henry County, with Miss Clara M. Magnusson, a native of Sweden. She was only a small child when she came to the United States with her parents, who settled in Lynn Townsnip, this county. Her mother at present resides in Swedona, with her daughter, Mrs. Johanna E. Esbjorn, where her husband died, in 1877. She is in her 83d year. Mr. and Mr. Gustus are the parents of three children, viz.: John E., who resides at Lindsborg, Kan., is a professor of plain and ornamental penmanship, and Principal of the Business Department of the Bethany Normal Institute; Oscar T., who is well educated, and possesses in a high degree the art of portrait-drawing and journalism; Hulda R. is a young lady, likewise possessed of a good education, received in the district schools of the county.

The family are all members of the Evangelical Lutheran Swedish Church at Swedona. Mr. Gustus was Assessor 12 years, Road Commissioner eight years, and has held the position of Supervisor of his township for five years; has been President of the Svea Mutual Fire Insurance Company ten years; is a staunch and active Republican, and takes considerable interest in the local politics of his township and county, and is one of the respected and honored citizens of Henry County. His wife has been for the past eight years a confirmed invalid, yet bears her pain with that fortitude characteristic of the disposition she possesses.

R. D. **Timberlake**, retired farmer, residing on section 33, Oxford Township, was born in Green Co, Ky., Dec. 17, 1807. His parents were Joseph and Anna (Douglas) Timberlake, natives of Virginia. They were occupied in farming in Kentucky, where they remained until their deaths. The father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

R. D., whose name heads this notice, remained at home until ten years of age, the death of his mother occurring at that time. From that time in life the boy supported himself working out by the month or year, and followed the same for 20 years. In 1833 he moved to Sangamon Co., Ill., where he superintended a large farm for Richard F. Barrett, for four years; then, in 1837, he removed to Oxford Township, Henry County, and "took up" 240 acres of land on section 33, his present residence, and later added to his original purchase by buying 660 acres, until he now has 900 acres, on which he entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of improvement and cultivation. Upon his large and valuable

farm he carries on general farming, doing splendidly and succeeding well.

R. D. Timberlake was united in marriage Nov. 13, 1834, with Miss Jemima Simms, who was born in Kentucky and came when four years of age to Sangamon Co., where she was married. Of this union have been born nine children, viz.: Joseph, William S., Ann, Robert and George (twins), Susan, Delilah, Jeminah and Lucy. They are all married. Mr. Timberlake has 27 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He is a Democrat in political views, and is one of the first settlers in Oxford Township; is thought of as a representative and solid man.

Mrs. **C. C. Houghton**, residing in Clover Township, and the widow of Calvin C. Houghton, came with her husband to this State in 1852, and located in Clover Township, on section 33, where her husband "took up" 160 acres of land, on which they resided for three years. They then moved to Galesburg, Knox County, this State, where they purchased ten acres of land in that vicinity and on which they lived two years.

Mr. Houghton, husband of the subject of this notive, was born in Vermont in 1817. He received a good common-school education in his native State, and at the age of 16 years, left home and engaged in the hardware business. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Lucy E. Johnson, a native of Chester, Vt. They resided in that State for seven years and then came to Illinois. The issue of their union was six children—Curtis, Henry, Fred, Hugh, Winnifred and Nellie. Curtis formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Frances Brooks, and the issue of their union was two children—Hall and Glenn; Fred married Maggie Benn, and they are the parents of two children—Inez M. and Hugh M.; Hugh married Alice Remine, and to them have been born three children—Fred and Mabel and one deceased; Winnifred married John Oliver and they also had two children—Henry and Ned. Henry lives with his mother and manages her business and is Supervisor of the township of Clover.

The demise of Mr. Houghton occurred in 1874. Politically he was identified with the Republican party. He was a farmer by occupation, and also an extensive dealer in stock, and his life was one of activity and energetic labor. He was a gentleman always ready to aid in any good undertaking and was calculated to benefit the community in which he resided. His life of effort and economy, coupled with the active co-operation of his good helpmeet, was such as enabled him to leave his wife and children a fine property.

R. F. **Beals**, a farmer residing on section 35, Clover Township, this county, was born near Cleveland, O., Aug. 12, 1832, and is a son of Abner S. and Jane (Shepard) Beals, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. The parents of Mr. Beals came to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1818, where they purchased a farm of 50 acres, on which they resided for a time and then sold the same. In 1868 they moved to Michigan and settled in Cass County, where they continued to reside until their deaths, that of the father occurring Oct. 1, 1876, and the mother May 30, of the same year. R. F. Beals, son of the parents mentioned, was an inmate of their family for 19 years, and during that time received an education in the district schools and assisted in the labors of the farm. Arriving at the age mentioned, he left home to make his own way in the world, and engaged first in chopping wood. He followed this occupation only a short time, when he engaged to learn the carpenter trade at Cleveland, Ohio. He soon mastered the same and took contracts for the building of houses, barns and all kinds of other buildings, and employed a set of hands. In 1855, he left Ohio and came to this State, where, in Oneida, Knox County, he was occupied for a time and then came to Clover Township, this county, the date of his arrival being 1856. Arriving here he worked at his trade for two years, taking contracts for the building of houses throughout the township.

In 1858, Mr. Beals purchased 80 acres of land, on which he located, and engaged in its cultivation and improvement. He has subsequently increased his landed interests by the purchase of 170 acres additional, lying partly in Knox and partly in this county, making his aggregate of acres 250. He has bought and sold other lands, but the latter acreage com-

prises his present farm. He has made many improvements upon his place, such as the erection of his residence, barn, fences, the setting out of trees, etc.; and the appearance of his farm is indicative not only of good judgment, but of energetic and laborious toil.

Mr. Beals enlisted in the war for the Union in August, 1862, joining Co. I, 102d Ill. Vol. Inf., and participated in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, prominent among which were Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach-Tree Creek and siege of Atlanta. He was slightly wounded while on the skirmish line, and served three years in defense of the Union cause. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea; was promoted as Orderly Sergeant, and on several occasions commanded his company. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, and returned home, where, doffing his uniform, he again engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life.

Mr. Beals formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Adeline H. McClellan in 1857. She was a bride for only one short year and passed to the land of the hereafter. Mr. Beals was again married in 1865, to Miss Amanda M. Hayden, who was the daughter of A. R. Hayden, of Clover Township. Politically, Mr. Beals is a believer in the tenets of the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Masonic Order, and of the G. A. R., and is Commander of Holden Post, of the latter society. He has held the office of Supervisor for four years, that of Justice of the Peace, and other minor offices within the gift of the people of his township, and is one of the respected and honored citizens of the same.

James Bachus, residing on section 30, Oxford Township, where he is engaged in the occupation of farming, is a native of Ohio, where, in Gallia County, that State, he was born, Oct. 14, 1823. The parents of Mr. Bachus were Jacob and Nancy (Long) Bachus, with whom James resided until 1831. At that date his mother died, and he was bound out to a farmer until he should arrive at the age of majority. On becoming his own man in life he came to Oxford Township, and purchased 51 acres of land. Mr. B. is a self-made man in every sense of the word. On coming here he was very poor, and for many years worked hard to procure a home. By energetic effort, economy and perseverance, he has been enabled to purchase 59 acres additional, and now has a fine farm of 110 acres. He has held the office of Trustee of his township for 28 years, and is also School Director of his district. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1845, Mr. Bachus was united in marriage with Miss Mary James. Of their union eight children were born, seven of whom survive, namely: James, Benjamin, Mary, Archibald, Charles, Foss and Jane. Arvilla is deceased. Mrs. Bachus died in 1875, and Mr. B. formed a second matrimonial alliance, with Miss Catherine Maxy, in 1876. They have become the parents of two children—Minnie B. and Leroy. Mr. Bachus is a Prohibitionist in his political views, and is one of the respected citizens of Oxford Township.

Sarah Houghton, the wife of Thomas P. Houghton, deceased, and whose maiden name was Sarah Barton, is a resident of Clover Township, residing on section 35. Thomas P. Houghton, deceased, husband of the subject of this notice, was born in Grafton Township, Windham Co., Vt., in 1806, and died on the old homestead in Clover Township, this county, in May, 1871. He remained with his parents until 1855, when he came to this county and rented land, and continued to farm in that manner for six years. He then purchased 80 acres of land, and by good judgment, energetic labor and economy he subsequently added 200 acres to his original purchase, the same being located on section 35, Clover Township, on which he located with his family and entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its improvement. He was a great worker during his life-time, and was respected and honored for his straightforward and honest dealings. He held numerous offices within the gift of the people of his township, and was at one time Postmaster. He was a gentleman noted for his liberality, and always lent a helping hand in time of need to the deserving. He could be found interested in everything that was cal-



Samuel Pritchard

culated to benefit the community in which he resided, and by his constant labor and good judgment, when called to the hereafter, left a fine home and sufficiency of this world's goods to his wife and children.

The marriage of Mr. Houghton to Miss Barton, which occurred Dec. 3, 1840, in Massachusetts, was blessed by the birth of five children, one of whom is deceased. The record is as follows: John, Lucia, Wilhelmina W., Charles E. and Martha, who died at the age of two years. John was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Deevolo; Lucia married Alexander Maher; Wilhelmina married Lewis W. Slosson; and Charles was united in marriage with Lucinda Clough. Charles E. runs the home farm, where the mother resides, aged 77 years.

John J. Thorp, residing on section 26, Clover Township, where he is engaged in the occupation of a farmer, was born in the township in which he at present resides, Sept. 12, 1853, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Judy) Thorp. His parents were natives of Indiana and Pennsylvania respectively, and came to this State in 1852, settling in Clover Township, this county, where his father purchased 165 acres of land, located on section 26, and where the parents resided until the death of the father, which occurred Dec. 9, 1864. He was a soldier in the late war, and was with Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. During the march he was taken sick with fever, and died, and was buried in Georgia. He enlisted in 1864, in the 31st Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. B.

John J. Thorp, of whom we write, remained on the parental homestead, and on attaining his majority he took the same, and has subsequently purchased the interest of the other heirs. He received an education in the common schools of his county, and has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits.

He was married to Miss Lena E. Reeve, a native of this county, Jan. 26, 1876. She was a daughter of George Reeve, of this county, and has borne her husband three children,—Charles E., Claude M. and Orabelle. Mrs. Thorp died May 13, 1885, leaving a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

Politically, Mr. Thorp is identified with the Republican party. He has held the office of School Director in his township, and, although a young man, has bright prospects. In addition to his agricultural duties on the farm, he has been engaged in running an engine for threshing and shelling corn for the past five years.

Samuel Pritchard. Though the early years of his life were not the most favorable for a successful and prominent career, Mr. Pritchard, who resides upon a farm on section 25, Oxford Township, has become a well-to-do and representative man of his community. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 9, 1830. His parents, Lucius and Sally (Sampson) Pritchard, who were natives of Vermont and Connecticut respectively, both died when Samuel was only five years of age. The lonely orphan, thus bereft of nature's guardians at so early an age, was taken charge of by an aunt. He remained with her for five years, attending school, which he did tolerably regularly until he attained the age of 19 years.

After leaving the school-room he worked by the month for a number of years, when, in 1852, he embarked in the hotel business at Rochester. He remained as landlord at this place for three years, when he sold out and came to Bureau Co., Ill., intending to make a purchase of real estate there. He, however, returned to Rochester without making any investment. In 1855 he made a second visit to Illinois, stopping where he now lives. Here he purchased 80 acres of wild land, to which he subsequently added 40 adjoining. He has since made purchases of land in Henry and Knox Counties, amounting to 836 acres. He has made all the improvements on the home farm, and to-day has a very pleasant and well-improved place.

Mr. Pritchard was married on the 1st of April, 1860, to Miss Edna Brown, a native of New York. She has become the mother of two chiidren,—La-Fayette E. and Forest T. The former married Fannie Gamble, a native of Woodhull, this county, and resides at that place. Mrs. Pritchard died Dec. 10, 1867, and Mr. Pritchard was subsequently married Dec. 23. 1868, to Amanda J. Butts, daughter

of Frederick W. and Harriet Butts, natives of Ohio. She was born July 14, 1834, and was brought to Illinois by her parents the same year. Politically, Mr. P. is a Democrat, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. His wife is connected with the Christian Church.

The public will doubtless be pleased to find Mr. Pritchard's portrait in this ALBUM.

S. Thayer, an energetic and worthy farmer of Clover Township, section 36 being the location of his residence, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1832. He is a son of Harry and Elizabeth (Hall) Thayer, also natives of New York State and New Hampshire respectively. The subject of this sketch remained at home under the influence of his parents until he attained the age of 19 years, in the meantime assisting on the farm and receiving an education, attending the Lima Seminary.

After leaving home, he came to Knox Co., Ill., and engaged to work on a farm on shares for four years, at the end of which time he left for Clover Township, this county, where he purchased 80 acres on section 36, his present residence, and later 20 acres adjoining, which he has under excellent cultivation.

Miss Eliza Conners was the lady chosen to share the joys and sorrows, successes and reverses of life with Mr. Thayer, the event occurring in the year 1874. Of their union have been born three children —Harry M., Alice C. and George Erving. Politically, Mr. Thayer is a Republican.

William R. Tracy. The following is the sketch of one of the promising and enterprising young men of Oxford Township, who is engaged in general farming on section 20: He is one of the very few farmers or business men of the county who was born in this section of the State. In reading over the personal sketches of the active men of the county of to-day, one is impressed with the large number who were born in the East or a foreign country, and the fewness of those who are natives of Illinois. Mr. Tracy was born in Richland Grove Township, Mercer Co., Ill., Jan. 26, 1852. His parents were Joab and Mary J. (Coon) Tracy, natives of Montgomery Co., Ind. They came to Illinois and located in Mercer County in 1851. There the elder Tracy rented a farm and for three years cultivated it. He then came into Henry County and purchased 160 acres of land in Lynn Township. He has subsequently bought 1,200 acres, and is still living in Lynn.

William R. remained at home until 21 years of age, enjoying excellent advantages for an education. The winter previous to his leaving home, he taught school. He then for six years had the use of one of his father's farms. At the end of that period he bought a farm in his native township, Mercer County, of 160 acres. After living upon it for five years, he sold out and came into Oxford Township, this county, where he now lives and owns 300 acres of land. Besides the farm work that he has done, he has taught district schools for eight winters. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

In 1873, April 17, he was married to Miss Mary D. Barrett, a native of Henry County. To them have been born two children,—Grace and William R.

W. Turner, a retired farmer residing on section 29, Clover Township, is a native of the Empire State, and a son of Isaac and Matilda (Travise) Turner, natives also of that State. The senior Mr. Turner was a mechanic by occupation. L. W., our subject, was born May 31, 1829, received in his boyhood and youth a common-school education, and at the age of 15 years he left home and learned the carriage and wagon maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He followed that trade three years longer, and then he removed to Ohio, arriving there June 25, 1850, and engaged in millwrighting, also in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, for two years. Previous to his removal to Ohio, however, he worked for two years on the New York & Erie Railroad, building a bridge. In 1855, he rented a farm, which he occupied and cultivated until 1861, when he came to Woodhull, this county, and purchased a farm of 80

acres on section 29, Clover Township. To this he has since added 40 acres, making a total of 120 acres. This farm he has greatly improved, building upon it a fine residence, etc.

Mr. Turner and Julia A. Shoot, a native of Ohio, were united in matrimony in 1853, and they have had one son, Lucius A., who married Viola Peck, and has three children,—Harvey O., Pearl I. and Jennie O.

Mr. Turner has held various local offices in Clover Township. He is a National Greenbacker in his political doctrines, is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, and a leading man in that part of Henry County.

Joab Tracy. The gentleman whose name heads this personal sketch resides on section 32, Lynn Township, and is one of the largest land-owners of the county. He was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., May 26, 1831. His father, Jesse Tracy, was a native of Kentucky and of a family of four sons and four daughters, who lost their father when Jesse was quite young. He lived in Kentucky until after his marriage, which event occurred in Mason County, and the lady who joined her fortunes with his was Nancy Hayden, also a Kentuckian by birth and ancestry. After their marriage they went to Ohio, where, engaged in farming, they lived for some years. During their sojourn in the Buckeye State, four children were born to them. From Ohio they came into Montgomery Co., Ind., where Joab was born, as well as another child, making a family of six children, all of whom are living except the eldest, who was named John. The second was Minerva, who lives in Iowa; Rachel resides in Montgomery County still; Catherine resides in Champaign Co., Ill.; Joab, our subject; and James, a farmer in Kansas. All of the children are married excepting one, and are all well-to-do and prosperous farmers.

Joab was about 20 years of age when the family moved to Peoria Co., Ill., his father having previously died in Montgomery County. He was born April 8, 1795, and died on the 16th of September, 1845, when Joab was 14 years old. He lived with his mother in Peoria County for some years, when they went to Champaign Co. Ill., where, Aug. 17, 1859, the mother died. Our subject had not lived quite a year in Peoria County, when he celebrated his marriage. This event, however, took place in Montgomery County, his old home. Miss Mary J., daughter of Hiram and Nancy (LaValley) Coon, was the lady of his choice. This important event in their lives occurred Jan. 5, 1851. Mrs. Coon, the mother of Mrs. Tracy, died when the latter was five years of age. Between this period and her marriage, she lived with strangers.

About one year subsequent to his marriage, Mr. T. came to Mercer County, and for three years lived in Richland Grove Township. In 1855, he came into Lynn Township, and entered 160 acres of land upon which he began to make improvements, and where he intended to establish a home. This quarter section, which he still has in possession, was never owned by any person save himself and "Uncle Sam." He made improvements upon this place, and soon began to add to first purchase. He has continued to make such accessions until he now owns 940 acres in Lynn Township, 320 acres in Osco Township, 80 acres in Oxford and 17½ acres in Richland Grove Township. His farms, as a whole, are mostly under the plow, and upon his home place he has first-class farm buildings, and a large and commodious residence.

Politically, Mr. T. is a Democrat of the first water, and has been since he voted for Franklin Pierce. He takes an active part in local politics, but declines any official position.

The record of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. T. is given as follows: William R. is married and resides on a farm in Oxford Township, and is the father of two children, Grace and William; James A. is married and lives in Osco Township. The former married Mary D. Barrett, and the latter Lena Molthrope; Willis married Orlena S. Reynolds, lives in Lynn Township, and has two children—Edith and Alvah; Ellen is the wife of Charles Kinsey, and lives in Richland Grove Township, and the mother of two children—Emma and an infant; Catherine is the wife of Allen Sayre, of Rural Township, Rock Island County, and is the mother of one child—Harry T.; Jesse lives in Osco; Rachel, Joab, Minnie and Jennie live at home.

M. Thayer, engaged in farming on section 36, Clover Township, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 3, 1830, and is a son of Peter Thayer, a native of Massachusetts. He left home at the age of 24 years, and, after having received a common-school education, and assisting on his father's farm, he came to this county, locating upon 80 acres of section 34; at the end of one year he moved to Iowa, where he resided seven years, three years of which time, however, he spent in the war of the Union. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. F, 5th Mo. Cav., under Col. Pennick, of St. Joseph, Mo., and was engaged in many small battles, as Lexington, Lone Jack, Springfield, Wilson Creek, etc. He received one slight wound, and after a service of three years he was honorably discharged. Returning to this county, he rented a farm one year, and then purchased the place which he now occupies, consisting of 240 acres, all in a high state of cultivation.

In the year 1865, Mr. Thayer married Elvira Hamilton, a native of Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y. Their three children are Inez H., Ernest N. and Marcy L.

Mr. Thayer is a Republican in his political views, is a worthy gentleman and a highly respected citizen. Both himself and Mrs. Thayer are members of the Christian Church in Knox County.

John H. Dean, dealer in grain at Atkinson, came to Henry County in 1859. He was born Feb. 26, 1822, in the town of Bath, in Grafton Co., N. H. He is a descendant of one of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. He lost his father in early childhood, and, as his mother was left in indifferent circumstances, he began at the age of nine years to take care of himself. His first employ was at such labor on a farm as was suitable for a child of his tender years. He had the good fortune to secure a home with the same family until he was 21. He came to the West in 1846 and located in Rock Island County, where he was engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. One memorable act in his career was the fact that he was the first to plow the ground where was afterwards erected the college in which Jefferson Davis finished his education. He continued to operate there until he came to Henry County. In 1859 he established his present business at Atkinson, where he has been one of the most valuable citizens of the place in its progress. His business is of extensive proportions. In his political relations he is a Republican. He is a member of the Order of Masonry.

Mr. Dean was married to Miss Eliza Butterfield, Aug. 15, 1848. She was born in Bellows Falls, Vt., and died at Moline, Nov. 9, 1849. In 1857, Mr. Dean was married to Lora H. Gould, and she died April 25, 1865. March 29, 1882, Mr. Dean was a third time married, to Nancy J. Gould, who is still living. The family of Mr. Dean includes a son and a daughter, who are both living in Dakota.

James Gilbraith, a farmer on section 30, Alba Township, has been a resident of Henry County since 1863. He was born in the County Down, in the north of Ireland, in July, 1837. He came to the United States at the age of 22, and landed at New York. He came with the purpose of trying what the application of his firm health and manly vigor would accomplish under the privileges of a free form of government, where every man is the controller of his own accumulations. After he landed at New York he proceeded forthwith to the county of Rock Island and there obtained a situation as an assistant on a farm at $12.50 per month, hiring out to remain a year. He continued in the same service three years, meanwhile renting land one season. In 1863, as has been stated, he came to the township of Alba and bought 80 acres on the section where he has since resided. The correctness of the judgment which he exercised in coming to the United States is manifest from the fact that he is now the possessor of 440 acres of land, and his estate is in excellent condition for successful farming, fitted with all necessary buildings for the successful prosecution of the business of a first-class farmer. The fine dwelling on the farm is 32 x 26 feet in dimensions and a story and a half in height. The barn is 28 x 32 feet in size, with a granary 30 x 32 feet. The stock consists of graded

Durham cattle, Poland-China swine and Norman horses. The herds contain 100 head. Mr. Gilbraith is the possessor of one two-year-old English Draft horse of three-fourths blood.

His marriage to Sarah Morrison took place April 4, 1865. She was a native of the County Down, Ireland, born in 1832, and died March 28, 1879, leaving five children—James, Joseph, Robert H., Sarah J. and Elizabeth A. The second wife of Mr. Gilbraith was Matilda Smith before her union with him. Their marriage occurred Dec. 21, 1882. She was born in Germany in 1848. Clarence E., born May 29, 1885, is the name of their only child. The heads of the household are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Gilbraith has served in the capacities of Commissioner of Highways, as School Director and Trustee. He is a Republican in his political views.

Robert D. Boice, a citizen of prominence in in business, social and religious relations at Geneseo, has been a dealer in hardware at that place since 1858. He was born Aug. 14, 1830, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa. His parents, Eben and Nancy (De France) Boice, were natives of Penn Manor, Franklin Co., Pa. The father was a descendant from a family of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the ancestry of the mother was of French origin.

Mr. Boice was approaching manhood when, in 1848, his father made a transfer of his family and business relations to Ashland, in the county of the same name in Ohio. He there was first engaged in the hardware trade, and there acquired a familiarity with its details, and prosecuted his interests until, in 1858, he removed to Henry County, where he arrived Jan. 25, of the year named.

The issues which resulted in the formation of the Republican party were being agitated at the time Mr. Boice arrived at the dignities of citizenship, and he cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. Since that time he has been an adherent of the "grand old party" without shadow of change in principle or acts. He has discharged the duties of several minor official positions at Geneseo. He is engaged in the prosecution of extensive farming interests in Gage Co., Neb., and is in connection with a banking enterprise at Cortland, in the same county.

He formed a matrimonial alliance with Lydia E. Smith, at Geneseo, Jan 29, 1854, and they have one child—Ollie S. Mrs. Boice is the daughter of John and Rachel Smith and is a native of Ashland, Ohio. With her husband, she is a member of the Congregational Church.

G. W. Howell, dealer in hardware and tinware at Woodhull, this county, is a native of New York, having been born in Southampton, Suffolk Co., that State, Sept. 3, 1810, his parents being Obadiah and Beulah (White) Howell, natives of New York. Mr. Howell was an inmate of his parents' family until he was 16 years old, having received a good education in the district schools.

On reaching his 16th year, with the consent of his parents, he left home and for three years served as apprentice at the carpenter's trade. In 1830 he started on a whaling voyage on the good ship Felix, H. Green, Captain. They sailed to the South American coast and landed at Falkland Island, where they remained for two weeks, and during a voyage of ten months and four days they were enabled to procure 2,413 barrels of oil, 160 of it being sperm oil, with which they safely arrived home. After this voyage Mr. Howell made several others, and was promoted Second Mate and then Chief Mate. He followed the sea for 11 years. He also visited the California gold field, where he was engaged in mining for some five months. In 1849 he came back to New York, but again returned to California, where he remained for four years, and then in 1854 came to this State and purchased a farm of 170 acres in Andover Township, Henry County, upon which he located with his family and entered actively and energetically upon the task of its cultivation and improvement. He remained on that farm for 15 years, then sold it and went to Woodhull, where he erected a residence and where he is at present residing. He engaged in the hardware business at Woodhull in 1879 and is still following the same at that place, meeting with success by his straightforward and honest way of doing business. In addition to his possessions at Wood-

hull, together with his business at that place, Mr. Howell has lands in Kansas and Iowa.

Mr. Howell was united in marriage with Miss Susannah (Howell) Howell, a native of New York, in 1854. They have seven living children—Emma J., Sylvanus W., Edgar E., Leni Leoti, Charles C., Allen S. and Martha A.

Politically, Mr. Howell is a believer in and supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Major Erastus G. Moderwell is an attorney, and is engaged in the active pursuit of his profession at Geneseo. He came to Henry County in 1866. He brought with him the prestige of an honorable record in the service of his country, and the repute of a leader in the arena of the law. His course from first to last has eminently sustained the character he bore, and he has won a kindred distinction in public affairs, and in the esteem of his compeers in Henry County.

He was born at Bucyrus, Ohio, March 6, 1838. His parents, John and Nessy (McCracken) Moderwell, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were of Scotch-Irish descent. They came from the Keystone State in an early day, and settled in Bucyrus. Major Moderwell was educated primarily in the schools of his native town, and entered the Freshman Class of Jefferson College, in September, 1855. He had been a boy of studious habits and proclivities, and had made good use of his time and advantages in his early school days, and from the first he took a fair rank among the leading students in his college. He was skilled in mathematics, for which he had a natural genius, and was a leader in the classes in Latin. He was also gifted in the use of language, and was pre-eminent as a speaker. His scholarship gave him prominence, and at commencement one of the positions of honor was accorded to him. He represented his class in the delivery of the English salutatory, and in one of the usual society contests was made Philo-Orator. He had a contestant of uncommon strength in debate, but he won the honors of the contest. He was graduated in the class of 1859, and soon after went South to teach. He was occupied in that capacity at Elkton, Ky., one year, and at the expiration of that time he went to Fairmont in West Virginia. There came an eventful day in April, 1861, when his school came to an unceremonious termination, and he hastened to Washington, D. C., and he arrived there on the same day on which the first shot of the Rebellion was hurled at the walls of Fort Sumter. Major, then plain Mr., Moderwell, enrolled in the Union service on the day preceding that on which President Lincoln made the first call for troops. He enlisted in the Cassius M. Clay Battalion, the first volunteer company that enlisted for the War of the Rebellion. The enrollments were made on the 14th of April, 1861. For two months he was employed at the National Observatory in the city of Washington, and in the summer of the same year he returned to his native State. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 86th Ohio Vol. Inf., and subsequently was made Captain of a company in the same regiment. Later, he served as Captain in the 12th Ohio Cav., and was promoted to the rank of Major. He was frequently in command of the regiment which occupied that position, and on occasion he commanded a brigade under Maj.-Gen. Upton. His command was attached to the Cavalry Division of General Stoneman during the last year of the war. Major Moderwell distinguished himself in the accomplishment of a special duty for which he was detailed while in the division of General Stoneman, in which he commanded an expedition to capture a fort at Catawba in South Carolina. He was successful in the undertaking, and captured the fort with the garrison and stores. For this service he was honorably mentioned in the report of Gen. Thomas. The action is also mentioned in the history of the war by Lossing, in which that popular and reliable historian states: "This expedition was one of the most gallant little exploits of the war."

Major Moderwell sustained several injuries in the course of his connection with the military service of the United States. He was wounded three times; one minie-ball passed entirely through his body, grazing the diaphragm and also touching the spine in its passage. The surgeons pronounced the wound mortal, and declared his chances of recovery to be one in ten thousand. But the Major took the one chance, and lives to give this account, although he is frequently reminded of the experience by lameness, difficult breathing, and the suffering inci-

dent to such a condition. He was mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, after a service covering nearly the entire period of the war—the most terrible experience that can be related in the history of our Republic.

On returning to civil life he located at Geneseo, and interested himself in traffic in real estate, and also entered upon a preparatory study for the profession of an attorney. He afterward became a student of the Cincinnati Law School and was graduated there with the class of 1869. The same year he secured the privileges of the State Courts of Illinois, and has since been engaged in the prosecution of the business of an attorney at Geneseo.

Major Moderwell's abilities are recognized and appreciated by the community of which he is a member, and he has been called to serve the interests of the public in various capacities, which attests the versatility of his powers. He has officiated several times as City Attorney, and has occupied the position of Mayor of that municipality. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, serving consecutively four years.

The characters of individuals in their relations to their fellows become prominent, as a rule, more through the discrimination of those with whom they are connected in a common interest than through their own acts. It is one of the safeguards of the institutions of our form of Government that the intuitions of the people are trained to an understanding of the characteristics required in their leaders, and in such a multitude of instances are the right ones put in the right places that the fact has come to be regarded as somewhat marvelous. Hence it becomes possible to place a man on record in a perfectly just sense. He has a right to a fair representation to the generations that are to follow and who will be certain to investigate acts of which they are the beneficiaries; it also due to the justification of those who select their representatives in the performance of the world's work. In estimating the character of Major Moderwell, no man can be aggrieved by the statement that he is in the truest sense one of those whose innate nobleness and worth honors not only himself but his generation. What he was as a soldier, his record proves. Meager as it is in statement in this brief sketch, the facts of his course during the war impart no uncertain significance. His surroundings at the time of the initiation of active hostilities, viewed in the light of his perceptions, "blown crystal clear by Freedom's northern wind," brought home to him with a terrible portent the full and dire significance of all that Rebellion meant. He waited not for the overt act; he made haste to meet the emergency that he knew from long observation to be imminent; he went to Washington and placed himself where the fanatics by whom he had been surrounded had been arrayed for months and in some nstances for years—in the van-guard. He knew that there was no uncertainty in the matter; he foresaw that the end of the beginning that was so close at hand would be reached only through a long succession of events that would shake the foundations of the Republic. The weary months that followed proved the value of his judgment. The strongest witness of his own part in the progress of the war is the modesty of his own account of the events in which he was a participant. In actual service he came within one grade of the "stars" of a Major-General. If more need be said, he bears his credentials in his shattered constitution and in the suffering which will always remind him of the pang of a more cruel need,—that of becoming a voluntary target for a fratricidal bullet. Ages must roll away befote the memory fades that the Civil War was a conflict between brothers. That is its enduring sting!

In his career as an official, entrusted with the interests of others, he has operated in accordance with the obligation conferred in his selection and never with an ulterior purpose. His course as a member of the State Senate was one that reflected the same credit on his manhood and fitness for the place.

As an attorney he ranks with the leaders in the county and in adjacent communities.

Major Moderwell is as far removed as is possible from the ranks of aggressive politicians, but he is one of the most inflexible Republicans and has wielded a telling influence on the local and general interests of that political organization.

In addition to the regular business of his profession, Major Moderwell is conducting extended relations in the cattle interests of the Indian Territory, and real estate in Kansas. He is President of the "Geneseo Cattle Company," and he bears the same relation to the "Eagle Chief Pool," one of the larg-

est cattle companies in the West. He became interested in the enterprise through the advice of his physician, who recommended his passing as much time as possible in the open air; and in order to adapt business to the enforced change of base, he entered into the relations named.

He was married in Fairmont, W. Va., March 22, 1866, to Fannie R., daughter of Thomas Watson, a prominent Southern planter. She was born in Monongalia Co., Va., a portion of territory now included in West Virginia. After 17 years of cloudless union in the affairs of their married life, the husband and wife were severed by death. The latter passed to the mysteries of the land of unbroken silence in October, 1883. Three daughters and a son mourn their irreparable loss, and in their lives of promise preserve the wholesomeness of her influence and training, and in them "she still lives."

John Henderson. This gentleman is largely identified with the farming interests of Henry County. His home farm is on section 15, of Oxford Township. He was born in Indiana Co., Pa., Sept. 9, 1831. Brice and Anna (Thomas) Henderson, his parents, were natives of the Keystone State and by occupation farmers. They passed their lives in their native State, and at the above mentioned vocation.

John received a good ordinary education at common schools, and at the age of 20 bid farewell to the old home and embarked in life for himself. For five years he engaged in farming on shares. In 1856, he came to Illinois and soon made a location at Orion, Henry County, where he worked out by the month until 1860. He then purchased the place where he is now living, which consisted of 80 acres at that time. To this he has added 160 acres, and has erected a fine residence, built barn, set out orchards and shade-trees, built fences and improved his farm until it to-day ranks among the valuable estates of county, being worth $15,000. Politically, Mr. H. is a Republican, and is recognized as one of the representative men of his community.

In 1861, Jan. 10, our subject was married to Miss Eliza Cox, a native of this State. To them have been born five children, who are living and bear the following names: Frank, William, T. S., Jennie and Fannie. Frank married Anna Costello, and Annie is deceased.

John O. Anderson, farmer on section 12, Lynn Township, was born at Jensping Lan, Sweden, March 25, 1830. His parents were Andrew Jacobson and Anna Swanson, both of whom died in their native country, Sweden. Mr. Anderson is the youngest but one of a family of ten children. After living at home until nearly 23 years of age, namely, in 1854, he emigrated to this country, settling in Andover, where he was married Aug. 5, same year, to Miss Anna Youngquist. (For a sketch of her parents see the biography of Augest Youngquist.) She was born near the place of nativity of her husband, Oct. 29, 1831, and was nearly 22 years of age when she came to America. Her children now are John W., who is married, and resides on a farm in Osco Township, this county; Anna, Alfred, Albert, Amanda and Cordelia. After his marriage, Mr. Anderson rented a farm for five years in Andover Township; he then purchased where he now lives and where he owns 400 acres of good and well improved land; here he has a good barn, farm residence, etc. The family belongs to the Swedish Lutheran Church, where Mr. A. has been Trustee. He is also a staunch Republican.

Henry Mussey, a grain merchant at Atkinson, was born in Rutland, Vt., June 1, 1828. He was reared to the age of manhood under the care of his parents. In 1857, he came from Vermont to Wheatland, Ill., where he became a farmer of considerable extent. He bought a farm of 290 acres, which he placed in first-class agricultural condition, and continued its management until 1881, when he removed to Atkinson. He sold his place in Will County, and on his removal to Henry County he interested himself in the business which has since occupied his attention. He is operating in grain of all kinds that

are grown in the vicinity of the place where he is prosecuting his business relations.

Nov. 9, 1852, Mr. Mussey was married to Charlotte E. Moulthrop. She was born in the State of Vermont, Sept. 3, 1829. They have been the parents of three children: Henry E. died in early infancy; Jennie was born Dec. 11, 1855; Alice O. was born Oct. 23, 1862, and is the wife of Wilbur F. Arnold, an engraver in Chicago: they reside at Oak Park, in the vicinity of the city.

Mr. Mussey is the owner of a large amount of real estate in the village of Atkinson. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and is a member of the Congregational Church. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Morrison Francis, deceased, a pioneer of Henry County of 1840, and for 33 years a farmer of extensive relations in the township of Andover, was born June 5, 1816, in Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was of Irish lineage in the paternal line, and on his mother's side was connected to the Lee family of Virginia.

On coming to Henry County, Mr. Francis at once entered upon the relations to the community which he held during the remainder of his life. He bought land on his arrival and founded a wide scope of agricultural connections, operating in all the branches of general farming, and adding to his estate until he accumulated nearly 1,000 acres of land. He was one of the first to become interested in the reports from California, and in the spring of 1849, in company with two brothers-in-law, John and Dan Moore, he crossed the plains to the land of gold. He operated there with success for 16 months, and returned to Andover in the fall of 1850. In 1851, he went again to the Pacific coast, taking with him a considerable party with horses and other equipments.

Mr. Francis died in Andover Township, Oct. 28, 1873. He was universally esteemed and his loss was bitterly mourned. He was composed of the right material for a pioneer. The spirit of energy and enterprise with which he was imbued was strongly marked. His frank, manly, generous and honorable character secured for him a general popularity. He was always foremost in promoting the interests of education, and he made the school at Andover one of the best in the county.

He was a most decided Democrat, and the quality of his politics was of the same stamp as his other controlling traits. He hesitated at no sacrifice in promoting the interests of the local element of his party. As an illustration, it may be stated that in 1869, when the Cambridge *Democrat* had been abandoned by James S. Roock, in connection with R. H. Hinman, he assumed the burden of its management and ran the paper two years, losing several thousand dollars before he succeeded in placing it upon a permanent basis. His popularity is manifest from his successive re-elections to the position of Supervisor of Andover, notwithstanding the fact that the town was overwhelmingly Republican. He always ran far ahead of his ticket when placed in nomination for any office. He was pre-eminently a social man, and the hospitalities of his home were always dispensed with a liberal hand. None, friend or foe, ever appealed vainly to him for aid. He was the owner and manager of one of the most extensive mills in the county. The establishment was destroyed by fire in the late fall of 1871, and its rebuilding was a complete exponent of the enterprise of its owner. On the day on which the fire occurred, he said he would have the mill rebuilt and in complete running order within 60 days, and he kept his word, although the engine and heavy machinery had to be transported overland a distance of 30 miles, and the remainder of the material was brought in the same way 16 miles. The feat was accomplished in the winter and at a time when the weather was unusually stormy.

One of the best and most lasting mementoes left by Mr. Francis, was in the liberal educations he bestowed on his children.

Mrs. Mary C. (Moore) Francis was born Sept. 13, 1820, in Lisbon, N. H. She is of Irish extraction, and her grandfather, John Moore, was a native of New Hampshire. He also married a lady of New Hampshire birth, and they reared seven children. John J. Moore, the father of Mrs. Francis, was born in Bedford, Merrimac Co., N. H. He was a farmer and married Deborah, daughter of Reuben Sherman. She was born in New Hampshire and came with her husband in the spring of 1836 to Hickory Creek,

Will Co., Ill. In 1840 they came to Henry County and located in the township of Andover, where they died. Their children were named Priscilla W., Reuben S., Mary C., Electa S,, Eliza T., John and Dan.

Mrs. Francis was 16 when her parents removed to Illinois. She was married near Joliet, April 23, 1840, and not long after that event, came to Henry County, where she was a faithful and efficient aid to her husband in his labors as a pioneer and business man.

The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Francis is as follows: Eveline is the wife of Capt. L. F. Dimick, of whom a sketch is presented in this volume; Lide A. married Thomas Keagy, of Cambridge; John F. was educated at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and studied law with his brother-in-law, Jerome Carpenter: he was a talented young man, and after he was admitted to the Bar of Illinois, he established his practice at Cambridge, where he died; Emily, the oldest daughter, was noted for her proficiency in music and for her vivacious, sprightly character, which made her a prominent member of society: she married Jerome Carpenter, an attorney at Cambridge, and died Oct. 3, 1874; Frank F. is a farmer in Grand Forks Co., D. T.; Nellie A. resides with her mother.

Mrs. Francis is the owner of 400 acres of land in Andover Township. In the spring of 1882, she fixed her permanent residence at Cambridge. She is a member of the Christian Church.

George F. **Butzer**, deceased, was a pioneer of Henry County of 1838. He was born at Baden, Germany, in 1806, and in 1830 married Miss Louise Baltz. They had two children, born in Germany. Jacob was born Nov. 26, 1831, and died in the United States, Nov. 26, 1883, leaving a widow and 11 children. The daughter, Catherine C., is the wife of Dan'l Henney, of whom a complete sketch is given on another page. Mr. Butzer emigrated to the United States in 1835. He passed three years in the city of Detroit, Mich., and in 1838 came to Henry County. He located in what is now Phenix Township, and engaged in farming. He endured many privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, but succeeded in founding a good home for his family, which included 160 acres of land. His death occurred March 12, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Butzer had four children after their removal to this country. One son—Louis—was born in Michigan and married Miss Clara Licht, and settled in Kansas. Two sons and a daughter were born in Henry County. Caroline is the wife of Valentine Sieben, a farmer of Phenix Township. Marcilli is married to Joseph Arnett, of Loraine Township. Adam married Margaret Licht, and is a farmer in the township of Phenix. Mr. and Mrs. Butzer were members of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Butzer was a Republican in political connection. Mrs. Butzer survived her husband and died July 2, 1881.

Dr. J. L. **Bryan**, deceased, formerly of Cambridge, was born in Monticello, Wayne Co., Ky., not far from the Tennessee line. He was the third child in a family of 15 sons and daughters, of whom 11 grew to adult age. His father, Dr. Edmund Bryan, was the son of a Virginia farmer who settled in Southern Kentucky at a very early day in its history, and whose name and family history are unknown. Besides Dr. Edmund, there were three other sons—William, John and Albert, now deceased, who were physicians and much esteemed as skillful and conscientious practitioners. The youngest son, Algernon, went with Bryant on his overland journey across the plains. He afterwards went South and settled somewhere on the Gulf coast. All traces of him are lost. Drs. John and William died full of years in the neighborhood of Louisville, Ky. Dr. Albert died in Indianapolis about 1877, and Dr. Edmund in Grayson Co., Ky., in 1863. Mrs. Lettice Bryan, mother of Dr. J. L. Bryan, was a Pierce, of Monticello, Wayne Co., Ky. Her mother was a daughter of Walter Crow, a wealthy land-owner of that section of the State. The Crows were of Irish extraction; the Pierces were of French descent, but both families emigrated to Virginia long before the Revolutionary War. Mr. Pierce had three children—Lettice, Sallie and Stanton. The latter was a physician and a man of unusual culture and force of character. He was connected by marriage with the Moores, well known in Kentucky through the famous Perry Moore law-

suit, a Tichborne case on a small scale. The Pierces were characterized by great personal beauty and intellectual force and ability. Mrs. Lettice Bryan was a woman of an unusually fine presence, and well educated for a day and land when the schoolmaster was not "abroad." She was the writer of two works on religious subjects, and the writer and publisher of the "Kentucky Housewife," a book in great request 50 years ago, but now out of print. She died in the winter of 1877, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. C. F. Burnett, of Bunker Hill, Macoupin Co., Ill. Of the six sons that reached manhood, Stanton, John L. and Anthony studied medicine. Stanton resides in Florida and Anthony in Evansville, Ind., where he holds a professorship in the medical college.

John L. was a graduate of the University of Louisville. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a practicing physician of Washington Co., Ind., but early answered the call for volunteers, enlisting at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in July, 1861. He had gone there with a small company of young men, warmly attached friends of his, expecting that they would form the nucleus of a company of which he would be Captain, a position to which his education and standing would naturally entitle him; but, finding many unfilled companies and skeleton regiments in camp, and a call from the field most urgent, he immediately, with his young friends, joined a company whose officers were already elected and only needed the complement of men they furnished to go to the front. The regiment went at once to Jefferson City, Mo., held by the brave Col. Mulligan. Dr. Bryan was connected with the army three and one-half years, acting most of the time in a medical capacity, as Assistant Surgeon of Post Hospital at Jefferson City, where he was placed by Gen. Fremont, then commanding the Department of Missouri. He afterwards became Assistant Surgeon of the "26th Missouri," commanded by Col. Boomer, and for 18 months he officiated as Surgeon of one the eruptive hospitals of the department of Louisville.

At the close of the war, Dr. Bryan removed to Illinois, settling first in Marshall County, and afterwards at Buda, in Bureau County, living for the last 13 years of his life in Cambridge, where he died, on the 22d of January, 1884. Dr. Bryan was much esteemed, both as a man and a physician, for he was kind, skillful and conscientious, and his heart was always open to the cry of the unfortunate. He was of exceptionally fine physique, weighing at his best state 230 pounds, and so proportioned as to attract notice as a fine sample of manly development. The arduous labors of his profession told heavily upon him during the latter portion of his life. He became much broken in health and spirits; and, at the time of his death, was but a wreck of his former self.

In 1851, Dr. Bryan was married to Hannah M. Dietz, of Blue Lick, Clark Co., Ind. She resides at Cambridge with four sons—Oscar D., William S., Edmund M. and John L. Charles E., third son, lives in Dakota. The youngest, Bertram, died on the 12th of April, 1883.

Mrs. Bryan is a lady of culture and uncommon intellectual abilities. She is a poetess of signal merit, and has won recognition as such in the arena of letters. Her contributions to prominent periodicals have given her genius a well-deserved celebrity, and she has secured an enviable position in the estimation of the reading public. In the spring of 1885 (current year), she acceded to the ownership by purchase of the *Local Reporter*, a journal published at Cambridge. She is assisted in its management by her oldest son, O. D. Bryan, who acts as local editor.

John W. Goss, junior member of the firm of John Goss & Co., lumber dealers at Geneseo, was born in Lexington, Ky., July 24, 1847, and is the son of Charles and Margaret Goss. On leaving his home to begin the world on his own account, he went to the State of Missouri, and there passed two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Geneseo. The first important act after his arrival in that place was his enlistment in the military service of the United States. In January, 1865, he enrolled in Co. I, 112th Ill. Inf., and served in the capacity of a soldier as long as the war continued. On returning to Geneseo, the existing partnership was formed with his uncle, John Goss, the pioneer lumber merchant at Geneseo, and their relations have been in existence 20 years.

Mr. Goss is a member of the present City Council (1885). In political preference, he is in sympathy with the Republican party. Mr. Goss was married

in the State of Maine, Sept. 3, 1876, to Miss Celeste, daughter of Luther Chamberlain. She was born at Fox Grove, in the Pine-Tree State, and was reared in the Methodist faith. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goss, at Geneseo. They are named William, John and Lutie.

Amos Gould, retired merchant and grain-dealer, real-estate and loan agent at Cambridge, came to Henry County in 1856. He was born June 6, 1823, in Piedmont, Grafton Co., N. H. His father, Amos Gould, was born April 1, 1790, in Warner, N. H. He was a tanner and shoemaker by occupation, and married Nancy H. Bartlett, who was born Aug. 8, 1796, in Canaan, N. H. They had ten children, of whom eight survive. They were born in the following order: John M., Amos, Lyfe Y., Nathaniel B., Mrs. Nancy J. Dean, Dan W., George D. and Mrs. Susie C. Burrows. The deaths of the parents occurred respectively January, 1864, in Moline, Ill., and November, 1884, at Cambridge, Ill. The family removed to Henry County in 1858.

Mr. Gould in early life acquired a thorough knowledge of the vocations of his father, and was instructed in the details of shoemaking by his uncle, A. P. Gould. He followed the latter business 20 successive years. In 1854 he engaged in the prosecution of mercantile transactions and interests, in which he continued to operate two years. March, 1856, he removed to Cambridge, where, associated with his brother, N. B. Gould, he conducted the affairs of the Cambridge House. He discharged the duties of "mine host" until November, 1860, when he was elected Circuit Clerk, in which incumbency he served eight years. He became interested in securing the advantages of a line of railroad through Cambridge, and devoted his entire attention for the three years succeeding his release from official duties to the purpose of obtaining the passage of the line of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the success of his efforts. In 1871 he became associated with J. B. Hagin in traffic in grain, and subsequently with W. B. Fee. The approximate period of time which he passed in that enterprise was ten years. Since 1881 he has engaged in the business relations already named.

The political views of Mr. Gould were shaped by the period in which he grew up and the circumstances by which he was surrounded, and he was, on arriving at the privileges of citizenship, an adherent of the Whig party, but with such decided principles concerning slavery that, on the formation of the Republican party in 1856, he fell into its ranks, and has since been one of its most consistent adherents. In religious views he cherishes opinions of his own, but is tolerant of those of others. He is a member of Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., at Cambridge.

Aug. 31, 1845, he was united in marriage in Thetford, Vt., to Harriet N. Burnap. She was born in that place April 10, 1826, and is the daughter of Luther and Susan (Huston) Burnap, both natives of Vermont. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gould, two in number, are both deceased. The first-born died in infancy; Mary L., the younger, was born April 28, 1849. She married J. E. Ayres, and died July 3, 1874, having given birth to two children,—Mary L. and Amos E. Ayres.

Ered Thompson, station agent at Lynn, this county, also dealer in grain, etc., was born in New York, Jan. 29, 1838. His parents both died in his infancy, and he was reared by foster parents, whose name he took. At the age of nine, the breaking up of this family through the death of his endeared foster mother, left him practically without a home, though under the supervision of the father until the age of 17, when, not securing the educational advantages he craved, even at that age, he started out for himself, determined to obtain an education as rapidly as possible by his own unaided efforts. He retains a vivid impression of his first engagement, at the munificent stipend of $5 per month!

His success was such that he advanced from the simple rudiments gained at a loving mother's knee to the first classes in the High Schools of Princeton and Dover, Bureau Co., Ill., teaching in the common schools winters to aid him in his object.

When the war became earnest and our martyred


Alfred P Foster

President made his first call for brave hearts and strong arms to enlist for three years, Fred Thompson, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Co. K, 51st Ill. Inf., Col. L. P. Bradley, and served in the campaign against Island No. 10 and New Madrid, Mo., in the move on Corinth, Miss., after the battle of Shiloh, and in the Army of the Cumberland, in the Division of Gen. Sheridan, under Rosecrans at Stone River and Chickamauga, Ga., where, on Sept. 19, 1863, he was incapacitated from further active service in the ranks by a minie ball through the right elbow. Three months in a Government hospital at Nashville resulted in the saving of a crippled right arm by a skillful German surgeon and the first furlough home.

While there, upon the advice of an old army surgeon, the study of telegraphy was undertaken, for which purpose a scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of Chicago, was procured, but after a short attendance it was abandoned, as a journey South became necessary to procure a proper discharge from the army. His regiment being at this time engaged with Sherman in the move on Atlanta, papers could not be obtained; and, not to be unoccupied, he sought a detail in the telegraph service, which he obtained, and thus gained the practice necessary to perfect him in his future profession. He was finally discharged, in February, 1865, at Springfield, Ill., under a general order. The recognition of his service, of which he is justifiably proud, is the fact of his standing at the head of the list chosen by his company by vote to constitute a "Roll of Honor" for meritorious service, ordered by Gen. Rosecrans in June, 1863.

At the time of his discharge, places were not plentiful in the line he had chosen, and, not willing to be idle, he rented land and raised a crop of corn; but, finding himself unable to harvest the fruits of his labor, he gave that up, and in the winter secured labor as an operator, first on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in Illinois, then on the Michigan Central Railroad in Michigan.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, in Berrien Co., Mich., Nov. 28, 1866, to Marinda A., daughter of William and Samantha Soule. She was born in Truxton, De Ruyter Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1841. Her parents were natives of that State, of New England parentage, and came to Aurora, Ill., in 1848. Her father died there two years later. Mrs. T. was reared by a neighboring family till the year 1858, when she went to the family of her elder sister in Chicago, staying there two years and following them to Michigan. Two years later, in April, 1863, she was married to C. H. Topping, a member of the 42d Ill. Inf., who died in January, 1865, of disease contracted in the army, or at least greatly aggravated by exposure in his country's service. A little son of this union soon followed his father.

In January, 1871, Mr. Thompson came to Lynn, where he has since been employed as station and express agent and operator, being also a dealer in grain and produce generally. He has filled the offices of Township Clerk and School Director, and is politically a liberal Republican.

Of the marriage union have been born four children, as follows: Charles F., May 2, 1869; Alice W., May 18, 1872; George Wm., July 26, 1874; and Minnie Belle, March 9, 1877.

Mr. T. owns his substantial and comfortably furnished residence, and has made some investment in Nebraska land.

Alfred P. Foster, a retired farmer and surveyor, residing in the village of Woodhull, was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., in 1818. He remained with his parents, Aaron and Theodate (Chase) Foster, until one year after he had attained his majority. After leaving his parental homestead, Mr. Foster became a pioneer in Wisconsin, then a Territory, settling in Racine County, and was there engaged in the hydrographic survey of the western coast of Lake Michigan, under the late Col. T. J. Cram. Mr. Foster was engaged to survey an 80-acre tract as an addition to the village, now city, of Racine, and known as "Sage's Addition." In 1852 he removed to the (then) village of Winona, a mere hamlet, in the sparsely settled Territory of Minnesota. He became interested in the growth of his new place of residence, and was principal owner of the Winona *Republican*, a newspaper now widely known. He was one of the first stockholders and advocates of the Winona & St. Peters Railroad, and labored, in his quiet way, in procuring a charter for that road. While here, he was given the office of

Probate Judge, but, as a rule, was too retiring to mingle much in politics.

From this place he removed with his family to a small farm near the city of Rochester, N. Y., where he lived 11 years, improving, ornamenting and beautifying his farm; and thence he removed, in 1868, to Clover Township, in this county, adjacent to the village of Woodhull, and purchased a small farm; and as usual, he made it blossom and smile, and now he has retired within the village to spend the winter of a long frontier life.

He was raised a Quaker, and his early instruction has greatly aided in guiding his footsteps. Emphatically a pioneer of the West, he has always been ready with his labor and means to assist any and all good works, and is respected for his honest and square dealings with his fellow-man.

He has been married three times. By his first wife two children were born to them—the eldest, a daughter, now living in St. Paul, Minn., and a son, at Berrien Springs, Mich.

Not only does Mr. Foster deserve the fullest representation in this ALBUM, but the public also will naturally expect a likeness of his features to be presented in connection with the foregoing brief sketch.

Alfred Stickney, one of the energetic farmers of Oxford Township, residing on section 25, was born in Windsor Co., Vt., July 3, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Mary A. (Wood) Stickney, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively. They came West in the year 1853, locating in Clover Township, Henry County, on section 27, and purchased 1,000 acres of land in the vicinity. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1866.

Alfred, of whom we write, attended the district schools in his township in the acquisition of an education, and assisted his father on the farm in his leisure moments, remaining under parental influence until he attained the age of 30 years. He is the possessor and owner of 380 acres of land in Clover Township, and seven in Oxford, on which he resides. He rents his farms, which are all in excellent condition.

Mr. Stickney was married in 1870, to Miss M. E. Simmons, a native of Ohio, and they have become the parents of one child, a daughter, Carrie A. Mr. S. is a Republican in his political sentiments, and is considered one of the representative and worthy gentlemen of Henry County.

William K. Wight, general farmer and proprietor of the Groveland Creamery, residing on section 13, Andover Township, was born in Lake Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1833. His father, John Wight, a native of Canada and of New England ancestry, was a mechanic and builder, and came to Ohio at an early day, where he married Sarah A. Ballard, who was born in the State of New York, of New England parentage. They came West in 1855, settling in Cambridge Township, where William had come a year previous. His mother died some years ago, in this township, in February, 1875 and his father is yet living, residing in Cambridge, aged 76 years.

Mr. Wight, our subject, was educated in Lake Co., Ohio, and came West when he arrived at the age of majority, purchasing land at once in Lynn Township, this county, and began to make improvements. Subsequently, he returned to Ohio and entered the Kingsville Academy, where he completed his education in 1858. Returning to this State, he began teaching and farming, which occupation he followed for some time.

He enlisted in the United States volunteer army, Aug. 22, 1862, in Co. H, 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., being under the command of Col. Henderson, and Gens. Burnside and Scofield. He therefore participated in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and siege of Knoxville, and was wounded at Kelly's Ford, Jan. 28, 1864, by a gunshot from the enemy, the ball striking the shin of his left leg. After lying in the hospital at Knoxville for some time, and visiting home and friends on a furlough, he went to the hospital at Quincy, where he was honorably discharged, June 22, 1865.

He then returned home, but, being unable to follow any business requiring heavy manual labor, he taught school about 20 terms. In 1868, he purchased the farm where he now lives, consisting at one time of 225 acres. He afterward sold 125, and

bought in Buffalo Co., Neb., a half section of improved land, and 800 acres of good unimproved land in Keith County, same State. His home in this county is well improved. In 1880 he established a creamery, with a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter per day. In this line he is now operating extensively and with characteristic success. He is also a skillful farmer, taking great interest in every point of excellence in his methods of management. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with the offices of Road Commissioner and Township Collector. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Congregational Church, in which he holds the offices of Deacon and Sunday-school Superintendent.

Mr. Wight was united in the bonds of matrimony, Oct. 13, 1858, in Livingston Co., N. Y., with Miss Sophia, daughter of Elias H. and Elizabeth (Gaylord) Eastman, natives of the States of New York and Connecticut respectively. Her mother died in New York State when she (Mrs. W.) was but a small child, and her father, after residing with his children a number of years, finally died in this State. Mrs. W. was born in Livingston Co., N. Y.. Dec. 3, 1841, and has become the mother of eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Louis A., born Oct. 4, 1860; Lucien E., March 5, 1862; May A., May 4, 1865, and died April 26, 1883; Guy V., born June 29, 1870; A. Earl, Nov. 14, 1871; Clarence C., Dec. 30, 1876; W. Herald, Aug. 2, 1878; and Edward E., who died when 13 months old. Mrs. W. attended school at the academy of Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

Henry Hand, of Hanna Township, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1840. He was born in the State of New York, June 20, 1817. His parents were pioneers of Livingston County, in that State, where his father bought a considerable tract of timber land, and, after clearing about 60 acres, found that no clear title could be obtained, and, in 1825, when the son was eight years of age, the parents with 11 children started for Ohio, which was then the frontier of civilization. They traveled to the "Far West," as it was called, in a wagon drawn by two yokes of oxen, taking with them all their household belongings and maintaining the regular routine of their domestic arrangements on the way, cooking and living the lives of "campers" while on their long journey. In those days time was a smaller consideration than money, and, besides, there were no facilities for public travel. "Times change, and men change with them."

They settled in Huron County, in the Buckeye State, where the father bought a farm and erected a frame house, and proceeded to improve a homestead. There he died, about six years later, his demise occurring Dec. 6, 1831, at the age of 52. An older son assumed the management of the farm, and Mr. Hand was an inmate of the parental home until he reached his 21st year, when he came to Illinois, and bought land in McDonough County, where he arrived in 1837. Moses T. Hand, his brother, had preceded him, and he made his home with him on his farm, which was situated on the line of Warren County. He erected fencing around 40 acres, and after he had broken up 25 acres he sold his claim. That was accomplished in 1859, and in the year ensuing he came to the county where he has since lived, and at once located on what was then recorded as town 18 in range 2, and is now Hanna Township. In the fall of the same year he was married to Valeria Brittain, who was born in White Co., Ill.

Mr. Hand has obtained from the Legislature of the State the right to establish and operate a ferry across Rock River from Cleveland, and he was engaged in its management for a year. In the spring of 1841 he commenced farming on land which he rented on section 20 of the township named. As soon as the land lying north of the Indian boundary came into market Mr. Hand entered 97 acres situated on sections 28 and 33 of what is now Hanna Township, and he also bought a tract lying adjoining that had been entered previously and on which there had been built a double log cabin. This was the home of his family nine years, and he then bought a farm on section 32 of Hanna Township. The new estate was wholly unimproved, and the proprietor at once commenced to build a brick house and a frame barn, and as soon as the place had been put in suitable condition for occupancy the family took possession of it, and it has since been the homestead. The location is very attractive, there being a natural grove in the immediate vicinity

of the house. Mr. hand was then in a position to pursue his agricultural purposes according to his inclinations, and he entered with vigor into the work of reclaiming the prairie, using a breaking plow which cut 30 inches, and was drawn through the obdurate soil by seven yokes of oxen, and the work of placing the broad acres in a condition of advanced improvement was soon accomplished.

Mrs. Hand died March 2, 1849, leaving two children: Sarah J. married Henry C. Brown, and they reside at Kidder, Mo.; Olive is the wife of P. O. Miles, residing four miles from Wyanet, Bureau Co., Ill. Mr. Hand was a second time married, in 1850, to Mary, daughter of John P. and Nancy (Dockery) Hanna. She died Jan. 9, 1881, and left two children. The Hon. John P. Hand, of Cambridge, who is present Judge of Henry County, and of whom a personal sketch is given on another page of this work, is her oldest son. Henry Hand is the manager of the home estate. The latter was born Oct. 16, 1863, and married Maggie, daughter of John and Agnes (Owen) Searl. They have one child, who is named Mary A.

Mr. Hand, the father, has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1841. Mrs. H. was a member of the same religious denomination.

R. Loyd, who is prominently identified with the farming interests of Oxford Township, residing on section 19, is a native of Washington Co., Va. His parents, John F. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Loyd, were also natives of Virginia, and were living in that State at the time of the birth of their son, of whom we write, which occurred April 28, 1835. In 1852, his parents came West to Indiana, where they purchased a farm, upon which his father lived until his death, which occurred in 1869. Mrs. Loyd at present resides with her son, Samuel C., in Missouri.

The subject of this narrative remained at home until 19 years of age, assisting his parents on the farm and attending the schools of his neighborhood. The four years following his departure from home were spent in working out by the month. In 1857, having accumulated a little means, he bought a team and rented a farm in Indiana, which he worked for some time. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he joined Co. B, 30th Ind. Vol. Inf., and was engaged in his first battle at Pulaski, Tenn., and while participating in his fourth battle, he received a shot which took off the first and second fingers of his right hand. He, however, remained in the service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He soon found his way to Illinois, where, in 1865, in Mercer County, he purchased 40 acres of land. He subsequently added to this 105 acres, and remained there for seven years. He then disposed of his property there and came into Oxford Township, this county, and located on a 159-acre farm, on section 19. To this he has since added 130 acres adjoining. Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Loyd was married to Miss Harriet Dubre in 1859. She was a native of Indiana. The seven children who have been born to them bear the following names. Eva J., Frances F. (deceased), Mary A., Oscar C., Emma M., Maud B. and James A.

John F. Nowers, banker at Atkinson, was born in the State of New York, Jan. 20, 1837. He is the son of Thomas Nowers, of whom an account is presented with the sketch of Thomas Nowers, Jr., which may be found elsewhere in this work. The family came West in 1849 and he accompanied the other members. They made a location at Pre-emption in Mercer County and there he was occupied as an assistant to his father on the farm. His first independent employment was in the capacity of agent for the agricultural machinery of Cyrus H. McCormick, in whose interest he was employed three years. In 1857 he came to this county, where he has since been identified with its prominent business interests. In 1881 the banking enterprise in which he is now interested was established.

Mr. Nowers formed a matrimonial alliance with Lurena A. Wright, Feb. 3, 1863. She was born in the State of New York in 1839. They have no children. H. E. Wright, the father of Mrs. Nowers, was a native of the State of New York. Her mother was born in Massachusetts. They were born respectively in 1815 and 1818, and are still living, in Mercer Co., Ill. Their marriage took place in 1836, in the Empire

State, and they are the parents of five daughters and a son. They were born in the following order: Mary M., Lorena A., Abbie G., George A., Harriet and Ella. The son is the only one who remains unmarried.

Mrs. Nowers is a member of the Congregational Church. The political preferences of Mr. Nowers are in accordance with the Republican party.

Ransom Harrington, real-estate and loan agent at Geneseo, has been a resident of Henry County since September, 1856. He came here in the previous autumn and made purchases of land. He was born at Hogansburg, Franklin Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1822, and is the son of Amariah B. and Rebecca (Manning) Harrington. His mother was a native of Alburgh, Vt., and his father was born in Stanstead, Canada.

In 1837, the Patriot or McKenzie's War broke out in Canada, and the troops of the United States stationed at Sackett's Harbor were ordered to Fort Covington on the border line between the Dominion and Franklin County, to aid in preserving the neutrality laws. At Ogdensburg they were fired on by the English soldiery on the supposition that they were reinforcements for the Patriots, and they were obliged to change their course and make their way to the fort across the land. This brought them to Hogansburg. The sight of men in uniform awakened an enthusiasm in the mind of Mr. Harrington and the day after they left his native town he followed them, going on foot to Fort Covington. Arrived there, he attempted to enlist, but was told by the Captain that he must bring a certificate of permission from his parents, and he returned to his home where he went vigorously to work to secure the necessary document. With a boy's persistency and a small mixture of boy's strategy, he succeeded and went back in triumph. Oct. 13, 1837, he enlisted in the Regular Army, enrolling in Co. K, English Regiment, U. S. I., under the command of Colonel, afterwards General Worth. The captain was W. R. Montgomery, of Reading, Pa., and he at once took an interest in the young recruit, which established friendship that never knew change or diminution.

Soon after his enlistment the regiment was sent back to Sackett's Harbor and the command remained there until the spring of 1839. In the winter of 1838–9, Captain Montgomery and Mr. Harrington went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where they passed the winter in recruiting, and secured 102 men. In the spring they resumed duty at Sackett's Harbor, whence the command was ordered to Green Bay, Wis., and and the route thither was made by Buffalo and the Lakes. Soon after they went to Port Winnebago (now Portage) and participated in the removal of the Winnebago Indians to Iowa. The regiment proceeded thence to Rock Island, where it remained through the excitement of the "payment" to the Indians by the Government of the United States, and went thence to St. Louis.

The stay there was short, the command going next to New Orleans and crossing thence to Tampa Bay across the Gulf of Mexico. One incident during the stay at Tampa Bay illustrates the varieties that broke the monotony of events. The Seminole War was in progress and detailed duty was proportionately dangerous. On one occasion two attempts had been made to communicate with Fort King, a military post 100 miles distant, and had been frustrated by the Indians who had in each instance murdered three men. At dress parade, volunteers had been called for and Mr. Harrington and two others responded. There was a reward of $500 for those who would accomplish the duty, which was to carry the mail to the Government employes at Fort King. As was afterwards learned the mail bags contained $27,000 to pay the men there. The party were delayed by the death of the horse that Mr. Harrington rode, and a band of skirmishers, who found the animal torn by buzzards, reported the whole party as murdered, and accordingly Captain Montgomery sent the tidings of the death of Mr. Harrington to his home. Later, the officer sent out scouts to seek for their remains and they met the successful volunteers on their return. The scouts had sacrificed several horses in their search. The regiment remained at Tampa Bay until 1842. Mr. Harrington was discharged after a service of five years, just in time to escape the Mexican War which followed soon after. He had gone into the military service for the money he could obtain in order to be able to aid his parents, and he returned to his home to find that his mother and a sister had died during his absence, and that only his father and two sisters were left. One brother

had died previously. Jane A., his oldest sister, is now deceased, and Mary M. (Mrs. Luce), is living in the city of Lowell, Mass.

On his return, his first move was to buy a farm in the town of Bombay, in his native county, to which he removed his father's family. The winter of 1843–4 he went to school.

The next event of importance in his life was his marriage to Martha E. Campbell, at Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1845. Mrs. Harrington was born March 7, 1827, in Rockingham, Vt., and she is the daughter of Hiram and Alvira (Lowell) Campbell. After his marriage, Mr. Harrington engaged in farming in Bombay for a few years and then sold out. He removed to Moira in the same county, where he became interested in hotel-keeping. In 1852 he built a hotel in the same town, which he sold in the year he removed to Henry County.

When the Civil War convulsed the nation he became interested in its issues and enlisted. He enrolled in Co. B, Ninth Ill. Cav., Sept. 19, 1861. On the organization of the company he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Eight days later he was made First Lieutenant. He was promoted to rank of Captain on the field during the action at Helena, Ark., in the fall of 1862. The regiment left Chicago for the front, Feb. 18, 1862. It was assigned to the brigade of General Steele and to the 14th Army Corps, under General Curtis. The command was involved in the campaigns in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. Mr. Harrington was in the most of the cavalry service in those regions during the time he was in the army. He resigned in May, 1863, on account of myopia, or nearness of sight, which rendered military service almost impracticable.

On his return to Geneseo, he was appointed a special agent by the Provost Marshal of his Congressional District, and discharged the duties of the position until the close of the war.

In political faith, Mr. Harrington is a Republican, and has been since the organization of the party. Although he has been active in the conduct of local politics, he has never been an aspirant for official honors. He has acted as a delegate to Senatorial and Congressional Conventions and was an alternate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884.

In 1883 the feasibility of establishing the Normal School at Geneseo was broached, and Mr. Harrington took an earnest interest in the question from the stand-point of a public-spirited citizen who saw, in a wholesome educational project, a permanent advantage to the general interests. He was one of the most active in securing subscriptions for the repairs necessary to be made to the building, in which it was proposed to operate, and through his efforts, in addition to those of others equally interested in the project, the needed funds were raised and the school made a certainty. He is one of the Trustees of the institution.

The interests of Mr. Harrington in real estate are extensive and include about 400 acres in Iowa, 2,700 in Kansas and 500 in Colorado. His business as a loan agent is also heavy. The Harrington residence at Geneseo is one of the finest structures in Henry County.

The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Harrington is as follows: Clara P., born March 20, 1852, died Jan. 8, 1865; Wm. H., born Feb. 26, 1846, died Oct. 1, 1868; Henry G., born Feb. 18, 1848; Frank R., born Aug. 25, 1850; Fred A., born Jan. 8, 1866.

T. S. Henderson, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 28, Clover Township, was born in Fayette Co., Pa., April 11, 1859, and his parents were Stewart and Eliza A. (Rumsey) Henderson, natives also of the Keystone State, who came to Illinois in 1874, settling on the present homestead of our subject. His father purchased 140 acres here and resided upon it until his death, which occurred on the 19th of September, 1881. He also bought 80 acres of land in Mercer County, this State, and a house and six lots in the village of Woodhull.

Mr. T. S. Henderson has always been an occupant of the family homestead. He received a commercial education, and graduated in penmanship and book-keeping at Burlington, Iowa, in 1880. He now owns half the homestead, and has the whole of it under his judicious and successful management. He also has half the 80 acres in Mercer Co., Ill., and 90 acres in Nebraska. As a farmer he carries on what is called "mixed husbandry," and he also deals in thoroughbred cattle. He is a Republican in his

political views, is now acting as Path Master of his township, and is counted as one of the solid men of the county.

He was married Feb. 22, 1881, to Miss Maggie Sesslar, a native of Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill., and they have two children—Della Luella and Gracie Jane. Mr. Henderson's mother also makes her home with him.

James Glenn, of Colona Township, is a resident on the same farm on which he settled a half century ago, which is situated on section 20 of what was then town 17. He is the oldest of the earliest settlers now living in the county, and he was the second man who took up his permanent abode within the limits of Henry County. Dr. Thomas Baker preceded him by a few days, and at the time of the arrival of Mr. Glenn he was living in the wagon in which he had traveled. Mr. Glenn arrived in May, and within the same month he built a house, the very first which was erected for living purposes in the county. It was of the most primitive character, being constructed entirely without nails or other means common to the builder's art. It was constructed of poles and the roof was of clapboards. It had no floor of any kind save the earth. Mr. Glenn was the first man who turned the prairie soil of Henry County with a plow. The date of this event, as near as can be determined, was May 20, 1835, on the southeast quarter of section 17, in Colona Township. His labors and trials were shared by his brother Thomas, who came with him, and they lived in their house without a door, as they had no facilities for making one; and the aperture by which they found ingress and egress in and out of their place of shelter was barred with rails to keep out cattle and the wild animals which were prowling about. They had frequent calls from travelers, who found welcome and entertainment at the humble abode. Their house may therefore be considered the pioneer tavern of Henry County. They occupied it but a year, as in the next spring they built a hewed-log house, 45 x 20 feet in dimensions; and as soon as the stages began to run their place was made a stage station. In the fall of the same year, Thomas Glenn returned to Ohio and came back with the parents and two younger brothers,—John and Payton R.,— and they brought a pair of horses, whose value at that time can be estimated.

Mr. Glenn was born in Fayette Co., Ky., July 17, 1812, on the farm of Henry Clay at "Ashland," as the country place of the statesman was called. At the time of the birth of Mr. Glenn, his father was the manager of the estate. The latter, James Glenn, was born in Virginia, and he married Sarah Shoapstall, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1816, the elder Glenn removed his family to Washington Co., Ky., where they lived four years. They then went to Ohio and resided some years in Clinton County. There the sons attained to mature life, and with it the ambition to make their way to a legitimate claim to the advantages rightfully belonging to the efforts and plans of manhood. Accordingly, Mr. Glenn set out from home in October, 1834, and operated for a few months on a trading boat on the Mississippi River. In the spring following he came to Henry County, as has been stated.

The second house which has been mentioned was the stage station of the Frink & Walker stages while they continued to run. Mr. Glenn was a single man when he came to Henry County. His father's death occurred in 1849. The demise of his mother occurred in 1851. Thomas died in 1841, of consumption; John died in 1852; Payton died in 1861; another brother—Jacob—died in 1882.

Mr. Glenn was married to Nancy Kincaid, Jan. 16, 1837. She was born in Green Co., Ill., and is the daugter of James and Polly (Saunders) Kincaid. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and came thence to Rock Island Co., Ill., in 1836. On the day of their arrival in Rock Island the only store in the place was destroyed by fire. After a residence of a few years in that county they went to Mercer County in this State. The father of Mrs. Glenn died at the residence of his son in Colona Township.

At the time of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn settled on the farm on section 20, and they have lived on the place 48 years (1885). They have six children: William resides on section 31 of Colona Township; Mary A. is the wife of George Burke, of Western Township; John is deceased; Eliza married Charles Hugh, and they are living in Dakota; Ellen is the wife of Warren H. Stearns, who is a

citizen of Leadville, Col.; Lucinda married Isaac Hanna, and they are living in Poweshiek Co., Iowa.

In 1877, Mr. Glenn built the elegant house in which his family now live, and it is, as it should be, one of the finest farm residences in the county. His farm is ranked as one of the best stock farms in the county. It contains 330 acres, and is in the best agricultural condition.

W. L. Clay. One of the prosperous and well-to-do farmers in Oxford Township is W. L. Clay, whose place of residence is on section 35. He was born 1831, in Chester, Windsor Co., Vt., and is a son of John L. and Louisa M. (Balch) Clay, who were natives of Vermont, and brought their family West, locating in Galesburg in 1840. At this place he resided on some land which the father had purchased three years previous to their coming West, and where he resided all the remaining years of his life, with the exception of eight years, which were spent in the city of Galesburg. He died on his farm in the year 1876; his widow still survives, living in Galesburg, at the advanced age of 82 years

W. L. Clay, our subject, received a high-school education, and assisted in the labors of the farm while at home, where he remained until he reached his 22d year, when he left home and came to Oxford Township in 1854. Here he purchased a tract of land of 320 acres, and entered upon its improvement, remaining here until 1860; then went back to the old homestead and took charge of it until 1867, when he next went to Galesburg and remained there until 1869. He again returned to Oxford Township, where he has since been a resident, carrying on a stock and grain farm, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. C. is the owner of 240 acres in Knox County, 160 in Warren County, and 520 acres in Nebraska.

Harriet M. Davison was united in marriage with Mr. W. L. Clay in 1854, and of this union were born three children—Seth H., Mary and Harrold S. Mrs. Clay died in 1869, and Mr. C. formed another matrimonial alliance, this time the lady being Anna M. Johnson. They have become the parents of three children—Fanny M., Warren L. and Eugenia M. Mr. Clay is a Democrat in his political opinions, and is one of the leading and worthy men of Oxford Township.

Perry W. Beckwith, a merchant at Briar Bluff, in Colona Township, is the present Postmaster at that place (1885). He was born in the city of Rock Island, May 28, 1860. He is the son of Chauncey J. and Ann (Vernarsdalle) Beckwith, who were born respectively in Vermont and in the State of New York. They were among the pioneer settlers in Rock Island. In 1868 they removed to Carbon Cliff, in the same county, and there their son obtained his education in the public schools. When he was 15 he was employed in the pottery, and he remained there until he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. He worked there three years, and at the end of that time engaged as a clerk with M. G. Mills in Rock Island. At a later date he entered the services of C. Corbin & W. E. Chamberlain, at Carbon Cliff.

In 1879, he went to Colorado, and officiated as a hotel clerk in the "Mountain View House" at Denver, and went thence after three months to Hot Sulphur Springs, where he obtained a position in a store as general clerk. He operated there two years and returned to Illinois. In 1882 he purchased the stock and interests of M. F. Wolcott, at Briar Bluff, and has since continued the prosecution of his business as a merchant in that place. His stock includes the lines of goods demanded in a country trade.

Mr. Beckwith was appointed Postmaster in 1882.

Samuel Arnett, Supervisor of the township of Loraine (1885), has been a resident of Henry County from the period of infancy, as he was in the first year of his life when his parents joined the pioneer element of this section of the State. He was born in Warren Co., Pa., July 6, 1836, and is the ninth son of Lewis and Mary Clara Arnett. The family were among the earliest settlers in the township and the son was reared on the farm on which his parents located. He was

educated in the pioneer log school-house, with its benches made of slabs, and the educational facilities were of the same stamp—such as the time and circumstances afforded.

In the spring of 1858 he bought four pairs of oxen and engaged in the work of breaking prairie, which was then as profitable as any employment that could be obtained in an unsettled locality, and passed one season in that line of business. In the spring ensuing he started with an ox team for Pike's Peak, setting out in April. He reached his destination June 20 following, and operated there in the capacity of a teamster, packing goods into the mountains with a mule train. He followed that method two years, and passed six months in the transportation business with wagons.

He then returned to the State of Illinois and engaged in threshing, which he followed three seasons. Meanwhile he rented a farm on which he passed the intervals when his services as a thresher were not in demand. In 1865 he bought 147 acres of land on section 5 of the township where he was brought up. He built a small frame house, which was the abode of his household until 1883, when the commodious residence they now occupy was erected. Mr. Arnett is the owner now of 186 acres of land, which is all in good agricultural condition. He has served nearly 18 years as Road Commissioner.

The marriage of Mr. Arnett and Catherine Urick took place Nov. 15, 1863. She was born in Henry County and is the daughter of Rudolph and Catherine (Rapp) Urick. Annie C., David W., S. Edwin, Libbie L. and George W. are the names of the children that are now included in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Arnett.

A. Fraser, a dealer in grain and broom-corn at Woodhull, was born Feb. 12, 1837, in New Haven, Conn., was brought up on a farm and attended the district school until he reached the age of majority. His parents were William and Dolly (Russell) Fraser, natives respectively of Scotland and Connecticut; her father died in 1841 and her mother in 1849.

Mr. Fraser went to Ashtabula County, Ohio, at the age of 13 years and lived there with an uncle until he was 21 years old, and then came to Knox Co., this State, in 1858, where he worked on a farm for two years; and then, until some time in 1861, he was in Kansas and Missouri, most of the time as a clerk in mercantile establishments. In the fall of 1861 he went into the 42d Ill. Vol. Inf. as sutler and photographer, and continued in that relation until 1865; then for one year he was engaged in a mercantile business for himself in Alabama; selling out, he returned to the North and for a year was engaged in grain business at Chenoa, McLean Co., Ill.; in 1868 he was employed on a farm in Knox Co., Ill.; then, in 1869, he came to Woodhull, where he has since been engaged in the grain and broom-corn trade. He is a successful manager, and a man with whom it is a satisfaction to deal. He built a good residence in Woodhull in 1875, and has a farm of 480 acres in Kansas. He is a Republican, a Freemason and Odd-fellow, and is a leading citizen of the community which he has selected for his place of residence.

Mr. Fraser and Miss Anna Kingdon were married Dec. 29, 1869, and they have three children: George H., born Feb. 20, 1871; Nellie E., born Dec. 30, 1873; and Eva I., born Sept. 30, 1878.

A. Gamble. Among those prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Oxford Township, we note the subject of this sketch, Mr. S. A. Gamble. His residence is upon section 24, and, besides giving his attention to general farming, he is engaged in stock-raising. He was born in Franklin Co., Pa., July 21, 1838. His parents were also natives of the Keystone State, and were Samuel and Isabella B. (Wilson) Gamble. They came to Illinois as early as 1857, and located upon the above mentioned section, where they lived until called to their eternal homes. Mrs. Gamble died Oct. 16, 1862, and the elder Gamble, Feb. 10, 1870.

Our subject remained under the guidance and counsel of his parents until 1865. During the days of his boyhood and youth he not only had the advantages of the common schools, but received an academical education. Upon leaving home his first business enterprise was the renting of a farm. He

continued farming, renting land for five years, when, in 1870, he purchased the property where he now lives, which at the time consisted of 80 acres, to which he subsequently added 120 acres. Politically, Mr. G. is a Republican, and, with his wife and four eldest children, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

It was in 1865, April 13, that Mr. Gamble and Miss Anna E. Widney were united in marriage. Of this union four children were born, who are living: These are Fannie, Fred E., William M. and Nonnie. In the spring of 1876, the husband and children were called upon to mourn the loss of the wife and mother. Mr. Gamble was subsequently married to Mollie Rolofson, a native of Illinois. Of this union three children have been born—Eddie, Samuel B. and Edna. Of the former children, Fannie is the wife of L. E. Pritchard.

Robert W. Milar, a mechanic of Atkinson, has been a citizen of Henry County since 1855. He was born July 29, 1824, in Somerset Co., Pa. His father, John Milar, was lost to his family by death in 1833. The latter was a native of Maryland and married Isabella Fulton in 1812. Their births occurred respectively in 1790 and in 1793. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania.

In 1836 Mr. Milar came to the State of Ohio and passed two years in acquiring a knowledge of the business of a carpenter, which he has followed ever since. He served an apprenticeship of two years; and, in October, 1855, came to Henry County, settling at Geneseo. He pursued his trade there only about six months, when he came to Atkinson. He has been a continuous resident of that place about 30 years. He has managed his affairs with prudence and good judgment, and is the owner of a well improved farm of 80 acres in the township of Atkinson, and owns the property which he occupies in the village. He is also the proprietor of 80 acres in Kansas, situated less than 20 miles from the city of Topeka.

Mr. Milar is a Republican and has discharged the duties of his citizenship in several official positions in the place where he is a resident. He was Deputy Sheriff of the county four years, and has acted in the capacity of Justice of the Peace eight years. He has also been Constable 17 years.

The marriage of Mr. Milar to Rebecca Kinsley took place July 8, 1849, in the State of Ohio. The ceremony was performed by Joshua Pepper, then a magistrate, and who is still living, near Taylorsville, Ill. Mrs. Milar was born Sept. 25, 1831, in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Three of four children born of this marriage are still living: Theodore was born March 24, 1850; Leroy, Oct. 9, 1852; Clara, Jan. 5, 1854; J. Kniseley, March 25, 1857. The latter died Sept. 11, 1883. The surviving children are married. Mrs. Milar is a member of the Congregational Church.

Jacob Frank, harness-maker at Geneseo, and an extensive farmer of Henry County, has been a business man of Geneseo since Jan. 1, 1856. He was born May 8, 1829, in Germany, near the city of Worms, which will be celebrated throughout the ages of the world as the place where the "Morning-Star" of the Reformation arose—Martin Luther. He is the son of Leonard and Margaret (Boas) Frank, and he was 21 years of age when he left his native land to test fate in the New World. He landed in America in 1849, and settled in Hayesville, Ashland Co., Ohio. He at once entered into the work of preparation for the business which he has since pursued, and served an apprenticeship of four years with a harness-maker. He began to operate in that line in his own behalf at Lucas, in that State, and remained there three years. At the expiration of that time he came to Geneseo, and established his business as soon as he arrived. He has operated with success, and in addition to his widespread relations as a harness-maker, dealer in trunks and all goods common to the traffic, he is the owner of a fine estate of 100 acres of land in the township of Cornwall. He is also the proprietor of valuable city property.

The marriage of Mr. Frank to Delilah Bowman took place in Ohio, Sept. 5, 1854, and they have had five children, three sons and two daughters: Leonard D. was born in Ohio, and after he was married he went to Oregon, where he died, in July, 1884, aged 30; Alice is the wife of David McLaughlin, of

Chicago; Charles died at 12 years of age; William and Minnie are living. Mrs. Frank was born in Ashland Co., Ohio. She died at her home in Geneseo, on Thanksgiving Day, 1883. She was a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Frank is connected by membership with the German Lutheran Church, and is a member of the Society of Odd Fellows. In political belief and connection he is an adherent of the Democratic party.

James Duncan, of Geneseo, came to Henry County in 1838, and has been a resident of the State since 1837. He has been prominent in the development of the resources of the county from the beginning of his active and independent management of his own affairs, and is at present the senior partner of the firm of Duncan & White, hardware merchants, and of the business house of Duncan & Martin.

He was born March 1, 1827, in Erie Co., Pa., and is the son of William and Mary (Thomas) Duncan. His father was of unmixed Scotch origin, his ancestors having been among the dissenters from the Scottish "Kirk," who left their native land in 1619 to escape the persecutions of King James. They encountered difficulties there which were scarcely less perplexing and quite as hard to bear. From the latter fact the purity of the race known as Scotch-Irish was retained throughout a period of exactly 100 years. In 1719 the emigration of their descendants to the United States commenced, and from the settlement of Dunbarton, N. H., they have scattered to all parts of this land, and everywhere form one of the best elements on which the social, moral and religious structure of the country is founded. The father of Mr. Duncan was the son of a pioneer of the State of Pennsylvania, and there several of their children were born, among them their son William. The Thomas family, to which the mother belonged, was of English extraction, and were pioneers of the Dominion of Canada. Her father's family went to the State of New York just prior to her birth, and she was born in the Empire State.

The parents removed to Crawford Co., Pa., when their son was seven years old, and in the spring of 1837 they came to Illinois. They lived a year in Knoxville, and in the spring of the following year they made a final transfer of their affairs and interests to Henry County, where they arrived April 15th. The father became a farmer in the Township of Phenix, and the children were there reared to maturity.

The first event of marked importance in the life of Mr. Duncan, of this sketch, was his marriage to Sarah C. Browning, of Phenix, April 10, 1855. Mrs. Duncan is the daughter of Joshua Browning, and she is a native of Phenix Township, in Henry County. Mr. Duncan continued the business in which he had been reared after his marriage until the spring of 1865. That was the date of his removal to Geneseo, where he has since resided continuously. He at first interested himself in traffic in grain and stock, and also made purchases and shipments of horses. In 1870 he entered into a partnership with E. M. Way, and they transacted a business in the manufacture of soap and in rendering fats, under the style of Way & Duncan, which was in operation until 1880—a period of ten years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Duncan bought the claim of his partner, and within the same year formed an association with Charles H. Martin, and they have since managed their business affairs jointly. In 1883 Messrs. Duncan & Martin have been engaged solely in the line of rendering. In some years they transact business in that avenue amounting on an average to $12,000. In 1882 the hardware house of Duncan & White was established, and the firm have since done a prosperous business in the lines of trade common to similar concerns, dealing in stoves, tinware, general hardware steam-fitting, metal-plate work, etc. The firm opened their business April 5th of the year named.

In 1850 Mr. Duncan went to California. He set out for that distant region on the 1st day of March, traveling across the plains. He passed nearly three years in the Golden Gate, and was engaged in mining at various points. He returned by way of the Isthmus to New York. At the time he was operating as a farmer the agricultural affairs of Henry County were in their most primitive condition. He found a market for his crops at no nearer point than Chicago, and he hauled his grain there in a wagon drawn by three yokes of oxen, being accustomed to

pass 21 days on the journey there and return. He sold his wheat for 45 or 50 cents a bushel, and was obliged from the small returns from his sales to travel and camp in gypsy fashion. The distance he was in the habit of traversing was 160 miles, or 320 miles going and coming.

Mr. Duncan is a Republican in political faith and connections, and both himself and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. Douglas, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 34 of Oxford Township, and one of the large land-owners of the county, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Greene County, that State, June 18, 1820, and is a son of Charles and Polly (Smith) Douglas, natives of Virginia, where they were farmers. They came into Lawrence Co., Ill., in 1834, where the elder Douglas bought 40 acres of land, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1842. His wife survived for 40 years, dying in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1882.

Young Douglas came to Illinois with his parents and remained with them, putting in his time at work on the home farm and attending the district schools a few months in a year, until he attained the age of 21 years. Immediately after reaching this important period in the life of every young man, he moved to Crawford Co., Ind., where he remained two years, living on and working a rented farm. He then returned to Illinois and located in Sangamon County, where he remained until 1852; he next came into Oxford Township, this county, and purchased 320 acres of land. Besides his property in this county, he owns 400 acres in Iowa. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is regarded as one of the solid and representative men of Oxford Township.

Mr. Douglas was united in marriage with Mary A. Bullock, who bore him one child—John. She died in 1842, and for his second wife Mr. Douglas was married to Anna Glennan. By this marriage he had nine children, the following seven of whom are living: Jane, Cornelia, Martha, Samuel, Fannie, Elvia and Susan. In 1866, Mr. Douglas was left a widower, by the death of Mrs. Douglas. He subsequently married Margaret C. Warner.

Leonard C. Campbell, City Clerk of Geneseo and Justice of the Peace, has been a resident of the county since 1860. He was born Oct. 6, 1816, in Malone, Franklin Co. N. Y. His father, the Hon. James Campbell, was a native of Bellows Falls, Vt., being born June 3, 1784, and died when within four months of his 100th birthday. He was of Scotch lineage, and reached distinction in military life and as an official in prominent positions. He was an officer in the War of 1812, and served through the entire course of that contest, becoming in his later life a pensioner on account of the services he rendered. He was for a considerable number of years the Sheriff of Franklin County, and was afterwards made Judge. He was a prominent member of the New York Legislature in the session of the winter of 1828–9. Politically, he was a Whig until the days of Van Buren, and after that period he was in sympathy with the Democratic element. In his habits he was a man of remarkable simplicity, and his vigor was preserved nearly to the close of his long life. He married Maria Chapman, who was of Scotch-Irish origin.

Mr. Campbell was educated in his native county, and one of his school-mates was the man who afterward became the Vice-President of the United States,—Wm. A. Wheeler. On entering business life he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and operated there from 1834 to 1855. While there he was married, June 20, 1841, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Sally Wright. She was born in Ogdensburg, Feb. 19, 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had two children, born in the city where the birth of the mother occurred. Leonard W. is the general traveling freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; he married Frank E. Adams, and is a resident of Chicago; James C. is in the employment of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In 1855 Mr. Campbell removed to Chicago, where he was interested in the transportation and commission business about five years. In April, 1860, he came to Geneseo, in the interests of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and he acted in the capacity of agent for that corporation. He also operated as a purchaser and shipper of grain, and continued


D. J. H. Sale

his connection with both lines of business six years. Meanwhile, the affairs at the railroad office at Joliet had fallen into a perplexing tangle through the dishonest management of an agent, and he was sent there as an adjuster and remained until he had placed everything in good order. His next relation was with the Chicago Stock-Yards as cashier and disbursing agent during their construction; and while connected with the enterprise over a million dollars passed through his hands. He was occupied there about one year, and returned to Geneseo, where he again operated as a dealer in grain. In the beginning of his connection with politics Mr. Campbell was what was then termed a "Silver-Grey Whig," but through the evolutions of the political questions from which the Republican party was evolved he became an adherent of the new organization, and has since continued its devoted and constant ally.

In 1867 he was elected Police Magistrate at Geneseo, a position to which he was again elected until he had discharged its duties,—an aggregate of nine years. Since that time he has held the position of Justice of the Peace nine years. In 1884 he was elected City Clerk, and is the present incumbent.

One daughter was born after the removal of the family to the West. She is the wife of George Newland, a farmer of Osco Township. Mrs. Campbell is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

Dr. J. H. Sale, physician and surgeon, resident at Cleveland, in Hanna Township, of whom a portrait appears on the opposite page, was born April 10, 1838, in La Porte, Ind. He is the second son of John F. and Jane G. (Sanford) Sale. His father was born in Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, June 14, 1814, and was the son of John Sale, a preacher in the Methodist Church. The latter went to Ohio in the year 1803, and was one of the pioneers of the ministry in the State. He organized and established the first local body of the denomination to which he belonged that was instituted in the city of Cincinnati. He died at the house of a friend while he was still in that place on the errand which he went there to accomplish. His death occurred in 1827.

The family of the mother of Dr. Sale were originally from Baltimore, Md. Hector Sanford, his grandfather, was a pioneer of Chillicothe, in Ross Co., Ohio, and he was also a Methodist preacher, operating in the method known in those days as "circuit-riding." The scattered condition of the Methodist societies, which sometimes consisted only of the members of a single family, necessitated a traveling minister, and to this state of affairs is due the prominence of some of the most worthy characters in the pioneer history of the country. Mr. Sanford retired from the ministry some years before his death and became interested in secular matters. He built a mill at Chillicothe for the manufacture of cotton, and was there engaged in business during the remainder of his life. The parents of Dr. Sale were married in Ohio, and went afterwards to La Porte, Ind. They went in 1840 to Rock Co., Wis., and the father made a purchase of land in Union Township. A portion of the tract is now included in Evansville.

There the Doctor grew to manhood, and was a pupil in the pioneer log school-house, which was constructed in the common way with a puncheon floor. The abode of the family was built in a similar manner. The structure became historic from the fact that in it was held the first meeting of the Methodist society of Evansville, and it was also the scene of the organization of that body.

The education of Dr. Sale was materially improved by several terms' attendance at the celebrated seminary at Evansville, but his plans were temporarily interrupted by the advent of the struggle between the two sections of the United States, which for a time seemed to threaten the destruction of all that constituted the basis of all prosperity in the land.

The temperament of Dr. Sale, the heritage of two races of pioneers, could poorly brook the danger to that which the generation of his ancestors had struggled and suffered to create, and within the first year of the war he entered the army. He enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, in Co. H, 13th Wis. Vol. Inf. Before the regiment went to the field he was transferred to the band, and was in that connection as long as he remained in the 13th regiment. He was discharged Aug. 18, 1862, by special order of the War Department, which terminated the duties of all regimental bands. However, just previous to the promulgation of the order, he was seized with illness, returned home and was confined to his bed 11 weeks; and

after his recovery, Dec. 18, 1862, he enlisted in the organization known as the Iron Brigade Band, and remained a member of it as long as the war continued. He was discharged June 12, 1865, and again returned to Evansville.

In August following, he came to Dayton, and commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. R. R. Sale. After reading thoroughly under his preceptorship, he attended lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago, and on leaving college he commenced his practice with his brother at Dayton. Their joint operations continued until 1871, at which date the Doctor came to Cleveland. He has established a popular and prosperous business in his profession, and is also conducting a drug-store, which he established in 1880. In 1878 he was appointed Postmaster, and has discharged the duties of the position ever since.

Dr. Sale was married to Miss A. Eliza Fiedler, Dec. 22, 1871. She is a native of Baltimore, Fairfield Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Casper and Sarah (Miles) Fiedler. Her father died in Rock Island, in February, 1854. Her mother is still living, at Peabody, Kan. They were among the pioneers of the county of Rock Island. The children that have been added to the household of Dr. and Mrs. Sale are named Freddie Fletcher and Francis Joseph. The former was born May 12, 1873, and the latter June 11, 1875. The father of Mrs. Sale was a native of Germany. Her was born in Newark, Licking Co., Ohio. Dr. Sale's father died Feb. 1, 1845, and his mother is still a resident of Evansville, Wis.

Daniel Henney, farmer, section 16, Geneseo Township, has a farm of 150 acres in the township in which he is a resident, and is also the owner of 263 acres in the township of Phenix. He was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, May 17, 1832, and is the son of Peter and Christina (Strayer) Henney, of whom a personal account is given on another page. The father removed his family to Henry County in the spring of 1853. Mr. Henney was then 21 and he located with his parents in the township of Phenix. He became himself the head of a family in the following year, and then began actual contact with the question of making his way in the world. When he was 22 his father gave him every fourth bushel of the crop which he had helped to raise, for his share, and with this, and a colt of which he was the owner, he and his wife commenced their hand-to-hand contest with fate and fortune. He had besides, as capital, a sound constitution, and habits of frugality and industry. He purchased 80 acres of land at $15 per acre, upon which he could make only a small payment. The method of operation pursued by Mr. Henney is of great interest, and an account of it is not only pertinent to the purpose of these records, but may serve to aid another to take heart when necessity seems overpowering, and discouragement is likely to obstruct effort. In the first place he had no team, and was without the means to purchase that most needed auxiliary to a successful struggle with "Nature's forces;" but Mrs. Henney was the owner of an old mare, with which her husband contrived to plow the corn which he had planted. He had done his breaking with ox teams, which he had hired for the purpose at a dollar an acre. While doing this, he was in the habit of getting to the field to break prairie at the hour of three in the morning, and would plow until about six, when he "turned out" for breakfast. At seven, he and the oxen resumed their labors, and, with the exception of a short nooning, the work was kept up until five o'clock in the afternoon. After supper he resumed work and did not quit until about ten in the evening. This was the program through the season, and at the end of the season for plowing corn he had about 65 acres under tillage.

He continued to buy land, for which he went in debt, until he was the proprietor of 263 acres. His first crop of wheat comprised 1,400 bushels, and he realized 1,700 bushels from the second, which he harvested on his farm. When he made the last payment on his land, he sold wheat at 35 cents an acre and corn at eight cents. He offered 1,000 bushels of corn for a wagon. These statements are given as affording a complete picture of the actual state of affairs at the period referred to, from which it will be an easy matter to gain an idea of the quantity and quality of the perseverance and industry required to make not only existence possible, but to accomplish what was actually done—the achievement of success in making progress in the acquirement of this world's goods. In the case of Mr. Henney, release from debt, the acquisition of farm-fixtures of a superior

character, and a position among the leading farmers in the county are the results of his labors and the exercise of good judgment. Subsequently, Mr. Henney purchased 150 acres of land in the township of Geneseo, and he removed from the place in Phenix Township to the beautiful residence now occupied by his family in the vicinity of the city of Geneseo, and in which they took possession in January, 1875.

The marriage of Daniel Henney and Catherine Butzer took place Dec. 28, 1854. She was born in Germany, and is the daughter of George F. and Louise (Baltz) Butzer. She was but two years old when her parents removed from the "continent" to the United States. She has borne five children: Melvina M. is the widow of J. H. Drekmer; Peter A. married Catherine West, and they live in Phenix Township, where he is a farmer; Elma M. is married to Edward Wilson, a farmer in the State of Iowa; Grant A. married Jane Rapp, and is a citizen of Geneseo; Alice M. lives with her parents. The first-born child—George Albert—was killed when 17 by the kick of a horse. He was a young man of excellent character and was at the threshold of a promising manhood.

Mr. Henney is an adherent of the Republican party in political faith and acts. He has been conspicuous in his interest in educational matters, and has been the incumbent of the various school offices. He has also served in other local positions. He and Mrs. Henney are members of the Evangelical Association.

F. Bell, a member of the firm of Bell, Derby & Lagergren, merchants of Woodhull, was born in New Albany, Ind., Nov. 23, 1844. His parents were John and Sarah (Durnell) Bell, natives respectively of England and Tennessee. He remained at home until he attained the age of legal majority, receiving a common-school education. In 1864 he came to Illinois, and became a clerk and salesman in a general store for his brother, at Swedona, Mercer Co., Ill., remaining there two years. He then engaged in mercantile business for himself in Blairstown, Iowa. Seven years afterward he sold out his interests there, and in March, 1874, he came to Woodhull and clerked for a brother, J. D. Bell, four years; then, in company with J. F. Derby and A. Lagergren, he bought out his brother, and the firm above mentioned conducted the business until the death of A. Lagergren, which occurred July 13, 1885. The business then passed into the hands of Bell & Derby. Besides his residence in Woodhull, Mr. Bell is the owner of 160 acres of land in Kansas. He is a Republican in his political views, and has held the office of Town Councilman. He is one of the leading business men of Woodhull and a representative man of this county.

He was married Nov. 9, 1871, to Miss Eunice E. Mayhew, a native of Iowa. Their two children are Fred H., born Aug. 4, 1876, and Isola, born Dec. 22, 1881.

Galvin S. Graves, druggist at Geneseo, was born June 28, 1824, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and is the son of Ora and Polly (Fenner) Graves. All his immediate ancestors in both lines of descent were natives of the State of New York. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and served through the entire course of the struggle. He was married while it was in progress.

The parents of Mr. Graves removed to Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., when he was but two years of age. They remained there until he was seven, when they made another transfer of their home to Chautauqua County, in the same State. He there passed the remaining years of his minority, and was married in May, 1845, to Miss Martha Kingsley. They have a daughter and a son. Grace is the wife of J. M. Sweeney, of whom an account is given elsewhere in this work; Emery C. is the present City Attorney of Geneseo. Mrs. Graves was born in Ellington, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Orrin Kingsley.

In April, 1853, Mr. Graves came to Illinois, and to Henry County in November of the same year. He took possession of a farm in Yorktown and was interested in agriculture until 1866, when he sold out his farming relations and removed to Geneseo. He passed his time in various business connections until

1874, when he embarked in the business he has since prosecuted.

In the days when he commenced his interest in and connection with political issues, he was a Whig; but on the formation of the Republican party he fell into line with its adherents and has honored his colors with consistency.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves are members of the Congregational Church.

William C. Stickney, engaged as a farmer in Clover Township, where he resides on section 27, was born Sept. 6, 1846, in Cambridgeport, Mass. His parents were Henry and Mary A. (Wood) Stickney, natives respectively of Vermont and New Hampshire, and settled with their family—Henry, Jr., Alfred and William C.—in April, 1853, on the place now occupied by William C., whose father was accidentally killed Nov. 16, 1866. His mother still survives.

The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in his early boyhood, and on the 13th day of April, 1870, was married to Miss Ida A. Clark, a native of Connecticut. Of their union have been born two children, viz.: William W. and M. Grace. Mr. Stickney is one of the prosperous and energetic men of Henry County, owning a farm of 260 acres, which is all improved and under excellent cultivation. He is also a member of the firm of Howell, Woods & Co., bankers, at Woodhull.

John McDermott. One of the energetic, industrious and prosperous men of Oxford Township, is Mr. John McDermott. He is engaged in farming on section 26, and was born in Ireland in 1831. Having enjoyed the educational advantages of the schools of that early day, besides assisting his parents in the farm duties, in the year 1853 he emigrated to America, and in New York city located and worked for some months. From there he went into Monroe County, same State, and engaged working there for about two years, when he rented a farm and began work for himself. He followed the latter for about a year; and, thinking that he could ameliorate his condition by operating further West, he finally concluded to try, which he did by coming into Illinois, where he located in Oxford Township, and worked a year by the month. In the year 1864 he made a purchase of a team, then rented the land he is now residing upon, being 80 acres, and remained as a renter of the same for about six years. Buying the place at the expiration of that time, he has since added to it, until he now owns 320 acres in this township, and 146 acres in Knox County. On his farm in Henry County he carries on general farming and stock-raising, doing a successful and constantly increasing business. The land he has under excellent cultivation and improvement, which is all attributable to his own hard labor and the assistance of his good helpmeet.

In 1853 Mr. McDermott was married to Miss Mary A. Paul, also a native of Ireland, and they have become the parents of four children,—Peter, Mary A., Ellen and John; the eldest married Miss Nora Moran; Mary A. has become the wife of John Murphy, and John is deceased.

In political opinions Mr. McDermott affiliates with the Democratic party, and, with his wife, belongs to the Catholic Church of Woodhull. He is considered one of the solid and representative men of Henry County.

Elias Curtiss Gilbert, a farmer on section 31, Geneseo Township, was born in the town of Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1836. His father, Horace Gilbert, was the son of Deacon Elias Gilbert, who settled in Richmond, in Ontario County, in 1803. The latter was a farmer, a tanner and a shoemaker. He made each of his business interests successful, and was a resident on his farm for a period of 50 years. About 1853, he went to Iowa and located at Gilbertstown, situated three miles from Davenport. He died there at the age of 95 years, and was, at the time of his death, the senior member of the Order of Masonry in the United States. Horace Gilbert was born in Richmond, in March, 1802, and was all his

life a farmer. In his youth he connected himself in membership with the Congregational Church, and was for many years a Deacon. He married Ann E. Carpenter. He died on the homestead in Richmond, May 4, 1862. His widow still survives and resides with her daughter in the State of New York.

Mr. Gilbert was brought up on the homestead of the Gilbert family in Richmond, and was sent in his boyhood to the common schools. He afterwards went to the Genesee Wesleyan Collegiate Institute at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., one year. He engaged in teaching in the winter seasons and worked on the farm alternately until 1857, when he started for the West. He made his first settlement on the farm which he now owns, and on which he has been a continuous resident, in Henry County. At the time of his purchase of the place, a few acres had been broken and a small frame house built. The entire place, containing 240 acres, is in a high state of cultivation and is supplied with excellent frame buildings. Mr. Gilbert has planted a variety of all kinds of trees common to the locality. He is the owner of valuable live stock, including horses, cattle and swine: also makes a specialty of raising full-blood Merino sheep, from the celebrated flocks of Bissel; also the flock of Atwood, of Vermont.

He was married Feb. 23, 1857, to Florinda Beach, and they have had six children. Four are living, who are named Elon B., Horace S., Anna E. and Laura C. The oldest son married Cora M. Thomas and is a resident of Geneseo. Horace married Candace Powell, and is a citizen of the same place. A pair of twin daughters died at the age of six months. They were named Mory and Mary. Mrs. Gilbert was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y. and is the daughter of Stephen and Sally (Clark) Beach.

J. F. Derby, of the firm of Bell, Derby & Lagergren, merchants, of Woodhull, was born in Cambridge, Henry Co., Ill., Jan. 13, 1854. His parents were Benjamin and Lydia J. (Pinckney) Derby, who were natives of the State of New York, and came to the Prairie State in pioneer times, settling at Cambridge, this county. Mr. J. F. Derby, our subject, received a fair education, having attended Hedding College, at Abingdon, Ill., for three years. In 1867 he commenced to make his home with J. D. Bell, his brother-in-law, at Woodhull, and remained with him until he was of age; then entered his employ as a clerk, which position he filled until 1878, when he became a partner in the business and the firm named Bell, Derby & Lagergren. This relation he now sustains. He is one of the leading business men of Woodhull, a representative man of Henry County, and is prosperous in his business. He owns a half section of land in Kansas, besides his residence here. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the Village Trustees, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Derby and Miss F. E. Black, a native of Indiana, were joined in matrimony Sept. 2, 1877, and they have two children,—Frances L., born Nov. 7, 1878, and Ernest F., born Nov. 25, 1880.

Cromwell K. Bartlett, deceased, was a member of the Geneseo colony who settled in Henry County in 1836. The colony was organized in Western New York and consisted of seven members. Mr. Bartlett, with John C. Ward and Roderick R. Stewart, came to Henry County on behalf of the association to select land. They accomplished the duty and secured that now included in the site of the city of Geneseo. They returned to New York, and on making their report the members of the organization formed a resolution to come to Illinois the same fall; and five families did so. The party set out in their own wagons, and, traveling across Canada, Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, arrived, after a journey of seven weeks, at their destination. The incidents of the route were such as might be expected at that season of the year, over a country which was itself in the earliest days of settlement, and when the thoroughfares were in the same condition.

Mr. Bartlett was the builder of the first house that was erected on the site where Geneseo now stands. It was constructed of logs, and stood a little north and east of the brewery, and across the creek. He also built a saw-mill and a grist-mill. The date of the arrival of the party, of which he and his family were a part, was Nov. 4, 1836.

Mr. Bartlett was born in Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1793. He was a farmer, and was also a tanner and currier.

He was married Sept. 28, 1817, to Miss Catherine Hess. The name of her father was George Hess, and she was born in the township of Rush, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., July 14, 1799. She bore nine children,—four sons and five daughters: The first-born was a son and died in childhood, as did Norman, the second in order of birth; William was drowned in the Fraser River, in British America; Hiram lives in Iowa; George died in 1854, in Geneseo; Mary E. is the wife of Hiram J. Cady, of Geneseo; Amanda married C. M. Taylor, of Nevada; Lucinda was the wife of William Austin, of Edford Township: she died in 1868; Julia married Silas M. Cady, of Brooklyn, Iowa; Martha A. is Mrs. L. Hicks, of Janesville, Cal.

Mr. Bartlett passed his life in the occupations of of a miller and farmer. He operated in both these lines of business from the date of his removal to Henry County, and in 1837 and 1838 he was the owner of an extensive dairy for that period, as it comprised 30 cows. The herd was bought in Knox County, and the milk was utilized in the manufacture of butter and cheese. The former sold readily at 38½ cents per pound, and the latter at 25 cents. Mr. Bartlett died at Palestine, Ill., March 4, 1844. His widow still survives him, and for ten years has been a member of the family of Mrs. Cady, at Geneseo. She is 86 years of age.

George Brown, merchant in the township of Colona, is the present Treasurer of the township, in which he has been a resident since 1856. He was born in Durham, England, and is the son of George and Ann (Teasdale) Brown, who were both natives of the shire of Durham, in the same country. He was sent in his earliest childhood to the public schools, and at the age of nine years was put to work in the mines. Those who have investigated the manner of conducting the English collieries can understand what is required of the children who perform a species of labor which cannot be done by those who have attained to the size of adults. But it is, perhaps, a wise regulation, as it enables the heads of families to support their children in much greater comfort than would otherwise be possible. The place in which Mr. Brown worked necessitated his rising at four o'clock in the morning, and he passed 12 hours daily in a mine which was hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth. With the exception of about 18 months, which he passed at school, Mr. Brown worked in the colliery until he was 21 years of age. He had meanwhile obtained a fair education in the evening schools, which were established for the benefit of the children who were obliged to pass their days in labor. He had a natural liking for books, and he availed himself of the privilege the schools afforded to indulge his tastes.

On attaining his majority he commenced the full work of a miner, and continued the pursuit as a vocation until 1854. In that year he left his native land to test the promise of the New World. He came to America in a sail vessel and landed at the port of New York after a voyage of six weeks. He went to Johnstown, Penn., and there sought employment at the business to which he had been trained in his native land. He operated as a miner there for the space of six weeks, and then went thence to West Columbia, on the Ohio River, in West Virginia. He passed six months in the mines at that place, and in August, 1855, he made his way to Coaltown, in Rock Island County. He was occupied in mining there a year and came to Henry County. He again engaged in mining at Minersville, in the township of Colona, and was engaged in that business about six months. At the end of that time he went to the city of Pittsburg, Pa.; entered the mines at that place and soon afterward sustained severe injuries from being burned while at work in them. He was disabled until the month of November, in the same year, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered he returned to Coaltown, whither he had come in 1854. He there resumed mining and operated until 1858, when he came again to Minersville, and was employed in the capacity of a miner three and a half years. At that time he obtained the position of check weighman and officiated therein three years. In 1865 he formed a partnership with a man named Jacob Smith, and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise in Colona. They conducted their business jointly 11 years, and since their dissolution in 1876 Mr. Brown built a store and commenced in business himself,

with gratifying results. His stock of merchandise includes all lines of goods necessary to supply the demands on a country store.

Mr. Brown has been elected to fill various official positions in the local affairs of the township, among which are those of Justice of the Peace and Clerk.

His marriage to Margaret Bell took place Sept. 20, 1871. She was born in Durham, England, and died at her home in Co'ona, July 3, 1881. She left no children. An adopted daughter married John Allen, and they live at Angus, Boone Co., Iowa.

Gustaf Lindquist, who is engaged in farming upon section 11, Lynn Township, is an illustration of what many men of his nativity have accomplished in a few short years in this country, and especially in Henry County, which contains a large and respectable Swede element. Mr. Lindquist was born in Kalmar Lan, Sweden, Oct. 11, 1832. His father, Jonas P. Jonson, was a farmer in the same section of Sweden, and there met and married Christina Johanson, who was also born in Kalmar Lan. The elder Jonson was an active, hard-working man, and died in his native land in 1876, at about the age of 76 years. His widow, now 81 years of age, lives in Sweden with one of her children. Accompanying Gustaf to this country was a sister, Louisa, and the two located in Jamestown, N. Y., where his sister remained for about 14 years, when she was married and with her husband moved to Minnesota. His brother, Charles J., came to the land of freedom in 1860; and, ere he had been under the flag of the stars and stripes a year, a herculean effort was made by rebel hands to trail it in the dust. The love for his adopted country so early enkindled in his breast prompted him to go to its defense. While at Vicksburg he died from exposure, as many of the brave boys in blue also did.

In 1854, our subject came to Andover, this county, where he engaged as a general laborer. On his arrival here he had but $1 in his pocket. In 1857, he embarked in a farming enterprise for himself. He rented a farm, but owing to the bad crop he was left in a worse condition financially than when he first began. He was not, however, to be baffled, or to abandon agricultural pursuits. He secured 20 acres of wild land, and began its improvement, determining to make a home for himself. When one looks upon the well improved and cultivated farm where he now lives, the story of his success is told.

About the time he began farming for himself, he and Miss Caroline Morse determined to unite their fortunes and fight the battle of life together. This union was consummated Dec. 28, 1857. The wife was born July 8, 1840, in Sweden, and was brought to America by her mother, who settled in the city of Chicago, where the mother shortly afterward died. Her father, who was a soldier, did not come across the Atlantic to America until the following year. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L., in 1870, aged 57 years. After the death of her mother, Mrs. L. came further West and lived with a stranger until her father came, with whom she lived until her marriage. The record of the children, who number six, that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. L., is as follows: Thomas T., born Sept. 23, 1867; Edward, Feb. 23, 1870; Amanda, June 23, 1873, and three who are dead. The three former are living at home and attending the district school. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. L. is a Republican, and has for many years served as School Director.

John Wight, a citizen of Cambridge, has been a resident of Henry County since 1854, a period of over 30 years. He was born July 14, 1809, near Montreal, Canada, of American parentage, they being natives of Massachusetts, is the son of William W. and Polly (Griswold) Wight. They were the parents of nine children, and came to Henry County to spend the closing years of their lives. Both are now deceased. Mr. Wight was brought up and educated in Ohio. He acquired a knowledge of the business of carpenter and millwright in Lake County, in that State, and followed it there 18 years, or from 1836 to 1854.

He was married March 1, 1832, in Lake County, to Sarah A. Ballard, and they had five children—William K., Lucien T., Charles Day (deceased) and Reuben E. The mother died Feb. 5, 1875, in Cambridge. The second marriage of Mr. Wight, to Mrs.

Nancy E. (Ballard) Stickney, took place in Muskegon Co., Mich. She had seven children by her husband.

Mr. Wight reached Cambridge with his family April 11, 1854. He spent the season ensuing in breaking prairie, and then turned his attention to the business in which he spent 12 years, and which he prosecuted with success. In the course of the time named he moved 1,033 buildings and raised 147 others.

In early life Mr. Wight was actively interested in political affairs. On becoming a voter he adopted the principles of the Whig party. Succeeding events, including the agitation of the slavery question, made him an adherent of the Free-Soil element, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been its unswerving adherent. He has been a life-long abstainer from the use of intoxicants, and has been consistent in his advocacy of temperance principles. Although he is 76 years of age, he is in firm, sound health, and able to work if necessity required. He reads without the aid of glasses.

He has spent three winters in Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans, La., to avoid a pulmonary difficulty which threatened. Mrs. Wight is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jacob W. Winans, general farmer of Andover Township, residing on section 13, was born in Union Co., N. J., July 16, 1857. His father, Nathan Winans, was the grandson of one of three brothers who came to America from Holland prior to the American Revolution. His grandfather, Aaron, as well as his own father, was a farmer. Mr. Winans' parents are still residents of New Jersey, in Union County.

Mr. Winans, the youngest of a family of seven children, was brought up and educated in his native State, residing at home until about 1881, when he came to this State, and commenced working for his uncle, E. M. Crane After his marriage, in 1884, he purchased 127 acres of land on section 13, Andover Township, where he is now resident. He is a breeder of thoroughbred cattle, making a specialty of Herefords. The bull is registered and called "Peace Maker." Mr. Winans is a Republican in political views, and both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Feb. 13, 1884, is the date of Mr. Winans' marriage to Sally M. Williamson (see sketch of R. Williamson). Mrs. W. was born in Mercer Co., N. J., Dec. 1, 1856, and was five months old when her parents came to this county, settling in Munson Township, where she was reared and educated in the public schools.

Frank G. Welton, County Clerk of Henry County (1885), resident at Cambridge, was born April 14, 1843, near Waterbury, New Haven Co., Conn. His earliest progenitors in America were John and Mary (Upson) Welton, who emigrated hither from England about the year 1667. Twelve years later, in 1679, they settled in Waterbury. Mr. Welton belongs to the seventh generation of their descendants, and the following is the line of his succession: Richard, Eliakim, Richard (2d), Noah, Miles and Albert. Albert married Susan E. Bidwell and their children were Frank G., Mary E., George W. and Clarence W. In early life Mr. Albert Welton acquired a knowledge of wood-turning and passed many years in the pursuit of that vocation. He became a citizen of Cambridge in 1851, and was principally engaged in farming until 1879, when he removed to Lancaster Co., Neb.

Frank G. Welton was eight years of age when his parents removed to Illinois, and he has been since 1851 a resident of the place where he is now discharging the duties pertaining to the position of a prominent county official. Two months after he reached the age of 18 years, he entered the military service of his country, enlisting in July, 1861, in Co. B, 42d Ill. Vol. Inf. His regiment was first commanded by Col. Wm. A. Webb, and was attached to the Western Army. After the evacuation of Columbus, Ky., the "42d" was assigned to service connected with the United States Squadron under the command of Commodore Foote, and participated in the siege of Island No. 10. After the capture of that rebel stronghold, the regiment again became an auxiliary of the army, in front of Corinth. Mr. Wel-

ton was a participant in the campaign under Sherman until the battle of New Hope Church, Ga., on May 29, 1864, in which he received five bullet wounds. One struck the knee of his right leg, and he afterwards underwent amputation. Jan. 1, 1865, he was made Sergeant, and March 4 of the same year he was honorably discharged.

He returned to Cambridge and obtained employment for a time in a drug-store. In 1868, he established the same business in his own interest, at Swedona, Mercer Co., Ill. He was obliged to bring his business to a close on account of the difficulties attendant upon the loss of his leg, and he returned to Cambridge. He obtained a situation in the office of the Circuit Clerk, which position he held a little over one year. In November, 1869, he was elected County Clerk of Henry County as a Republican, and has been his own successor at every recurring election since.

April 30, 1866, Mr. Welton was married to Ella M., daughter of Dr. Dexter G. Clark. Their marriage occurred at Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ill. Mrs. Welton was born Dec. 13, 1849, in Rockford, Ill. The children now included in the household are five in number: Albert D., Clarence W., Kate C., Mabel E. and Susan B.

Mr. Welton belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to Post No. 436, G. A. R.

William A. Mussey, a grain dealer at Atkinson, was born in Rutland, Vt., Jan. 22, 1839. He was brought up in his native county, and had just passed his minority when the Civil War made its unwelcome appearance, and in September, 1862, he enlisted in the 12th Regt. Vt. Vol. Inf. He was in the service but nine months, when his term of enrollment expired.

He returned to Rutland, and was there engaged in business until his removal to Illinois, which occurred in the fall of 1868. He located at Atkinson, where he entered upon the prosecution of the enterprise in which he has since been engaged. He is rated as among the most reliable and responsible business men of the county. He is the owner of 160 acres of excellent land on section 23, in the township of Atkinson, and he is considered one of the model farmers, as is commonly the case when the principles of the agriculture of the New England States are put into practice on the fruitful acres of the prairie. The grain business of the Brothers Mussey is of extensive relations, and the elevator which they own and operate has a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

Mr. Mussey was married to Louisa Nowers, March 31, 1868. She is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Thomas and Decima (Foster) Nowers, who are natives of England and are residents of Atkinson. An extended sketch of the parents of Mrs. Mussey is to be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Mussey was born May 2, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Mussey have two children: Clara F. was born Nov. 6, 1874. The birth of Henry R. occurred Dec. 7, 1875.

Mrs. Mussey is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Mussey is a Republican in political sentiment.

William Whitney, engaged as a farmer on section 26, Clover Township, was born May 13, 1823, in Washington Co., Ohio. His parents, John and Sarah (Chapman) Whitney, natives of Massachusetts, came to Ohio in a very early day, where they engaged in farming. The father died in 1849.

The subject of this sketch remained at home until he attained the age of legal majority, receiving a district-school education. He then worked as a common laborer, and rented a farm for a time, and in 1847 he purchased 40 acres of timber land, and occupied it for six years, improving it and bending all his energies toward making a good home. He then sold out and came to DeKalb County, this State; and, after spending a winter there, he resided two years in Winnebago Co., Ill., upon a rented farm; likewise for three years he was a renter in Boone Co., Ill.; and in 1860 he removed into this county and purchased 40 acres on section 16, Clover Township; after remaining on the same for five years, he sold it and bought 80 acres on section 17, and lived there until 1882, when he purchased 120 acres on

sections 26 and 27, Clover Township, where he now resides. Mr. W. is a successful agriculturist, is a Greenbacker, a member of the Christian Church and of the Masonic Order, and has served one term as School Director, and one as Path Master.

Feb. 15, 1844, is the date of Mr. Whitney's marriage to Miss Jane Cheffy, a native of Virginia. They have had six children, as follows: George W., who married Hattie Osborn, has five children—Anna J., William S., Luella, Harvey S. and John; Sarah who married James Woodworth, has three children —William H., Flora B. and Sarah M.; Charles E., united in marriage to Lura Mosher; the other three are deceased. Mrs. Whitney died Aug. 28, 1885.

George Washington Rowe, a farmer in Phenix Township, has been a resident of Henry County since 1851. He was born May 20, 1825, in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., and is the son of John Smith and Rachel (Shearer) Rowe. In 1836 the family started from Steuben County for Illinois. They traveled with their own teams to Erie, Pa., where they took passage on a steamboat on Lake Erie for Detroit. At the time, the family included the father, mother and five children. They started with three horses and a wagon, and after leaving the boat at Detroit they resumed their journey with their team. They were on the road six weeks and settled in Whiteside County, to which place the father had come the previous year and had made a claim in the township of Portland. He had stayed long enough to build a log house, and the household found it a welcome retreat after the tedious journey in the wagon. The stay of the father at the time he secured his claim extended from the fall of 1835 until June, 1836. In addition to the erection of a shelter for his family, he broke a considerable portion of prairie and put in a crop.

The house was covered with clapboards, which were retained in their places by poles. The structure was 16 x 16 feet in dimensions. A barn of logs was also built on the place, both of which were destroyed in the tornado of June 5, 1844. The buildings were entirely demolished and the family were the severest sufferers in the county. Two sons were killed, and a daughter was so seriously injured that she suffered all her after life from the consequences. The father was also badly injured. A large number of cattle belonging to the farm were destroyed, and one cow was transported a half-mile and set down on the top of a hot cook-stove! The animal had sufficient vitality left to administer a severe kick to a son of the owner of the cook-stove. The senior Rowe died in Portland, Dec. 9, 1852. The mother is also now deceased. The names of the sons who lost their lives in the tornado were Delanson and William. The whole number of the children were seven. George W., of this sketch, is the oldest. Lavinia is the wife of La Fayette Crandall, of Erie, Whiteside County. Eliza Ann married Henry Kempster, of Portland Township, in the same county. Mary is the wife of James Corkings, of Whiteside Co., Ill.

Mr. Rowe passed the remaining years of his minority in the township of Portland, working on the farm and attending the public schools, which were of the pioneer variety. At the age of 25 years he became the head of a family of his own. In 1850 he was married to Julia, daughter of John and Lydia (Hall) Kempster. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers of Whiteside County. She was born Aug. 25, 1826, in Oneida Co., N. Y. About the time of his marriage, Mr. Rowe bought 40 acres of land, and also made a Government claim of a similar amount in addition. He built a frame house and improved his place in the best manner, fencing it in good shape and setting out fruit, shade and other trees, and small fruit in considerable variety. He continued to own the place until 1851, when he sold it preparatory to a removal to Henry County. He here again set out in life in pioneer style, building a log house on 160 acres of land, which he secured in Phenix Township. After erecting the cabin of the pioneer he set about the work of making improvements, and soon after he built a good frame house. He reaped the reward of the faithful and diligent husbandman, and made further purchases until he was the possessor of an aggregate of 700 acres. He has since deeded a portion of the estate to his children. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have been the parents of four children. The oldest and youngest, Ann Eliza and Arthur, are deceased. The daughter died at the age of three years, and the demise of the son took place when he was three years and eight months old.

Viola, the second in order of birth, is the wife of John Guild, and lives in Gage Co., Neb. Edith, the third in order of birth, is the wife of John Walker, of Phenix.

Henry L. Kiner, editor and proprietor of the *Henry County News*, published at Geneseo, was born Feb. 1, 1851, in Perry Co., Pa., at the foot of the celebrated Mt. Nemo, in Shafer's Valley. He comes of German stock in the paternal line of descent, and is a member of a family who have been known in the literary circles of the continent for many generations. The well known German poet, Theodore Koerner, came of the same race-tree, and the original orthography of the patronymic, and that still preserved in Germany, is what is made familiar by the distinguished relative of Mr. Kiner. The latter is the son of William Kiner. The father's ancestors came to the Western Continent in the early days of its history, and they came with the purpose of founding a permanent home, which they fulfilled in every particular. They helped bear the burden of the Revolutionary period, and in that contest the grandfather of Mr. Kiner served as a Captain. He was also a commissioned officer of the War of 1812. The mother of Mr. Kiner, whose name before her marriage was Margaret A. Calhoun, is a member of the same family to which John C. Calhoun belonged.

While he was in early childhood, the parents of Mr. Kiner removed their family and interests to Illinois. They settled in Ottawa, La Salle County, and he there passed the days of later boyhood and early youth. The greater part of his education he obtained at Farm-Ridge Seminary in La Salle County. He completed a full course of study, and was graduated at the age of 17.

He came to Geneseo in the fall of 1869, and entered the drug-store of Moderwell & Co. He remained in that position one year, and on the termination of his relations with that firm he went to Prophetstown, in Whiteside County, and bought a drug-store there, in company with Dr. R. E. Barnes. They continued its management jointly about a year. The proclivities and tastes of Mr. Kiner were of an entirely different character from those required by the routine of business drudgery, and at the expiration of the time named he relinquished his project of winning fame and fortune in mercantile avenues, and returned to Geneseo.

He at once entered upon the fulfillment of a long cherished project to pass his life in a journalistic pursuit, and established the newspaper to which he is still devoting his energies and abilities. The initial number of the *News* was issued in January, 1874, and was received from the outset with general favor, which has never abated. On the contrary, the journal has continued to increase in favor and popularity, and has won a substantial recognition in journalistic circles as a reliable, enterprising, wide-awake sample of the modern newspaper. The literary style of Mr. Kiner is such as to ensure the approval of the general class of readers, being of the breezy, cheery character that should mark the paper designed to meet the requirements of the classes who are generally its patrons in a rural district, and who depend almost wholly on the weekly paper for their connection with the world at large. The *News* has been in existence about 12 years, and during that time has never missed an issue. In political tendency it is independent. In size it is attractive and seems to promise the subscriber a full return for his investment, being a nine-column folio.

Mr. Kiner has won a modest fame as a poet, and is the possessor of an autograph letter of Henry W. Longfellow, expressing the kindest and heartiest appreciation of the efforts of his namesake. The latter was a contributor to the public prints before he had reached the age of 17. In addition to his abilities, he possesses the pluck and energy to push a project to a successful issue. When he started the *News* at Geneseo, he did so under the most discouraging circumstances and with the prestige of assured failure. He was still a very young man, and there were already on record the failures of a half-dozen of similar enterprises. But he has made a different showing, and has achieved a substantial success. At the date of starting his paper he was in possession of a cash capital of $1,500, which has swelled through his industry and perseverance to a property of respectable dimensions.

The marriage of Mr. Kiner to June Howard took place at St. Louis, Mo., June 7, 1882. She was born in Mendota, Ill., and is the daughter of A. and

Ella M. (Hopple) Howard. In the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Kiner, their son, Henry Clyde Kiner, is the finest sample of a boy in America.

William S. Woolsey, a pioneer of Henry County of 1835, living a retired life at Cambridge, was born Feb. 4, 1807, at Half Hollow Hills, Suffolk Co., L. I., N. Y. The earliest recorded ancestor in the paternal line came from England to the New World and located in Connecticut. He reared five children, all of whom became heads of families in the States, with one exception, in the case of a daughter who went to St. Johns, Nova Scotia, as the wife of a British officer. John Woolsey, one of the sons, father of Mr. Woolsey of this personal narration, became a soldier of the Revolution. He removed to Long Island, in company with his brother Israel. He there married Phebe Rogers, who was born on the island, of English parentage. She died there, after having given birth to 12 sons: Gilbert, John, Jesse, Woodhull, Zebulon, Daniel, Jarvis, Henry, Abel, Israel, Moses and William S.

The latter is the only survivor. He came to Illinois in company with his brothers, Jesse and Abel, and the trio were the only ones of the brotherhood who came to the State. Mr. Woolsey made a short stay at St. Louis, while Jesse Woolsey, with three others, representing the interests of an incorporated company styled the "New York Association," came in June, 1835, to Henry County, to select a site for the location of a colony. They had expected to settle near the present site of the city of Galesburg, but earlier prospectors had been there and they sought another location. The names of the committee were Pillsbury, Slaughter and Pike, and they founded a city on sections 8 and 17, of town 15 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, and named it Andover, that it might have the prestige of the scholarly culture and learning that had made the name prominent in the East. Jesse and William S. Woolsey settled on land now included in the site of Andover village. They were stockholders in the association, and each was the owner of 20 acres of timber, a village lot of two and a half acres and a quarter section of farming land. Jesse Woolsey was the first hotel-keeper at Andover, and his brother worked at his trade as carpenter. About the year 1842 he sold the land he held by virtue of his connection with the stock company, and bought a quarter of section 15, which he placed in profitable agricultural condition. In 1881 he removed to Cambridge, where he has since been a resident. He sold his farm in Andover, after his removal thence. He is now the owner of 80 acres in the same township.

After a residence of two years in Henry County, he returned to Huntington, L. I., where, March 13, 1838, he was married to Sarah C. Platt. She was born at Huntington, Aug. 25, 1814, and is the daughter of Gilbert and Maria (Conklin) Platt. Both her parents were natives of Long Island. Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey: William H. resides in Webster Co., Iowa. The others who are living are: John Platt, Sarah M. and Ida N. Three older children died while young. The parents and children are all, except one, members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Woolsey is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican.

John Platt Woolsey was born June 29, 1839, in the township of Andover, and he obtained his education in the common schools. He engaged in farming on arriving at independent manhood, in which he was interested until November, 1883, when he sold his farm and engaged in the sale of hardware and agricultural implements at Cambridge, associated with A. B. Lafferty.

He was married Dec. 30, 1875, to Eliza Hammar, a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa. Three of their children are living—Sarah F., Carrie and Edward.

George Pomeroy, a farmer of Colona Township, was born Feb. 27, 1821, in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He is the son of Pliny and Lavina (Mann) Pomeroy, and his parents were born respectively in Northampton, Conn., and in Fairfield, where the son was born. In 1829 they removed to Leyden Hill, Lewis Co., N. Y. The son was brought up to the business of a farmer, and he obtained a fair education in the common schools. When Mr. Pomeroy, of this sketch, attained the age of legal freedom he entered into a partnership with a man named Henry Winslow, and they conducted a joint business in the manufacture



C. H. Kennis

of cement cisterns, which they prosecuted about 10 years, in the vicinity of Brockville.

In 1857 Mr. Pomeroy removed to Henry County and bought a farm in Western Township. It was all wild land, and he gave his entire attention to the labor of improving a homestead, erecting a good class of buildings and planting an orchard. He was the occupant of the place until his removal 14 years later to Iowa, where he settled two miles from Kellogg, in Jasper County. He bought an improved farm, and also invested in wild land. Between three and four years later he sold out there and came, in 1870, to the township in which he has since resided. He built the residence his family occupies in Colona. In 1842, Mr. Pomeroy was married to Nellie Sherman, a native of Brockville, Canada, and they have six children—Lavina, wife of T. W. Beese; Ella, wife of Perry Hanna; Amasa, Emery, Colonel Edward and Charles A.

Frank E. Kemmis, a farmer on section 10, Loraine Township, was born on the same section on which he is now living, June 9, 1862. He is the only son now living of Cornelius and Adeline (Adams) Kemmis. His father, of whom a portrait is presented on the opposite page, was a pioneer settler of the county in 1836, and made his claim in Loraine Township before the land came into market.

The latter was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1808. He was reared on the farm of his father, who died when he was 18. He had two older brothers, who were away from home, and he remained with his mother and sister and devoted himself to their care and support. He had obtained his education as he could in the intervals of farm labor, in which he was obliged to assist while his father was still living, and he made a business of studying evenings until he was the possessor of a fair education.

He was 28 when, in 1836, he came West to seek a better opportunity to get on in the world, as the East was already too full of hangers-on, and he was not of a temperament that could sit down tamely to a life of small effort and results of corresponding size. He came to Galena and passed a summer in the lead mines.

In the fall ensuing he came to Henry County, secured his claim on section 10, Loraine Township, and prepared for the reception of his mother and sister, who joined him as soon as he was ready for them. They took possession of a small log cabin, and Mr. Kemmis proceeded with the work of putting his property in profitable condition. As soon as the land sales came on he purchased his claim, obtaining the deed from the Government. In 1839 he built a more suitable log house, which was 16 x 30 feet on the ground and a story and a half in height. This constituted the family residence until 1868, when he built a convenient and commodious frame house. He pushed his business plans with success, and improved 200 acres of land. At the time of his death he was the owner of about 400 acres.

His marriage to Adeline Adams took place Nov. 27, 1854. She was a native of the township of Aurora, in Erie Co., N. Y., and her parents, Luther and Ruby Adams, were born respectively in Massachusetts and Vermont. They were members of the pioneer class in the western part of the State of New York. The son whose name leads this personal narration is the youngest child and only son now living; Addie E. is the wife of Harry Roberts, a farmer of Sumner Co., Kan.; Quincy A., the oldest son, was born in Loraine Township, Oct. 31, 1855, and died in the same place Feb. 9, 1880. He was a finely educated man, and was a popular teacher in the public schools. He also served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. Sarah, the third child, was born Dec. 12, 1858, and died April 23, 1862.

Cornelius H. Kemmis was a man in whom dwelt the proper spirit for a genuine pioneer. He had the sagacity to understand that the public weal was the true foundation of the welfare of the individual, and he had the generous nature that felt its best reward in the well-being of those around him. He was never unmindful of the relations he occupied to the development of the municipality of which he was one of the earliest founders, and he was ever ready to lend the hand of assistance to promote the general good. He donated land for the building of the school-house and for the cemetery. He was a model man in his personal habits, and in all his life was never addicted to the use of spirituous liquors or tobacco. He was the stanch friend of morality and

good order in society. He served several years in various township offices, among which were those of Assessor, Collector of Taxes and Justice of the Peace. He died Jan. 26, 1876, after having been for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank E. Kemmis was brought up on the homestead in Loraine Township, and acquired a fair knowledge of the fundamental branches of an English education at the district school. He is the owner and occupant of the farm on which his father and mother settled and expended the best energies of their lives. His mother is passing a calm and serene old age under his care.

Mr. Kemmis was married July 16, 1884, to Emma Reynolds. She was born July 8, 1866, in the township where she has passed the entire course of her life thus far. Mr. Kemmis is engaged in the prosecution of mixed husbandry.

Edward Anderson, Postmaster at Lynn Center and dealer in general merchandise, was born in Andover Township, this county, June 3, 1852. His parents were E. P. and Catherine (Munson) Anderson, natives of Sweden and farmers, who came from their native country to the United States with their first five children in 1846, resided in Buffalo, N. Y., two years, and then settled in Lynn Township, this county, after a short residence at Andover. The senior Anderson died in Andover, July 20, 1854, during the cholera epidemic, leaving a widow with five children, some of whom were old enough to help support her and the remaining children. She died at her home in Lynn Township, Sept. 2, 1879.

After her death Mr. Anderson and his two sisters, Laura and Louisa, came into possession of the homestead, and have since resided there. Their home adjoins the village of Lynn Center. In 1880, Mr. Anderson established a general merchandise store, with stock of first quality, and the same time received the appointment as Postmaster at that place. March 1, 1884, he formed a partnership with Aug. Anderson, of Andover, Ill., and the firm are now carrying on a prosperous trade.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Swedish Methodist Church at Andover, and is a reliable Republican. Neither he nor any of his sisters mentioned is yet married except one sister, who is married to A. Burgeson.

Elisha Cone, deceased, was one of the original members of the Geneseo Colony, one of the five who brought their families to the county in 1836. A full account of the operations of the little band are given in another department of this work, and so far as has been possible personal sketches of the other members have been obtained and appear elsewhere.

Mr. Cone was born Jan. 1, 1803, in Wallingford, Conn. In his early manhood he removed to Western New York, and there, on the 1st of January, 1826, he was married to Eliza A. Hill. She was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario County. Their family included five children: Harriet M. married William Miller; Clarissa P. is the wife of E. M. Stewart, of Kansas; Francis F. married Gabriella Gilmore, and they live in Florida; Ellen A. is the wife of Peter Hill, M. D., of Florida; Charles E. was a soldier of the Eighth Kan. Vol. Inf., and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., March 29, 1863. The death of Mr. Cone transpired in 1846. His widow still survives.

Hon. Bradbury H. Thomas, of the township of Munson, came to Henry County in 1870. He was born in Mt. Vernon, Kennebec Co., Me., Oct. 17, 1812. His father, Nathan Thomas, was born in Marshfield, Mass., Aug. 2, 1787. The latter was the son of Nathan Thomas, who was a native of the State of Massachusetts, and was of English descent. The family settled in that part of the Bay State which was afterward called Maine, and were among the pioneer element of Kennebec County. The grandfather referred to bought and improved a farm in the township of Mt. Vernon.

The Pine-Tree State was in its most primitive condition, and of the experiences and hardships to which the pioneers were subjected through the natu-

ral conditions of things, the first settlers in a prairie country have no means of forming anything like an adequate idea. Supplies were remote, and it was necessary to traverse long distances on horseback through a forest so dense that their darkness and the difficulty of making way through them has become typical of hardship. The closing days of the ancestor of Mr. Thomas were passed in the city of Augusta. He was a preacher in the Baptist Church, and did pioneer duty in his profession in the State in which he first located. The mother of Mr. Thomas, of this narration, was born in Litchfield, Kennebec Co., Jan. 3, 1789. Her parentage and descent were of the same locality and nationality as those of her husband, and they were also pioneers of the county in which she was born. Nathan Thomas (2d) was born and reared to manhood in Kennebec County, on the farm of his father. He passed his entire life in argicultural pursuits. Late in life he went to New Portland in his native State, where his earthly career terminated, Aug. 1, 1849. His wife died Jan. 24, 1871. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are yet living: Seth is a resident of Manchester, Me.; Sarah is the widow of Rawson Soper, and lives in the East with her children; William lives in Manchester, in the same State where he was born; Hannah is the widow of Benjamin Morton, and is a resident of Phillips, Franklin Co., Me.; Martha survives her husband, Orrin Pitts, and lives in Portland, Me.; Mahala is the wife of Abraham Morton, of the town of Phillips, already mentioned; Mary J. lives in Manchester, where the other members of the family have located.

Mr. Thomas was brought up on the farm of his father in Maine, and was a member of the household until he was 18. At that age he became an apprentice to the trade of tanner, and also learned boot and shoe making, as in those days both went together. He remained in service until he was 21, when he began to operate as a journeyman. May 29, 1838, he was married to Sophia, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Sargent) Melvin. She was born in Readfield, Me., Feb. 13, 1813. Her parents were from the State of New Hampshire. On preparing to settle in life Mr. Thomas bought a farm in the township of New Portland, in Somerset Co., Me., and carried on farming operations there for a period of six years. He then sold out and took possession of the homestead estate of the father of his wife. They lived there until the death of the old people transpired, when Mr. Thomas became by purchase the proprietor of the well-known property of ex-Governor Hubbard, in Readfield Township, which he owned and occupied 12 years. He sold it in the year in which he removed to Henry County. On removal to this county he bought the farm on section 4 on which he has since prosecuted the business of general farmer. The place is pleasantly located three miles south of the city of Geneseo, and is in good condition for profitable farming. The residence is finely located on a slight rise of ground and commands a pleasant view.

Mr. Thomas was prominent in his connection with public affairs in the State of which he is a native, and represented his township in the State Assembly in 1868. He has been a valuable citizen in the township in which he has been a resident for 15 years, and is much respected. Both himself and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and have been a long time connected with that communion.

They have had six children, as follows: Charles died in infancy; Henry C. lives in Minneapolis; Helen married Gustavus Sanborn; she and her husband are both deceased, and left three children; Augusta is the wife of William Rideout, who is a citizen of Ottumwa, Iowa; Eva J. married Frank Melvin, and they live on the Thomas homestead; and Melvin died in Maine, at the age of seven years.

David L. Machesney, A. M., M. D., has been a medical practitioner of Henry County since 1853. He came hither in the fall of that year and settled in Annawan Township, where he vigorously prosecuted the duties of his profession for a period of 17 years without intermission, coming, at the expiration of that time, to Geneseo, where he has established his business and reputation.

He was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Jan. 10, 1827, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Henderson) Machesney. He obtained a thorough elementary education and later became a student at Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., where he was graduated in 1850. He attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and afterward matriculated

at the medical college at Castleton, Vt., and was graduated from that institution in 1852. He began the practice of his profession at Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, and was in business at that place one year.

He came thence to Annawan Township, as has been stated, and in 1871 he removed to Geneseo. Dr. Machesney is one of the leading physicians of Henry County in point of culture and also in experience. He is a thorough student of human nature and is adapted by nature for the responsible position he occupies. His course as a man and in his business relations have been such as to secure the confidence and esteem of the communities where he has lived, and he is the possessor of a corresponding degree of influence. He has kept pace with the progress in the medical profession, and in 1860 the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by his alma mater, Jefferson College.

He was united in marriage at Geneseo, Ill., May 28, 1862, to Martha E., daughter of Alfred Taylor. Mrs. Machesney was born in Wardsboro, Windham Co., Vt. Dr. and Mrs. Machesney have had two sons: Andrew Grant has just arrived at man's estate; he was 21 years of age in 1885; Elmer D. died when he was between four and five years old. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is an inflexible Republican.

Frank F. Johnson, a general farmer, residing on section 11, Lynn Township, is a son of John F. and Margaret (Hermanson) Johnson, having been born in Lynn Township, Feb. 14, 1859. His father was a native of Sweden, where he was born on the 31st of August, 1821, and a son of a farmer of that country, in which place his father died. In the year 1853 our subject's father emigrated to America, and located in Ontario, Knox Co., Ill., where the year following he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Margaret Helmanson. She was born in Sweden in 1828, and emigrated to the New World in 1849 with a sister, locating in Knox County, where she remained until her marriage. Some few years after their marriage they came to Andover, Henry County, where they remained for a while, afterward, in 1858, moving to Lynn Township, where the father was the owner of 240 acres of well improved land at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Lynn Township June 11, 1876. Since then Frank F., our subject, has had the superintendency of the homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had a family consisting of six children: Ida, who is married and resides in Nebraska; Louisa, also married, and a resident of Osco Township; our subject; Andrew J., Emma, and Amanda, who lives at home with her mother. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Andover, and in politics the gentlemen of the family are stanch Republicans, as was their father.

Henry A. White is the junior member of the firm of Duncan & White at Geneseo. He was born in the city of New York, March 18, 1853. His parents, Henry and Jemima (Barnhart) White, removed to Geneseo in 1856, when he was but little more than an infant. After he had passed the period of extreme youth and obtained a fair education, he learned the trade of tinner, and in April, 1882, he entered into his present business relation with Mr. Duncan. (A full account of their affairs as a business house may be found in connection with the biographical sketch of Mr. Duncan on other pages.)

Mr. White was married Jan. 21, 1875, to M. Frances Foster. She is a native of Henry County, and is the daughter of John P. Foster. The political connections of Mr. White are with the Republican party.

Jonas Westerlund, engaged as a general farmer and stock-grower, on section 3, Lynn Township, where is also his residence, was born in Gefleborg Lan, Sweden, March 31, 1830. His father was Eric A. Westerlund. (See sketch of Peter Westerlund.)

Jonas, whose name heads this notice, was the eldest but two of a family of nine children. He lived at home and had but very little time to acquire

an education, assisting in the maintenance of the family. At the age of 21 years, he came with his parents to the United States, and located at Andover. Here our subject at once endeavored to earn his own livelihood, by which he secured a position to work in saw-mills up in the State of Minnesota, after having remained for about eight or nine months in Henry County. For about seven years he was engaged in the lumber business and mills in the regions of Minnesota.

He was married Aug. 29, 1856, in Taylor Falls, Minn., to Miss Ellen Nelson, daughter of Nelson Oleson and Mary (Mangasson), both natives of Sweden. Mrs. Westerlund was born in Sweden, Dec. 23, 1835, and came with her brother when 18 years of age to America. They located at Stillwater, Minn., and after a short period she began to earn her own livelihood. She lost her parents in the old country, their deaths occurring there some time ago. Mr. and Mrs. Westerlund have become the parents of nine children, two having died in infancy. Lizzie married J. W. Anderson, and resides in Osco Township; N. Henning, John E., Charlie E., Jonas N., Joseph E. and Gilbert L. reside at home.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. W. came to Illinois, locating on an 80-acre farm in Lynn Township, on section 2, which was his first purchase. By subsequent purchases he is now the owner and proprietor of 382 acres of well improved land, all in one large farm. Mr. Westerlund is one of the heaviest stock-breeders in his township, besides being a progressive and respected farmer. Religiously, the family are connected with the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which Mr. W. has been both Trustee and Deacon. Of his township he has held the position of Road Commissioner. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

Jacob Gibson, a farmer of Atkinson Township, operating on section 15, was born in the State of New York, Feb. 6, 1826. He was a resident of the State of his nativity until 1856, when he came to Davenport, Iowa. He passed three years there operating as a carpenter, and in 1860 he removed to Morristown in Henry County, where he pursued the vocation of a farmer six years; he then went to Colona and operated as a carpenter. In 1867 he bought 80 acres of land. It was wholly uncultivated, and the owner has improved it all in the best possible method.

Mr. Gibson was united in marriage with Margery Kelley, in 1849. She was born in the State of New York, June 24, 1828. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Amanda H., was born June 3, 1854, in the State of New York, and married L. D. Mankins, and died at Villisca, Iowa, May 25, 1882, leaving two children: Allyn Lester was born in 1875, and Mabel Clare was born in March, 1881.

In political views and connection Mr. Gibson is a Republican.

Levi Waterman, President of the Farmers' National Bank at Geneseo, has been a business man at that place since 1857, when the firm of Herman and Waterman was established. The house has conducted its transactions under the same style 28 consecutive years, and is the oldest mercantile firm in Henry County. They maintain a fine trade in clothing and in furnishing goods, and their business requires an investment of about $10,000.

Mr. Waterman was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 5, 1836, and is the son of Felix and Sarah (Neuberger) Waterman. He came to the United States in 1853, when he was 17 years of age, and joined his brother in Charlesville, Ky. He remained there until the spring of 1857, when he came to Geneseo, and Mr. Herman founded their business as already stated.

He was one of the founders of the Farmers' National Bank in 1876, and was its first President. He has held the position of chief official of the institution without intermission since.

In 1866 Messrs. Waterman and Herman bought a third interest in the Geneseo Brewing Company, and are now the owners of two-thirds of the stock. The concern was incorporated in 1884, and Mr. Waterman was elected its President. Since the beginning of their operations the firm have been extensive dealers in wool.

Mr. Waterman has officiated six years as Supervisor of the township of Geneseo, and as to political affairs he advocates Democratic principles.

He was united in marriage Jan. 26, 1868, in the

city of New York to Matilda, daughter of Solomon Dreyfus. She was born in Wurtemberg, and came from her native land to the United States in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman have three children living. They have lost two by death. The record is as follows: Felix, born Jan. 7, 1869; Jennie, born Nov. 9, 1870, died July 12, 1876; Henry, born Sept. 1, 1872; Samuel, born Sept. 29, 1875; and Sydney, born April 1, 1877, died July 29 following.

Jared C. Kinsey, grocer at Cambridge, came to Henry Co., Ill., from Coshocton Co., Ohio, in March, 1863. His family is from Bucks Co., Pa., which is as far back as he has any knowledge. Ulysses Kinsey, grandfather of Jared C., moved from Bucks County to Coshocton Co., Ohio, about the year 1820. Uriah Kinsey, son of Ulysses and father of Jared C., established a woolen mill on Paddy's Fork of Lomica shortly after moving to Ohio, the motive power of which was a tread-wheel propelled by oxen.

He was married Aug. 17, 1824, to Margaret Chalfant, daughter of Mordecai and Mary Chalfant, the latter being a sister of Jacob Strawn, for years the famous Illinois cattle king. By this union seven children were born,—four sons and three daughters. Three of the children died in their infancy. Phœbe died at the age of 82, unmarried. Lydia was married twice. Her first husband was Wm. Smith, by whom she had two children, named Phebe Francis and George F. Her second husband was Isaac Camp, by whom she had one child, Andrew D. She died Dec. 27, 1861, aged 33 years. Jacob S. Kinsey studied medicine under Dr. Benj. F. Lemert, of Dresden, Ohio; graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1859–60; entered the volunteer service as Surgeon of the gun-boat "Cincinnati;" was in their first engagement at Fort Donelson; resigned on account of sickness in 1862; came to Cambridge and commenced the practice of medicine in March, 1863. He so continued filling a prominent place in the medical fraternity till the time of his death, which occurred May 3, 1874, when he was 37 years of age.

The subject of this sketch, Jared C. Kinsey, was born July 12, 1834; was educated after leaving the district school at West Bedford Academy, in Coshocton Co., Ohio. He read law with Judge Simmons, of Coshocton, and was admitted to the Bar in June, 1859; removed with the family to Henry Co., Ill., in March, 1863. The war demoralizing the values of almost everything, he tried his hand at farming for three years, two and one-half miles west of Cambridge. In December, 1866, he opened up a drug and book store in Cambridge, which he continued till July 17, 1882, when he disposed of his stock and entered upon a new field of labor, that of selling goods on the road for a Chicago firm. Tiring of this, he opened a grocery store in January, 1885, in which he is now prosperously engaged.

Oct. 2, 1855, he was married to Miss Catherine E. Keefer, of West Carlisle, Ohio, by whom he has had six children, named respectively Addie H., Osman Leigh, Alice May, Florence, Carroll B. and Effie. His wife, Catherine E., having died in January, 1869, he married Miss Sarah A. Hawley, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1869, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Infant, dead-born; Kate, Earl S., Emma Louise and Edith Clare, all of whom, by both wives, are living at this writing (1885) except the infant above noted.

Mr. Kinsey has been a believer in the Jefferson school of politics,—that all powers not expressly delegated to the general Government are reserved to the States.

Prof. Norbury W. Thornton, A. M., Principal of the Collegiate Institute at Geneseo, became the incumbent of the position which he is still occupying (1885) at the opening of the institution. He was born Nov. 20, 1852, in Mercer Co., Ill., and is the son of Hiram W. and Elizabeth (Norbury) Thornton. His father is of English lineage and a native of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a pioneer of Mercer County of 1838. His mother was born in the same State and was of the same nationality.

Prof. Thornton obtained his literary education at Monmouth College, in his native State, and was graduated in the classical course in 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He prepared for the ministry at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at

Princeton, N. J., where he was graduated in 1879. He entered upon his first pastorate in West Liberty, Iowa, and officiated there five years. On the completion of the arrangements for the establishment of the educational institution with which he is connected he was called to take the chief position, and assumed its charge, entering upon his duties Aug. 7, 1884. The initiatory term opened Sept. 16 following.

Prof. Thornton was married in Monmouth, Aug. 14, 1879, to Elizabeth Garvin, who was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and is the daughter of James Garvin. She is the mother of two children—Elizabeth and Willett.

Swan P. Johnson, residing on section 12, Lynn Township, where he follows the occupation of farmer and stock-raiser, is one of the progressive and energetic farmers as well as respected citizens of Lynn Township. He was born in Kalmar Lan, Sweden, March 24, 1832. His father, Jonas Swanson Johnson, was a native of the same country in which our subject was born, and a farmer by occupation. He married the daughter of a Swedish farmer, Mary Peterson, and they were the parents of four children. Swan P. was the eldest; Martha C. resides in Sweden; Charles C. is a farmer in Lynn Township, this County; Anna S. (Olson) resides in Andover.

Swan P. Johnson, whose name heads this biographical notice, was not quite eight years of age when his father died. He then resided with his mother in his native country until her death, which occurred about 1848. From the time he was ten years of age, he worked as a laborer in his native country until he had attained the age of 21 years, when, hoping to better his financial condition in life, he emigrated to this, the land of progress. Soon after his arrival in this country, he came to Andover, this county, which place he reached on Sept. 8, 1853, with the exceedingly large capital of 50 cents in cash! After spending the night at Andover, he was compelled to pay the last cent he had in the world for his lodging, and was left entirely penniless. That same day he succeeded in getting work from a Mr. Graham of that place, at a salary of $10 per month, which to him at that time and under the circumstances seemed a blessing. He had worked for Mr. Graham only about 20 days when he was taken sick, and after convalescing he worked at threshing for 35 cents per day. His next labor was for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with whom he remained for some time, when he again took sick. After recovery he went to Galesburg, where he worked on the railroad for a while, when he for a third time became ill, and spent all the savings of his former labor, and placed his trust in Providence. Friends came to his aid and gave him credit, which enabled him to receive good medical attention, and recover from his illness. He afterwards procured work, and paid back the last dollar advanced to him in his time of need.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage Dec. 14, 1856, at Andover, with Miss Christina Peterson. She was born in Jonkoping Lan, Sweden, March 25, 1832, and was the daughter of a Swedish farmer. Her parents both died when she was but a few months old, and she afterward lived with relatives until her marriage to Mr. Johnson, having emigrated with them to this country in 1854, and resided with them in Geneseo and Andover. Mrs. Johnson has become the mother of eight children, three of whom are deceased: George W. has a biographical sketch in this book; John A. was united in marriage to Ida Johnson and resides on a farm in Andover Township; Ida M. married Frank Bankston, who resides in Andover; Frank L. is living with his parents, as likewise is Herbert J. The deceased all died in infancy.

After marriage, Mr. Johnson settled on a farm of 30 acres in Andover Township, located on section 33, which he had purchased in March, 1855, and a few years later increased his farm to 110 acres, but which he sold in the year 1863. He then made a purchase of 80 acres on section 12, Lynn Township, which was partly improved, and since has put it under excellent cultivation, being his permanent home. Mr. Johnson is now the possessor and owner of 776 acres of land in this county, all under the plow. He has it separated into six well improved and well planned farms. He is one of the most extensive broom-corn growers in the county and State, besides being one of the most successful and progressive stock-growers.

The family are members of the Lutheran Church,

of which Mr. J. is Trustee; and he has also held several minor offices in his township. Mr. Johnson is identified with the Republican party, being a first-class and enthusiastic Republican.

Charles Smith, a farmer on section 4, Munson Township, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1851. Mr. Smith is a descendant of families that were connected with the Colonial history of this country, and his grandsires on both sides were in the wars in the earliest period of the nation's existence. The father of his father was a native of Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., and was a pioneer of New Gloucester, in the same State. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and died in Paris, Me. The father of the mother of Mr. Smith was a Captain of a company of militia under the command of General Washington in the War of the Revolution. He was a native of the State of Maine.

Mr. Smith of this personal account was born in Paris, Oxford Co., Me., Aug. 2, 1806, and is the son of Josiah and Deborah (Haskell) Smith. He was reared on the farm of his father and was educated in the public schools. He had for a classmate the distinguished Hannibal Hamlin. He remained in the place of his nativity until the age of 22. He went then to Penobscot County, and there became by purchase the owner of a tract of timber land in the township of Lincoln. He lived there to clear the farm in part of the dense growth of timber with which it was covered, and a few years later sold it. He took up his abode in the place known as Lincoln Center, and was there variously occupied until the spring of 1845. He went next to Dexter, Me., where he was the manager of the farm of his father-in-law until 1851. That was the year in which he came to Illinois. He entered a claim of land on section 4 in the township of Munson, and bought a house which he moved to his farm. In the spring of 1852 the family removed to Geneseo, and were there resident until the month of November following, when the house on the farm was ready for their use. Mr. Smith had secured a quarter section; but, being without money to stock the place profitably, he sold 80 acres, and with the proceeds bought a team and stock. He did the first breaking on the place in the spring of 1853. The farm is all under the best class of improvements, and the good frame buildings, the trim hedges and the trees speak volumes for the thrift and enterprise of the owner. There are on the place 50 black-walnut trees. In 1868, Mr. Smith bought a residence in Geneseo Township, on which his family resided four years. At the end of that time they returned to the homestead, where they have since continued to reside.

The first marriage of Mr. Smith occurred in 1837, when Ellice F. Adams became his wife. She was the daughter of Joseph Adams, who was a drummer in the immediate command of General Washington, and afterwards became a Baptist clergyman. She died June 6, 1840, leaving one child—Charles E. June 26, 1848, Mr. Smith was again married to Annah Jordan. She was born Feb. 17, 1811, at Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., Me., and was the daughter of Nathaniel and Catherine Jordan. Both her grandsires were in the War of the Revolution. Her paternal grandfather was a Lieutenant, and the father of her mother was the Captain under whom he served. They were both from Cape Ann, Mass. Of the second marriage one child was the issue, who is named Eveline C. She is still an inmate of the paternal home. The son was born at Lincoln Center, Me., Aug. 2, 1838. He married Emma Peters, and resides in Ida Co., Iowa, where he is engaged in farming.

Mr. Smith is a liberalist in his religious convictions, and is of the independent class in his political views.

Carroll A. Shinn. Of the few active business men one meets in Henry County, who are natives of the county, one is Mr. C. A. Shinn. He is a prominent young farmer residing on section 22, of Oxford Township. Here he was born, Sept. 23, 1859, and is a son of Moses H. and Paulina H. (Pease) Shinn, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Vermont. Moses H. Shinn came West and located in Illinois as early as 1834, and the lady who was destined to be his wife came two

years later. On Jan. 9, 1848, they were united in marriage, and settled in Knox County. For 14 years the elder Shinn followed the trade of blacksmithing, when he moved into Henry County and purchased 240 acres of land on section 22 of Oxford Township. Here, in the quiet pursuit of a farmer's life, he remained until his death, which occurred May 15, 1883. The result of his marriage to Miss Pease was a family of six children, four of whom are still living,—Sylvia A., Jennette E., Carroll A. and Bertha P.

Carroll A., after he had arrived at the age of 21 years, went further West and began life as a farmer. Prior to that time, however, his parents had given him excellent advantages for an education, closing with sending him to a college located at Abingdon, Ill. The farm referred to as a place of his first labors after arriving at man's estate, was located in Kansas, and consisted of 80 acres. His father also presented him with 160 acres. He remained on this place for three and a half years, but on the demise of his father he came back to take charge of the old homestead in Oxford Township. Here his mother still resides.

Mr. Shinn is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Duroc or Jersey Red hogs, and is one of the prominent, representative young men of Henry County, and is a strong advocate of reform in all the departments of social, religious and political life.

Mr. Shinn and Miss Retta Kennedy were married Nov. 2, 1881. Mrs. Shinn was born in Pike Co., Ill. Edith M., Theodore A. and Grace comprise their family of children.

Henry Pritchard, a farmer on section 19, Alba Township, was born in the County Down, Ireland, March 21, 1843. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Warnock) Pritchard, who removed with their family to the United States in 1865. He passed the period of his minority in the manner common to the sons of farmers and obtained a fair education and a full and comprehensive knowledge of the arts of farming. He was married to Eliza Irvin, Dec. 25, 1868, and they had five children—Sarah, Henry, John, Mary and William. The mother died in February, 1878. Mr. Pritchard was again married, Nov. 23, 1880, to Catherine Moore. Their children are as follows: Hugh, Samuel and Walter.

Mr. Pritchard is a successful farmer and is the owner of a fine estate, including 520 acres of well cultivated land. He is giving much attention to the improvement of his stock, and owns a fine herd of valuable grades, of which he is raising the standard every year. He owns one thoroughbred Hereford, and a full-blooded English Draft horse, for which he paid $2,000.

In his political preference he is a Republican and has filled the several school offices of his district.

Asa Crook, of the township of Atkinson, is a pioneer of the section of the State of Illinois in which Henry County is located. He settled in the county of Whiteside in 1854. He was there a resident until the date of his removal to the township where he has since been a citizen.

He was born Jan. 27, 1827, in the town of Holland, Erie Co., N. Y. His father, Asa Crook, was born in the State of Vermont, in the year 1799. The latter emigrated from the Green Mountain State when he was 19 and settled in Erie County. He was a resident there 24 years, and became prominent in the local affairs. He served many years as Justice of the Peace, and was elected Supervisor in the same year and held the offices while he continued a resident there. The family removed to Whiteside County in 1834 and settled in Prophetstown Township. The father died Oct. 22, 1853. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary L. Dustin, was born April 23, 1791, and died July 5, 1881. She was 90 years old, and lived to see the fourth generation of her descendants. She bore 11 children. They were born in the order given: Lydia, Mary, Theron W., Timothy D., Charles, Cynthia, Lucy, Sarah, Asa, James and Caroline. The mother saw before her death 71 grandchildren, 64 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren!

The fathers of both Mr. and Mrs. Crook were soldiers in the War of 1812.

Mr. Crook was married Jan. 1, 1852, at Portland,

in Whiteside County, to Lucy Cole. She was born in the town of Wales, in Erie Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of John Cole. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, and was born July 12, 1783, in the town of Alexander. He was married in 1813 to Hannah Fones, and they became the parents of ten children, named Harry, Nelson H., William, Malinda, Lucy A., Sarah, Dorcas, May, Cordelia and Almon. The two oldest sons were soldiers in the Union service during the Civil War, and the second died in the stockade prison at Andersonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Crook have had seven children, whose births are recorded as follows: Nathat M., Sept. 23, 1852; Julius, Oct. 11, 1855; Lilla L., Dec. 18, 1859; Albert B., Oct. 11, 1861; Asa S., Sept. 14, 1864; Eva L., March 18, 1867; John S., Jan. 24, 1869. Lilla L. died Nov. 9, 1863.

Mr. Crook is a prosperous farmer and owns 215 acres of excellent land in advanced cultivation. He is engaged in the branches of farming common to the locality. In his political relations he is an unmistakable Republican. Mrs. Crook is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Peter Henney, a pioneer settler of Henry County, was born in Center Co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1790, and was the son of Adam Henney. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Christina Strayer, and in 1817 moved to Ashland County, and subsequently to Wayne Co., Ohio. He made a claim on the Muddy Fork Creek, the tract being in the midst of the dense, uncut wilderness, and inhabited only by Indians and wild animals. The location was six miles from a settlement and Mr. Henney made a clearing and built a log cabin. He owned 240 acres and he cleared 140 acres and placed that acreage under the best quality of cultivation. In the work of reclamation he had only the assistance of his sons. Being desirous to secure plenty of land for his children he removed, in 1853, to Henry County. He purchased an estate in the township of Phenix. His family then included his wife and three youngest sons. Daniel married Catherine Butzer and is a resident of the city of Geneseo. Joseph married Hannah Fuller, and is a prominent farmer and stockman of Brown Co., Kan. Jesse married Matilda Clouse. He is a citizen of the portion of Kansas last named. He is engaged in the same occupation as his brother, and is wealthy and influential.

Mr. Henney officiated in various local offices while a resident of Ohio, and was for many years acting Justice of the Peace, and is a member of the School Board. He was a man of upright character, devoted to his family, and was generally held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. He and his family were all members of the Evangelical Association. All the male members of the family were Republicans of decided type.

Mr. Henney died Feb. 23, 1873, at the advanced age of 83 years. His wife, who was a lady of most estimable character, died Feb. 4, 1868.

Hobart N. Hanna is a farmer of Hanna Township, and is the son of the pioneer whose name and his own is perpetuated in that of the township of which he has been a resident since his birth. John P. Hanna, his father, was born Nov. 12, 1800, in Kentucky, and he married Nancy Dockrey, who was a native of North Carolina. The senior Hanna came to Henry County in 1835 and entered a claim of land in what is now Hanna Township. He then returned to White Co., Ill., where he was a resident, and whence he brought his family to Knox County. They passed the winter there, and in the spring of 1836 made a final removal to the land which Mr. Hanna had entered on his first coming to the county. The father was a participant in all the details of the organization of the township, which was called after the name he bore, and was a leader in the first religious society that was instituted within the limits of Henry County. He died Jan. 13, 1858.

To him and his wife 12 children were born; four are now living: Elizabeth is the wife of James Southworth and they are living in Todd Co., Kan.; Rachel D. married J. H. Paddelford, a citizen of Hanna Township; Hobart N. is the next in order of birth of those who are living; Harriet is the wife of R. A. Smith and they live in Moline.

Hobart N. Hanna was born Jan. 7, 1841. He is the youngest son of his parents and was reared and

received his education in the common schools of the town in which he was born. He was married Oct. 24, 1861, to Miss E. J. Hill, who was born in Williams Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bender) Hill. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hanna is Lillian, wife of Lloyd Kirkland, of Chicago.

After his marriage Mr. Hanna settled on the homestead of his father and there began farming. Not long after he engaged, to a considerable extent, in the purchase and shipment of stock to the Chicago market, and placed his farm in the hands of parties hired to attend to that business.

April 17, 1883, the farm-house on the estate was destroyed by fire, and in the year following the owner erected one of the most beautiful and valuable residences in the county. His farm contains 160 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Hanna is a Republican of most decided type.

Robert Garnett, a retired farmer, living at Geneseo, has been a citizen of the State of Illinois since 1838. He came to Henry County in 1866. Mr. G. was born in Castlemoor, Lincolnshire, England, April 1, 1814. He is the son of Joseph and Alice (Fitten) Garnett. The father emigrated to America with his family in 1818. They made a location in Chester Co., Pa., where the son remained until 1838, when he came to Illinois. He located in Quincy, where he formed a business connection with James Blythe in the manufacture of carriages. Their connection was in existence until 1841. On its dissolution Mr. Blythe came to Rock Island, where he is still in business, and the subject of this sketch went to Wisconsin, and passed eight years in the prosecution of his lumber interest in that State.

In 1849 he came to Illinois and became interested in farming in Rock Island County. In 1866 he bought 225 acres of land in the vicinity of Geneseo, and was there occupied in the prosecution of his agricultural relations until 1884, when he removed to the city, and where it is his intention to pass his remaining years in the quiet enjoyment of the results of his years of effort. Mr. Garnett is a Democrat in his political connection.

He was joined in marriage to Mrs. Amelia Howard, at Rock Island, March 27, 1862. She was born in Mercer Co., Pa., and is the daughter of John McCord. She was the widow of L. P. Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Garnett have three sons: Eugene A. married Emma Young, and they live in the State of Kansas; Edwin L. married Stella Harrington, and is the manager of the homestead estate; and Albert is still living with his parents. Mrs. Garnett is connected with the Presbyterian Church in membership.

Abraham Countryman, a farmer on section 19, Yorktown Township, has owned the farm on which he is a resident since 1854. In that year he came to the county to prospect, but did not take possession of the property until 1867. He was born in Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1830, and he is the eldest son of Henry and Catherine (Doxtater) Countryman. His father was a native of Montgomery Co., in the Empire State, and his mother was a native of the same county in which he was born. When the latter was 14 his parents removed to the State of Illinois. They came *via* the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from there by the lake route to Chicago. From that city they went to Wheeling in Cook County. They were among the pioneers of that region, and there the father rented land and engaged in farming. The son operated as the assistant of his father until he was 19, when he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the business of a carpenter and joiner. He served but three months as an apprentice, and then commenced to operate as a "jour." He passed six months in that capacity, and then began to take contracts and carry on the business of a builder. He continued to operate in that manner until 1865, when he rented land in the township of Wheeling, and passed the time until 1867. In that year he took possession of 80 acres of land in the township where he has since lived, and of which he became the owner in 1854. The place had no improvements of any character, and Mr. Countryman built a small frame house and at once began to push the work of placing the farm in a good and comfortable agricultural condition. He has bought land on section 20, adjoining his original purchase, and his estate now

includes 160 acres, all inclosed and in excellent condition. He has erected good farm buildings and set out a great number of trees of several varieties.

Mr. Countryman has been a Republican since the formation of the party. He was married May 25, 1855, to Magdalena Miller, who is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and she is now the mother of five children,—Mary A., Frank W., Edwin, William, Adlaid and George. The eldest daughter is the wife of William Landwehr, of Yorktown Township.

Benjamin I. Stafford, Supervisor of Colona Township, was born in Wallingford, Vt., Dec. 6, 1822. He is the son of Palmer and Betsey (Paddock) Stafford, and the parents were natives of the same State. The family are of Puritan origin and date their coming to America to the Mayflower period.

Mr. Stafford was raised on his father's farm in his native State, and was educated in the district schools. The knowledge he acquired of methods of farming under the direction of his father has been of the utmost value to him on the prairies, and Mr. Stafford has the repute of being one of the leading agriculturists in the county. After he attained to a suitable age, he was employed in the winter seasons in Vermont, in teaming to Boston, a distance of 144 miles. There were then no railroads, and the trips consumed about ten days on an average.

He was joined in marriage March 4, 1844, to Cornelia, daughter of Jonas and Olive (Lee) Holden. Her parents were born in Vermont. She was born in Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y. After his marriage, Mr. Stafford settled on his father's farm and was its manager eight years. He then went to Franklin Co., N. Y., and bought a small farm in the town of Dickinson. At that time he gave little attention to farming, but devoted himself to the purchase of cattle for the Massachusetts markets, principally that of the city of Worcester.

In 1859, Mr. Stafford sold his interests in the State of New York and came to Illinois. He came to Henry County and at first rented land in Munson Township. After operating in that method three years he removed to the township in which he now lives, and after a stay there of a year he went to Geneseo. His stay in that place continued until 1866, when he bought a farm on section 24 in Colona Township and has resided on and managed the property. He has operated with success, and has become by purchase the owner of 560 acres of land, which is all in the finest agricultural condition and is managed on the same principles as the farms in the East. The family resided on section 24 until 1882, when they took up their abode on the southeast quarter of section 13. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have had three children: Palmer was born in Vermont, Aug. 22, 1846. He married Marion, daughter of Osmyn and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Gilbert, of the township of Edford. A full sketch of Mr. Gilbert appears elsewhere in this volume. The children of Palmer Stafford and his wife are named Betsey, Clinton and Clarence. They are the owners of a farm on section 24 in Colona Township and one on section 14. Joseph I. is the second son of Mr. Stafford of this sketch. He was born Jan. 30, 1848, and he married Iola, daughter of Stephen and Lorenza (Whitehorn) Cook. Their children are named Cornelia, Lucy and Lavina. He died Oct. 2, 1882, in Wilson Co., Kan., where his family still reside. Jonas H. was born Oct. 29, 1849, and he married Ella, daughter of Calvin and Armilda Sharp. The name of their only child is Joseph. He lives on the homestead on section 24, on which his parents first settled.

In 1879, Mr. Stafford was first elected to the office of Supervisor. He was his own successor three years, and in 1885 was again elected to the position. He is the presiding official of the Union Dairy Company at Green River.

Thomas Nowers, Jr., of the village of Atkinson, is a prominent business man of Henry County, and is engaged in banking in the place where he is a citizen. He is of English origin, his father and mother having been born in that country. Thomas Nowers, senior, came from his native land to the United States in 1830. He landed at the port of New York, and he was a resident of that State until 1849, when he came to Illinois. He located in Mercer County, and interested himself in the business of a farmer. He was married in 1833 to Decima Foster.



Augustus E. Anderson

Mr. Nowers was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1834. He was reared in his native State and in his young manhood came to Henry County. He located at Atkinson in 1856, and has since been prominent in the development of the business element of the place where he has been one of the most useful and interested citizens. He has discharged the duties of his citizenship in the several capacities in which he has been called by the voters of his township to act for them and has served in the disinterested and capable manner which was anticipated. He has officiated 14 years as Supervisor, eight of which were consecutive. In 1882 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature of the State and his constituency testified to their approval of the quality of his services by making him his own successor in 1884. In March, 1881, the banking business which he has since conducted was established, and its affairs have been managed in a manner which makes the institution a leading benefit to the community. Mr. Nowers is the owner of a fine amount of real estate in the township of Atkinson. In his political views he is a Republican.

He was united in marriage Nov. 18, 1861, with Sarah A. Mussey. She was born in Rutland, Vt., Sept. 15, 1834. A daughter, Kate F., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nowers, Dec. 7, 1870, and she is the only child.

Augustus E. Anderson. There are in Henry County a large number of highly respected and at present well-to-do farmers who came from Sweden, and under the most adverse circumstances began to develop and improve many of the farms of the county. Prominent among these is Mr. Augustus E. Anderson, who resides on section 1, Andover Township. He was born in Hille Parish, district of Gefleborgs Lan, Sweden, May 20, 1834. His father, Andrew, was a native of the same parish, and by occupation a farmer, and in his native place he married Anna Jarnberg, a native of the same place and a descendant of an old Swedish family. The parents of our subject brought their family to America in 1849. While passing through Chicago, on their way to Henry County, the father died, being taken with a disease similar to the cholera. The mother and wife, thus bereft of her husband and in a strange land, after many hardships made her way to Andover village. It was a terrible hardship to the family to be pioneers in a new country and in a foreign land without a husband or father, but a month after the death of the father the children were completely bereft of all natural watch-care and support by the death of their mother, which occurred in November, 1849, from typhoid fever, occasioned by her husband's decease. She had been the mother of six children, five of whom were with her on the journey to America, and of whom the following is a record: Mrs. Christina Ward, who died in Hutchinson, Kan., in December, 1880, leaving seven children; the second was Andrew, who married and resides at Viola, Mercer Co., Ill., and has retired from farm labors; the third is our subject; the next, Abraham, who married and resides at Galesburg; next, Mrs. Regina Woodward, who resides in Steward.

Our subject, after the death of his parents, lived with Mr. H. G. Griffin, of Andover Township (see sketch), until the fall of 1855, when he began to farm on his own account. In 1856 he purchased 160 acres on section 27, of Cambridge Township, where he lived for one year. He then purchased a quarter of a section in Andover Township, and worked it from 1858 to 1867, when he came to his present home, consisting of 196 acres, all well improved, and upon which he has a fine residence and splendid farm buildings. He makes a specialty of Short-horn cattle.

During these years of hard labor and accumulation, Mr. A. did not forget the need of his adopted country. During the time of her peril he enlisted in its defense. On Sept. 1, 1861, he joined Co. B, Capt. J. H. Humphrey, of the Ninth Ill. Vol. Cav. He participated in several battles, but only as a skirmisher. He was honorably discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 27, 1863, on account of disability. After his return home, as soon as his recovery was accomplished, he again resumed work on his farm.

Mr. Anderson was married Feb. 16, 1865, at the residence of the bride's parents, Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, to Miss Mary E. Wright, daughter of Cyrus and Mary E. (Smith) Wright. The former was a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New York, and by occupation were farmers. Both came

to Ohio when young, and were married in Ashtabula County, where Mr. Anderson of this notice was born, Dec. 11, 1842. She was the eldest but one of a family of four children, all of whom are living and married. Mrs. Gertrude Anderson resides at Viola, Mercer Co., Ill.; Cassius E. was married to Emma Shepard, and resides at Austin, Minn.; Arthur married Miss Agnes E. Clark, and resides at the same place; the second member of the family was Mrs. Anderson. The family first came West in the spring of 1856, and located in Andover Township, and the parents now live in Cambridge. Mrs. Anderson was educated at the academy of Kingsville, Ohio, and taught school a short time previous to her marriage. Four of her five children are deceased. Grace M. was born Dec. 7, 1880; Ernest S., Carrie E., Herbert and an infant are deceased.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. A. has been Trustee for 25 years. He has also served as Road Commissioner, and has been an earnest worker in his school district, and Clerk of the School Board for many years. He is a valuable worker in the interests of the Republican party of his township and county.

The public will doubtless be pleased to see a portrait of Mr. Anderson in this work. Accordingly, it is given, in proximity to the above sketch.

Andrew Chinburg, mason, residing at Orion, was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, May 11, 1847. He was brought to the United States by his parents when three years of age. His father, Nelson T., was a farmer in his native country, and for two years after he came to this county lived at Andover. From there the family, then consisting of five children, went to Galesburg. In that city the father, who now resides with his son in Orion, followed the trade of wagon-making for 16 years. His mother, Carrie, died while the family were living at Galesburg, at about the age of 40 years. Andrew received his education in the common schools of Galesburg, at which city he learned his trade.

Mr. Chinburg was married at Orion on the 30th of May, 1874, to Miss Louisa C. Johnson, who is a native of Sweden. She was brought to this country by her parents, who now reside at Orion, when a girl of three years of age. Her family first settled at Andover, but subsequently came to Orion. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. C. they settled on a farm of 120 acres, which Mr. C. had purchased prior to that event. This land was located on sections 16 and 17, Western Township. He now, however, owns 160 acres on section 33 of the same township, having sold his first farm.

Four children have been born to bless the home of Andrew Chinburg and his wife. These they have given the following names: Anna C., Tilda H., Arthur and Frank J. Mrs. C. is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. C. is a Republican.

Hiram J. Cady, a retired agriculturist, resident at Geneseo, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1837. His father, John Cady, in 1836, located 560 acres of land in the township of Geneseo, or rather in that portion of Henry County which was named so. The son came here to settle on the property, and located on the southeast quarter of section 15.

He is a native of Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., and was born Nov. 15, 1814. The maiden name of his mother was Anna Johns. The farm still owned by Mr. Cady contains 245 acres. It is a valuable place, and is in excellent condition for profitable farming. It is conducted by one of the sons of Mr. Cady. He remained the occupant of the place until March, 1881, when he removed to Geneseo, to pass the sunset of his life in the quiet enjoyment of the results of his years of effort. He has been an adherent of the Republican party since the days of its organization.

Mr. Cady was united in marriage with Mary Bartlett, Aug. 19, 1841. Her father, Cromwell K. Bartlett, was a member of the Geneseo Colony, and one of the committee that entered the land in behalf of that organization. (An account of the operations of that body is presented in another portion of this work.) Mrs. Cady was born in Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and is the mother of three children, two sons and a daughter: Allen married Ella French, and resides at Geneseo; Carl M. married Clara Heffelfinger, and they reside on the homestead; and Nellie C. is the wife of M. A. Greene, of Colorado; the old

est child of Mr. and Mrs. Cady died Dec. 16, 1843; she was born March 14, preceding. The parents are members of the Congregational Church. The oldest son and the daughter belong to the same communion, and the younger son is connected with the Methodist Church.

John Anderson is one of the citizens of Geneseo who are included in the term "prominent." He is a man of little pretensions, quiet and unassuming. His judgment is considered sound and reliable, and in all his relations to the community of which he has been a member since 1851, he has manifested the same unwavering spirit of uprightness and integrity.

He was born in Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 17, 1811, and is the son of William and Rebecca (Walker) Anderson. His father was a descendant of the people known as Scotch-Irish, and his mother was of unmixed Scottish descent. His father transferred his family to a farm when the son was a lad of five years. There, in the vicinity of Pittsburg, the latter grew to manhood. At 20 he left the farm to learn the trade of a tinner. He remained in the State of his nativity, engaged in the business, of which he acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge, until 1846, when he went to Bucyrus, Ohio. There he became interested in the hardware, stove and tinner's trade; and, not long after his becoming settled, he established a hotel, which he managed on temperance principles. He entered into the promulgation of the general interests of the place and the surrounding country, and was one of the first to agitate the feasibiliiy of a railroad from Bucyrus to Fort Wayne *via* Crestline, and he advocated the scheme for the purpose of obtaining the passage of a through line thence to Chicago *via* Fort Wayne. Mr. A. appropriated much time and money to the furtherance of the project, and was one of the Board of Directors. He was a resident of Bucyrus 15 years, and while there was considered one of the leading and one of the most public-spirited of its citizens. He officiated in the leading positions of honor and trust, and was active in the promotion of all schemes that seemed to bear a promise of being of general benefit.

He finally became restless under the prolonged delay of the plans he had cherished, and he resolved to seek a new field of operation in the farther West. In the spring of 1851 he set out with a horse and buggy for a trip of observation, in which he was accompanied by his wife. They set out for Galesburg, Ill., as the first objective point, and came thence to Geneseo. They were pleased with the appearance of the country through which they passed, and all things, so far as they were able to judge, promised well for railroads eventually. In order to make what seemed assurance doubly sure, they continued to push on, and turning northward they traversed the southern portion of Wisconsin. They decided in favor of Geneseo, and Mr. Anderson drove to Michigan City. There they separated—Mrs. Anderson to return to their home to make all things ready for a transfer of their interests to Henry County, and Mr. Anderson to retrace his steps to Geneseo.

He opened a hardware store, and spent some time in the prosecution of that line of business. At that time there were but few settlers in Geneseo, and the price of land was but nominal. The termination of the construction of the railroad changed the state of affairs in both these particulars, and the business of the place and the surrounding country took what would be called in these days of concentrated expression a "boom." The pioneer squatters who had known the pangs of hope deferred were surprised and delighted, as the boon which they had hoped would follow close on their coming, and which had proved as delusory as the will-o'-the-wisp, seemed at last to have become an established fact. Their crops were no longer worthless because there was no transportation, and they took hold anew of the plans and projects which they had suffered to fall somewhat into arrears. Mr. Anderson continued the transaction of business at Geneseo four years. He had became largely interested in traffic in real estate, and was the owner of several farms. In the spring of 1855 he moved from the city to a farm which he owned in the township of Geneseo, and he passed the years until 1874 there, engaged in farming. He then returned to Geneseo, and has sold all the real estate of which he had become the owner, except the farm on which he was so many years a

practical agriculturist in the township of Geneseo. It contains 560 acres.

On taking leave of the East Mr. Anderson resolved to devote his time and energies to the benefit of his private affairs, and he did so with the most satisfactory results. He adhered to this resolve, with the single exception of serving one term as Supervisor of the township of Geneseo, and he also discharged the duties of some of the minor school offices. In his political proclivities Mr. Anderson has passed the grades from Whig to Abolitionist and to Republican.

The first marriage of Mr. Anderson occurred in the State of Ohio. He was married in Fayette County, Aug. 31, 1835, to Sarah Redburn. They had two children: Mary is the wife of J. V. Thompson, of Uniontown, Pa.; James married Mary Carter, and is a farmer of the township of Geneseo. The wife and mother died in June, 1844. In the summer of 1845 Mr. Anderson was again married to Mary, daughter of Alanson and Sally (Gates) Andrews. She was born in Ashland, Ohio. Their children numbered five: L. Duval is a dealer in pumps and windmills at Geneseo; he was a soldier in the Union service, and enlisted in November, 1864, in Co. B, 9th Ill. Cav., and served until the fall of 1865; Sarah F. is the book-keeper and financial agent of the Female Seminary at Rockford, Ill.; Emily is the wife of W. A. Bickel, a merchant of Geneseo; David P. married Julia C. Day, and lives in Iowa; Frank L. married Stella Goff, and is a resident of Palo Alto, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Congregational Church.

William L. Robinson, of Alba Township, is a pioneer in Western Illinois, whither he came in 1840. He located in the county of Whiteside and there he became a land-holder by the purchase of 100 acres of land, on which he was a resident about 12 years. Selling out at the expiration of that time, he came to Henry County. In the same year (1854), bought 240 acres of land in Alba Township, and he is now the owner of 280 acres, which is in the best condition for profitable farming, and has all suitable farm buildings and fixtures. Mr. Robinson is interested in the breeding of fine horses for draught purposes, including Normans and Clydesdales. He owns valuable droves of Poland-China swine. In his political connection he is a Republican. He is a prominent Mason in his local relations, and was a charter member of the Annawan Lodge, No. 433.

Mr. Robinson was born July 5, 1826, in Gallia Co., Ohio. He continued under the care and authority of his parents until the period of his majority, Oct. 25, 1848, when he was married to Eliza McNeill, who is a native of County Monahan, Ireland, and was born April 11, 1828. John L. and Sanford E. are the only survivors of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

T. W. Reese, druggist at Colona, was born in Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., July 19, 1833. He was the son of John and Rachel (Matthews) Reese, and his parents were both natives of Wales. They came to America after their marriage and located in Lewis County, where many of their countrymen found a home. The father was a brick and stone mason by vocation, and he made Lewis County his home, and there followed the business to which he had been trained, as long as he lived.

Mr. Reese is the only child of his parents, and he was an inmate of the paternal home until the death of his father. He left his mother in the care of a half-brother and started to find his fortune, as there seemed little prospect of its coming to find him. He made his way to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and there he made his good education available in teaching. He passed the first winter in that capacity and in the spring of 1858 he came to Henry County. He obtained employment on the farm of George Pomeroy, in the township of Western, and passed the summer of that year in farm labor. He spent the next winter in teaching in the township of Osco.

In the ensuing spring (1859) he was married to Lavina A. Pomeroy, the daughter of George and Nellie (Blanchard) Pomeroy, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Reese was born in Canada. After he was married, Mr. Reese rented a farm and operated as an agriculturist three

years. In 1862 he went to the State of New York and remained there one year. In 1863 he came back to Henry County and engaged in the vocation of a butcher in the vicinity of Orion one year. At the expiration of that time he came to Colona and became interested in the sale of provisions, in which line of business he was engaged until 1870. In that year he established the business in which he is at present interested and which he at first carried on in connection with his former calling of a provision merchant.

In 1877 he bought a tract of land on section 10 in Colona Township, and he has since become the owner of another farm on section 2, in the same township. The two estates monopolize nearly all his time in their management, and Mrs. Reese attends to the mercantile portion of their interests. The farms of Mr. Reese contain 293 acres.

The children of the family are three in number—George B., Thomas W. and Nellie R.

Col. **Anthony R. Mock**, attorney at Cambridge, has been a resident of Henry County 30 years, having removed hither in 1855. He was then 19 years of age, and he has since been identified with the general interests of this section of the State of Illinois. His birth occurred June 5, 1836, in Randolph Co. Ind.

In May, 1855, he set out for Henry County, arrived at Cambridge, and soon obtained employment on the farm of Dr. Norton. During the ensuing winter he attended the public school at Cambridge. He was variously occupied through the next year, and also assisted his father in his business as a blacksmith. He attended school through the summer and winter of 1857, and in the winter of 1858 he taught a term of school, He next obtained the position of Deputy Sheriff, under P. H. Sniff, and began the study of law, which he prosecuted until the advent of of the Southern Rebellion, meanwhile teaching at intervals.

In the fall of 1859, he went to Indiana to complete the study of law under the supervision of Gen. T. M. Browne and E. L. Watson, and in the autumn of 1860 he went to Cooper Co., Mo., where he engaged in teaching. His location was within the echo of the guns of the contending forces at Booneville, in the same State. The defeated rebels swarmed into the country, which became decidedly uncomfortable for a Northern man, and Colonel Mock, with difficulty, made his way into Union territory. By the time he reached his home, his fervor to enter the military service of his country was at fever heat.

Sept. 19, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, Ninth Ill. Cav. Oct. 1, he was made Orderly Sergeant, and subsequently Second Lieutenant of Co. H. Oct. 1, 1862, he was transferred back to Co. C, and promoted First Lieutenant. Seven days later (Oct. 8) he was ordered to assume charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the regiment, which position he held until Jan. 1 following. Jan. 5, he was ordered to take command of Co. B, and he was made its Captain May 11, 1863. He held that rank until March, 1864, when he veteranized with his company, and on the re-organization he was elected its Captain. Afterwards, he received a commission as Major; and, still later, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. At the battle of Nashville he commanded his regiment, his ranking officer being wounded early in the engagement; and he acted chiefly in the same capacity until the termination of the war. He received his discharge and was mustered out, Oct. 31, 1865, at Selma, Ala.

Col. Mock resumed his connection with legal studies on his return from the war, and in 1866 he was admitted to the privileges of the Bar of Illinois, and established his practice at Cambridge. His election as State's Attorney for Rock Island and Henry Counties occurred in 1868. His term of service continued four years, since which he has given his whole attention to his professional duties at Cambridge. Colonel Mock has been prominent in political affairs, and is a Republican of most pronounced type. He was for many years Chairman of Henry County Republican Committee. In 1876 he represented his Congressional District as a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati. In 1879 he was elected to the State Legislature from his district. In 1881, he was re-nominated by acclamation, and re-elected.

His marriage to Mary J. Vestal took place Dec. 7, 1865. She was born Feb. 10, 1839, in Putnam

Co., Ind., and is the daughter of William Vestal, of Logansport, Ind. Two sons and a daughter have been born to them, as follows: Horace J., Sept. 19, 1866; Ruth, Jan. 12, 1868; Edward A., June 2, 1871.

Colonel Mock is a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to Post A. A. Dunn, G. A. R., and to the A. O. U. W.

George McHenry, a pioneer of Henry County, was born Sept. 26, 1799, in Warren Co., Ky. His father, Wm. McHenry, was a soldier, and was engaged in the last campaign under Anthony Wayne against the Indians. During the War of 1812 he was a "Ranger" and was at the head of a command in that conflict. The maiden name of his mother was Hannah Blackford.

The family removed to the Territory of Illinois in 1810, when Mr. McHenry was a child of 11 years. In 1808 they had taken up a residence in Henderson County, in Kentucky, and they came thence to what is now the State of Illinois. The journey was made here with teams. They first located in White County, and there were but five white families in advance of them in that county. The father took up a claim and became prominent in the affairs of the public welfare. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention and served one term in the Senate. He was a Representative in the Assembly several terms. He died at Vandalia in 1834, while there in attendance at the last term of the Legislature that was held there. His wife died about ten years later. They were the parents of nine children, and the son who is the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth. He was a member of the paternal home throughout his minority, and as soon as he was of sufficient age and size he assisted his father in clearing the homestead.

He was married April 25, 1825, to Lucinda Council. She was born in Kentucky, Feb. 7, 1808. At the time of that event he settled in the timber, as was the custom with the earliest settlers, as the prairies looked so far-reaching as to be forbidding to such as had been reared in a timber country. He built a double log house of hewn logs with a chimney of clay and sticks. In 1835 he sold the place and removed to Sangamon County. He there bought 80 acres of prairie and at the same time 40 acres of timber. This remained in his possession until 1837, when he sold out and came to Henry County, locating in the township now called Phenix. He bought a claim and as soon as the land came into market in 1839 he secured 40 acres on section 14. His first house was built of logs, and soon after he had settled to the business of improving his place he purchased a soldier's warrant and laid it on 160 acres on the same section where he had already fixed his home. Some years later he built the frame house in which he has since lived. The estate now contains 400 acres and the greater part of it is in advanced cultivation. When he came to the county he brought with him eight horses, eight head of cattle and 12 hogs. This constituted the stock with which he commenced farming in this county. To him and his wife 11 children were born, only five of whom are now living. They are named Thomas J., Margaret, Charles, Celia and George W. (For the detailed history of the oldest son, see sketch of T. J. McHenry.) Margaret is the wife of George R. Chisholm, and they life in Phillips Co., Kan. Charles entered the military service of his country during the Civil War, enlisting in Co. H, 51st Ill. Vol. Inf. He afterwards veteranized and was in the service until after the termination of the war. His home is in Farmington, New Mexico. Celia is the wife of Talbot Andrews, a resident of Warren Co., Ill. The youngest is in St. Joseph. Mo.

A. F. Shattuck is a farmer residing on section 15, Clover Township, and was born in Ohio, April 26, 1830. The parents of Mr. Shattuck, Samuel and Mary (Foutz) Shattuck, were natives of Massachusetts and Virginia respectively, and his father followed the occupation of a farmer, which vocation he continued until his death in 1877, his wife having preceded him to the realm of the unknown 26 years before, in 1851. A. F. Shattuck, of whom we write, was an inmate of his parent's family until he attained the age of 21 years, having received an education in the common schools, and assisted his father on the farm until that period in his life's history.

On becoming his "own man" Mr. Shattuck left the parental roof-tree and went forth upon the sea of life to battle against adversity and secure a competency. After leaving home he rented a farm in Ohio, which he cultivated for two years. He then came to Knox County, this State, and rented a farm in Sparta Township, which he cultivated for ten years. At the expiration of that time he purchased a farm in Clover Township, this county, consisting of 96 acres, located on section 15. He moved on his land and at once entered actively and energetically upon the task of its cultivation and improvement. He has since added 80 acres on section 16 to his original purchase, and is at present the proprietor of 176 acres. Mr. Shattuck has continued to reside on his farm on section 15 ever since he first settled there, and has improved the place by the erection of a fine residence, good barn, and the setting out of trees, etc.; and the condition that his farm presents to-day is truly indicative of good management and energetic labor.

Mr. Shattuck and Miss Nancy Woolums were united in marriage in 1852. She was a native of Ohio, and their union has been blessed by the birth of four children: John, Mary J., Sarah C. and Hattie A. John formed a matrimonial alliance with Rachel Petta; Mary J. was married to S. W. Bowen, and Sarah C. became the wife of G. H. McQueen.

Politically, Mr. S. espouses the principles of the Republican party, with which he always casts his vote. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination he is a Deacon. He has held the office of Supervisor two terms, and at present is Road Commissioner of his district.

Charles H. Martin, of the firm of Duncan & Martin, at Geneseo, has been a resident of Henry County since 1856, and he has been a citizen of Geneseo for the same length of time. He is a native of Orleans Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 18, 1832. His father, Samuel W. Martin, was of Irish extraction and, like his wife, who before marriage was Miss Emma Merry, was born in the same State where their son was born. The ancestors of the mother were of Massachusetts birth and of Puritan origin.

On arriving at the age when he found it incumbent on him to engage in business he embarked in the lumber trade in his native State and operated there until his removal to Illinois. He was similarly occupied at Geneseo after his arrival there for a period of two years, and in 1858 he was elected Constable. He officiated in that capacity five years. About the year 1870 he engaged with Mr. Duncan as an assistant in the business in which they are now interested and of which he became one of the proprietors by purchase in 1880. Their relations still continue, and they are engaged in the transaction of a prosperous business.

Mr. Martin has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

His marriage to Margaret Dillehay took place at Geneseo, Sept. 9, 1858. She is a native of Guernsey Co., Ohio. Of three children that were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin but one is living. Owen S. died at the age of 19. One child died in infancy. Curtis C. was born Dec. 28, 1861. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Unitarian Church.

Benjamin H. Goodell, Sheriff of Henry County and resident at Cambridge, was born in Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., Dec. 28, 1846. His parents, Cyrus and Elizabeth (Holmes) Goodell, were born respectively in the States of Massachusetts and Ohio, and they had four children: Charles, Benjamin H., Ruhama and Nancy. The oldest daughter is deceased. The mother died in 1851. The family removed to Knox County about the year 1835.

Mr. Goodell obtained his education in his native county; and with it he acquired the love of his country, which made the American boy of that period a national institution, as the initiation of the Civil War proved to the satisfaction of one section of the country. Mr. Goodell was but a lad in years when the opening gun of the Rebellion proclaimed the folly which in its re-action brought such disaster to those whose hot-headed haste involved their own ruin. He made several fruitless attempts to enlist during the first three years of the war, but he was thrown out

on account of his tender age. Early in 1864 he went to Quincy, and there he succeeded in enrolling as a soldier of the Union. He enlisted Feb. 23, in Co. C, 10th Ill. Inf., and continued in the military service until the close of the war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the West and afterward to the command of General Sherman; and he was a participant in the varied experiences of the Atlanta campaign and in the ever famous March to the Sea. On obtaining his discharge he returned to the same county in which he was born. He remained there one year and in 1866 he came to Henry County.

He located in the village of Woodhull, in Clover Township, and in the year following Josephine B. Hill became his wife. Their marriage occurred at Quincy, Ill., Aug. 22, 1867. Mrs. Goodell was born Feb. 15, 1849, in Athens Co., Ohio. To her and her husband the following children have been born: Gertrude G., Lilly A., Pearl M. and Bessie H. Mrs. Goodell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Goodell belongs to the Order of Masonry, being a member of Cambridge Lodge.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Goodell settled on a farm in Champaign Co., Ill., on which they were resident two years. They then removed to Woodhull, and Mr. Goodell established his business as a liveryman. He had prosecuted his interests in that avenue but a short time when he sold out. In 1880 he received his first election as Sheriff of the county of his adoption. On the expiration of his term of service he was made his own successor, and is, at date of writing, filling the unexpired term.

Jacob L. Deem, a resident on section 36, Colona Township, 18 north and 1 east, is a citizen of the United States by adoption. He was born Feb. 17, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany, and his parents, Alois and Ludovica (Heckel) Dumm, as the name was spelled in German, were also Bavarians by birth. (It may be well in a biographical sketch to state that it is almost impossible for the American tongue to givethe proper pronunciation to a name which, as in this instance, contains the *umlaut* letter *u*, as it is called in German orthography. The name is pronounced Deem in English, as that is the nearest approach that can be made by English analogy.)

Mr. Deem passed his youth in his native land. He was sent to school according to law from the age of five until he was 12, and he was then apprenticed to learn the trade of a maker of cord, laces, fringes and tassels, and other manufactured articles of that class. He served the terms of his indenture, which included three years, and then set out to pass the years that intervened before he was liable to military duty in the operations that belong to the life of a craftsman on the Continent, and in this country is called "jour" work. After two years he reached the age of 20 and he made it in his way to seek the refuge and privileges of the New World. He came to the United States in a sailing vessel and landed at the port of Baltimore. There he obtained employ at his trade, which he followed two years in the City of Monuments and in New York. At the expiration of the time named he established himself in the business of which he had a complete knowledge, and he continued its prosecution in the city of New York until 1858. He came in that year to Illinois, and settled at once on the farm which he has since owned and occupied.

It should have been stated that his brother preceded him to America one year, and also that the cause of his removal to Illinois was the failure of his health in the business to which he had given unremitting attention since his arrival in this country. He bought the farm on which he lives in the year previous to his making a permanent removal to it.

In the fall of 1857 his brother Alois opened a coal-bank on land adjoining, and in the same year in which he took possession of his place he also started a similar enterprise, and in company with his brother continued its management two years. He then sold his coal interest and applied himself to farming until 1866. In that year he began to operate as a carpenter and joiner, and followed that line of business until 1880, when he resumed his agricultural operations. He is the owner of 144 acres of land, which is in excellent condition for profitable farming. The place is supplied with all necessary buildings of a good type and the residence is situated in a fine location overlooking the Rock River.

The marriage of Mr. Deem to Mary Ann Suhrman took place in 1853. She was born in Oldenburg, Germany. To them have been born ten children,

seven of which are now living. Their names are Bernhard L., Lewis M., Mary A., Henry H., Maggie K., Frank J. and Charlie F. The family are Catholics in religious belief.

Mr. Deem has been active and prominent in the local official management of the township in which he is a citizen. He has served in the capacity of Police Magistrate 11 years and acted in that of Supervisor in 1883 and 1884. He has served in other prominent positions. He is a Democrat in political connection.

His parents died in Germany. His brother, who came to America, was named Alois, after their father. He married and settled in Colona Township, and died in 1874, without children. There were four sisters, namely: Ann married Nicholas Maas, and they are living in Independence, Iowa; Ludovica is the wife of John Sehuge, of Colona Township; Barbara married Fred Stottmeister, who is a resident in the same township, and Hannah is unmarried and lives in Minnesota.

Alfred Whitman Perry, agriculturist, resident at Geneseo, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1837. He was born Dec. 19, 1818, at Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., and is the son of Dr. Alfred and Lucy (Benjamin) Perry. He is of English extraction, his earliest known ancestors on the paternal side having settled in Derby, Conn., late in the 17th century, where the family was represented by descendants until the removal of David Perry thence to Berkshire Co., Mass., in the closing years of the next century. The latter died about 1815 in Richmond, Mass. Jerusha (Lord) Perry, his wife, was a native of Connecticut, and became the mother of 11 children—seven sons and four daughters. Her death occurred in 1831, at Lee, Mass. Alfred, third in order of birth, was born in April, 1780, in Richmond, Mass. He was a graduate of Williams College in his collegiate course, and of Rush Medical College in the city of Philadelphia, when that institution was still under the management of its founder, Dr. Rush. He practiced medicine some years in the South, and afterwards settled at Stockbridge, whence he removed to Mercer Co., Ill., in 1837. In the year succeeding, his family joined him there; and, although he had cherished the intention of quitting his profession, physicians were few and the necessities of the settlers pressing, and in rare cases he attended to the calls on his skill. He died in September of the year 1838. His family included his wife and eight children, five of whom joined him in Mercer County. After his death his widow and children came to Geneseo. In August, 1839, she and her younger children returned to Williamstown, Mass., where she remained till about 1860; then she came again to Geneseo, where her sons were then all living. In 1881 she went to Kansas, and is still living in Ottawa, aged 93. She is as actively interested in life as ever, and it has been for a long time her custom to write a letter every day throughout the year. She represents a line of humanity remarkable for tenacity of life. Four of her sons and two daughters are still living.

Mr. Perry, of this sketch, was educated to the age of 16 at an academy in his native State. In 1834 he went to Williams College, where he remained but a short time, and he came thence to Marion College in Missouri. He was a student there some months. In the winter of 1835–6 he came to Illinois, and passed a short time prospecting, returning in the spring ensuing to his native county. He passed almost the whole of the year 1836 in the city of Albany, N. Y. In the spring of 1837 he came to Mercer Co., Ill., where his father had previously entered claims of land, and he settled there to enter upon the work of improvement on land which had not been broken, and also to manage a part of the property on which some improvements had been made. Within the same year he bought 245 acres of land in the township of Geneseo, 80 of which are now included in the site of the city. The remainder was on section 10, township 17. In 1839 Mr. Perry sold his land in Mercer County, and in the fall of the same year, in company with W. H. Holcomb, he assumed the management of a mail and stage route from Peoria to Oquawka, and later the route was extended to Flint Hills, now Burlington, Iowa. Still later the route was extended to the north and south in that State, and in 1841 Mr. Perry established a mail and stage route to Iowa City, which then contained one log house. The business of Messrs. Perry and Holcomb was managed in harmony with that of Frink and Walker, the two man-

agements exchanging facilities. In the summer of 1842 Mr. Perry closed his connection with the business.

He came to Geneseo and interested himself in farming, having held his land and made further purchases of real estate. In the fall of 1843 he went to Chicago to traffic in stock and horses, and was also interested in a mercantile enterprise of considerable extent. In this line of business he continued until 1848. In that year, in company with his brothers, D. L. and N. B. Perry, he started with several loads of dry goods for a westerly point, but was detained by a storm in Kane County. The business prospects of that place seemed to warrant a continued stay there, and instead of pushing further on they made a permanent stop. They established their mercantile business there and remained two years. In the fall of 1852, in connection with their other affairs, they opened a private banking house at Geneseo, which was conducted in connection with their commercial business, and they also engaged in farming, in which line they had extended their operations until it became a heavy enterprise. In 1855 they detached the business of the bank, and associated a Mr. Spaulding with themselves in that branch of enterprise. This was conducted until 1864, when Mr. Perry secured a charter for the First National Bank at Geneseo. He retained his interest therein until he sold to the present owners. In 1862 he closed his relations with mercantile matters, selling to his brothers.

In 1864 he and his brother Charles bought coal and farming lands, and also lands for the purpose of grazing. They continued to prosecute the business of mining to a considerable extent until 1884, when Mr. Perry closed his interests in that line. He is still the owner of the coal-fields and fixtures, which are not now in active operation.

He has been continuously interested in farming and in rearing stock of excellent grades. His acreage is extensive, and he has been one of the chief factors in in the agricultural development of Henry County.

In his political connections he is a Republican. Although interested in local and general issues, he has refrained from holding official positions.

March 31, 1841, Mr. Perry and Mary Boone were united in marriage. She was born in Bloomsbury, Columbia Co., Pa., and is the daughter of James and Hannah (Barton) Boone. In the spring of 1835 she accompanied her parents to Fort Clark, now Peoria. In the spring following another removal was made, to Mercer County. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have two children—Fannie L. P. and Clara B. The former is the wife of Marshall F. Wolcott, to whom she was married May 9, 1866. She is the mother of three sons: Alfred P. is 18, George E. died in infancy, and Frank B. is 14 years of age.

James M. Allan. The personal records of this gentleman are inseparable from the collated annals of Henry County, as he was one of those who were a part of the days of first things, and has borne a similar relation to every step in the development of the resources of the section of Illinois where he has been a continuous resident from the time when he came hither to seek a suitable location for a home to the date of this narration. Mr. Allan is a citizen of Loraine Township, and is the proprietor of a large tract of land located on section 29.

He was still in his minority when, like Captain Underhill riding to Hilton Head on the same errand, he came to Illinois on horseback. The doughty Captain had shaken from his feet the dust of Massachusetts Bay to seek freedom from the strictures placed on the followers of Annie Hutchinson, and Colonel Allan sought the privileges of that portion of his native land that was free from the curse of slavery. He had grown up under its evils, and possessed a temperament that led him to an intuitive comprehension of all that is embodied in the principles of liberty, and he had a vague notion that the North afforded opportunities for the exercise of his inherent views.

He was born in Sumner Co., Tenn., Nov. 23, 1814. His father, John Allrn, was a native Englishman by birth, and was of mixed Scotch and English extraction. He came to the United States about 1800. The mother of Mr. Allan, Nancy (Hodge) Allan, came of a family of traditionary Irish origin in its earlier history, and recorded at a later date as English. John Allan removed his family to Huntsville,

Ala., and there the son grew ro approximate manhood; and, as has been stated, just previous to reaching his majority, he left the South to escape the evils of a State government that sustained slavery.

He came to Illinois in the fall of 1835. He passed the first winter in Carrollton, Green County, and in April, 1836, made his first entry into Henry County. He made his first headquarters at the point now called Dayton, and entered a considerable quantity of land. The opportunity was fairly open, and he availed himself of it. His abilities were recognized as valuable to the interests of the country that was entering upon its period of development, and he was appointed County Clerk. He was also made Circuit Clerk, and was the first incumbent of those positions in the county. In that year he went on horseback to Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, and by his exertions the separation of Henry from Knox County was effected. Mr. Allan was appointed County Clerk by the first Commissioners' Court for Henry County on the 27th of June, and on the 7th of August of the same year he was elected Circuit Clerk. Five days later the election for choice of an officer to command the battalion of the county was held, and Mr. Allan was elected Major, and duly commissioned by Governor Duncan. He had established the county seat in the first summer after his arrival, and he did it on this wise: With a sense of the eternal fitness of things, he recognized that the seat of government should have a location as near as possible to the geographical center of the county, and, by a process of his own, he fixed on a point which he considered to be the practical center of which he was in pursuit, bought the quarter section and staked out a town, which he named Richmond, and took the proper steps to secure its claims to the distinction of county seat. He was successful in his maneuvers, and Richmond became the government center of the new county. Mr. Allan established his headquarters there and held the fort until the few buildings that had been erected were destroyed by fire, in less than two years after. The court-house was a temporary structure, 16 x 24 feet in extent, and one and a half stories in height. The entire town burned, only a stable and a hay-stack being left to mark the site of the metropolis of Richmond. Mr. Allan saved the county records and papers and conveyed them to Geneseo.

He owned large tracts of land in the neighborhood of that place, and it was afterwards his home for nearly 50 years. He erected a handsome and expensive residence, which is now the building occupied by the Normal School. In 183– Mr. Allan was elected County Judge. He has served three years as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has had other offices of less importance. In the course of the Civil War he took an active part in attention to the interests of the county in raising men and money, and was appointed Provost Marshal, in which capacity he served two years. He was sent to the Legislature in 1851 to exert his influence to secure the charter for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and he succeeded in effecting the purpose. The opposition to the project in the counties lying north and east of Henry County was determined, as there was an apprehension that such a road would shut out others; but it was overruled. The interest of Mr. Allan in the road was unmistakable, as he had been its untiring advocate for six years, and had kept up an unceasing series of efforts in its behalf. He first communicated with John Thompson, of New York, in relation to running a line of railroad through Henry County, and made the proper representations concerning the advantages of the location; but his overtures were met with disapproval, on account of the credit of the State being in a low condition. But continued agitation of the subject and unremitting effort finally accomplished the desired end. From 1847 to 1850 Mr. Allan was interested in a mercantile enterprise at Geneseo. In 1837 he bought 80 acres of land situated about halfway between Geneseo and Cambridge, for which he paid $10. He was its owner until 1845, when he traded it to Royal M. Wilcox for a one-horse wagon, valued at $30.

The marriage of Mr. Allan to Susannah D. Stewart occurred in 1839. She was born in Geneseo, N. Y., and is the daughter of Roderick D. Stewart, one of the Commissioners of the Geneseo Colony who came here in 1836. Theirs was the first marriage in the place, and Mrs. Allan was the teacher of the first school in the county. Four children came to the Allan household, one of whom died in infancy. Sarah A. is the superintendent of the Kindergarten School at Fort Collins, Col. Mary Amelia is the wife of George West, of Geneseo. Frances married William Pearsall, of the same place. Louise A. L. is the wife of Frank Williams, of the township of Loraine.

Mrs. Allan is connected with the Congregational Church by membership.

In early life Mr. Allan was a Whig. At a later period he became a Republican and he has since preserved a uniform and unwavering consistency with the principles of the party and has supported its issues.

Joseph A. Sawyer, of Geneseo, came to Henry County in 1850, and from that date to 1877 he was identified with its business interests. He was born in the town of Sharon, Hillsborough Co., N. H., April 10, 1812. Abial and Sibyl (Buss) Sawyer, his father and mother, were both natives of the "Old Granite State," and were descendants of the Scoth-Irish who settled at Dunbarton, N. H., in 1719.

Mr. Sawyer was reared to the business in which he has principally passed his active life and in which he commenced his preparatory as a clerk at the age of 14. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1834 and spent the following winter at Peoria. In the spring of 1835 he went to Tremont, Tazewell County, where he became a member of the colony located there, and was engaged in the transaction of mercantile business three years. He was associated with Mr. James L. Wilson, who was so mysteriously murdered at Winetka in 1884. He went thence to Hampton in Rock Island County and operated there as a merchant until 1850, when he removed his interests to Henry County and located at Dayton. He established his business at that place and was engaged in its successful prosecution until his change of base to Geneseo, which transpired in 1861. At Geneseo he entered vigorously into the prosecution of his commercial interests and established branch stores, at Cleveland, Green River and Colona, where he conducted his commercial affairs until 1877. He then retired to private life at Geneseo, where he had maintained his residence from the date named as that of his removal there.

Mr. Sawyer has been actively interested in the establishment and progress of the Geneseo Collegiate Institue since the inauguration of the project. He was made one of the first Trustees, and has continued to discharge the duties of that position since. He is of Democratic political views, and during his residence at various points has served in different official positions. Among the most prominent have been those of Justice of the Peace, Postmaster and as a member of Educational Boards.

He was united in marriage to Martha S. Richmond, Dec. 31, 1835, at Tremont. She was born in the State of Rhode Island, and was the daughter of Braddock Richmond. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters. Edward S. entered the military service of the United States during the Civil War, and enlisted in the Ninth Ill. Cav. Emma E. is the widow of Lewis W. Hanna, a son of Prior Hanna, one of the pioneer settlers of the county and whose name is given in one of its townships. (A sketch of Mr. Hanna may be found on other pages.) Mrs. Hanna lives at Peabody, Kan.; Louisa is engaged in the prosecution of a book, music and stationery business at Greeley, Col. Albert, who is the third in order of birth, was also a soldier and belonged to the 146th Ill. Inf. The mother died Jan. 25, 1849.

Mr. Sawyer was a second time married in July, 1850, to Lucy A., daughter of Elihu Wells. They have three children: Laura A. is the wife of George W. Dexter, who is a wholesale grocer in Chicago; Ella is the second child; Henry W. married Cora L. Phares and is a resident of Chicago. Mrs. Sawyer is a native of Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and came to the county in 1836, at the age of 17, with her father, mother and five sisters, in their own conveyance.

Robert F. Steele, Justice of the Peace, insurance agent and dealer in real estate at Geneseo, came to Henry County in 1857. He was born in Antrim, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Jan. 10, 1831, and he is the son of Robert and Betsey (Temple) Steele. He was reared on a farm and received a good common-school education, and afterwards attended an academy until he was liberally educated. After completing his course of study he passed his summers on the farm and his winters in teaching.

In 1856 he left his native State and went to New York. In 1857 he came to Illinois. He located at



Richard Haseall

Geneseo, and, in company with Elihu Bryant, he embarked in a boot and shoe enterprise, under the firm style of Bryant & Steele. Their relations were in existence until May, 1860. Mr. Steele enlisted in the late war Aug. 12, 1862, enrolling in Co. I, 112th Ill. Inf. On going to the field he was appointed Commissary of his regiment and was in the service until July 5, 1865. He was then mustered out at Chicago. He returned to Geneseo and commenced to operate in the insurance business and as a loan agent, and also began his connection with traffic in real estate. In 1869 the present firm of Hosford & Steele was formed. The company represents the leading insurance companies, and are doing an extensive business in loans and in real estate.

In 1867, Mr. Steele was appointed Postmaster by President Johnson and he held the office two years. In 1866 he was elected City Clerk and continued to discharge the duties of the position until 1873. He was Mayor of Geneseo during the years 1874–5–6, serving consecutively as his own successor. In 1873 he was elected Justice of the Peace. He has been re-elected ever since, covering a period of 12 years. He is also serving his third term as Assistant Supervisor. He is a Republican of most decided stripe and has been an earnest supporter of the principles and issues of the party since its organization.

He was joined in marriage to Annie E. Hardy, April 21, 1857, in Methuen, Mass. She is a native of Westminster, Vt., and is the daughter of Silas Hardy. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have one child—Abbie F. The entire family are members of the Congregational Church.

Richard Mascall, whose name has been for more than 40 years connected with Henry County as a factor in its business development, came hither in 1840. At that time, this section of Illinois was in its primitive condition, awaiting the application of the forces needed to open its resources. The energy and perseverance brought here by Mr. Mascall were of the right stamp to win success, and in consequence he is the owner of nearly 900 acres of land in the county besides his property in the village of Cambridge. He also owns 1,280 acres in Wilkins Co., Minn., and a quarter-section in Adams Co., Neb. The accumulations of Mr. Mascall are the fruit of judicious business principles and unwavering integrity.

He was born Feb. 1, 1812, 50 miles east of the city of London, in East Kent, England, of which shire his parents, John and Elizabeth (Neeves) Mascall, were both natives. His mother bore 24 children. She was married twice, Mr. Mascall's father being her second husband, and all the children born of her first marriage died in early life. Only five of her children reached mature life. Of this number John, Mrs. Biddie Hopper and Mrs. Mary A. Thurston are deceased. Richard and James, third and fourth in order of birth, are the sole survivors. The family came to the United States in 1830 and located in Litchfield, Bradford Co., Pa. He was there married June 14, 1832, to Abigail Elston. She was born June 22, 1814, in Bradford Co., Pa., and died April 8, 1873, after having become the mother of six children: Ransford P. deceased; Annie, wife of Spaulding Cody; John H. and Moses, deceased; Martha M. (Mrs. M. Bristol); and James P. Mr. Mascall contracted a second matrimonial alliance, with Mary J., daughter of 'Squire Wm. G. Heaps, of Annawan Township. Her mother's maiden name was Hester Green, and she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., and died in Annawan Township April 12, 1885, aged 69. The family came to Adams Co., Ill., in 1842, where Mrs. Mascall was born May 28, 1846. Her marriage was celebrated Aug. 18, 1874. She is one of 11 children born to her parents, of whom nine are living. Her father is a citizen of Annawan Township.

Mr. Mascall is a representative of a class of men who made their generation distinguished for enterprise and achievement. Their natural ambition to get on in the world, coupled with the rumored resources of the undeveloped Western country, served as an incentive to test the untried fields which fancy painted, lying in broad beauty in the then trackless West. Poor in purse but rich in the qualities which are the equipment of the genuine pioneer, Mr. Mascall turned his energies to good account in the labor of farmer in his native country and in Litchfield, Pa., until about the date of his first marriage, and after that event he conducted a saw-mill in Bradford Co., Pa., until 1836. In that year he yielded to the

pressure, partly of ambition, partly of desire to judge for himself of the value of the promises of the prairied section of this, his country, and, accompanied by his brother James, he started for what was then the border of civilization. They traveled in pioneer style, in accordance with their circumstances and frugal habits, journeying overland 140 miles to Olean Point, on the Allegheny River in the State of New York. Here he bought a quantity of dry lumber, for which he paid $10, and secured assistance to build a "float," otherwise termed a raft. On this craft the party embarked. The number included Mr. Mascall, his wife and two oldest children, James Mascall, William Stackhouse and another man whose name is now unknown, Jesse Elston, wife and two children, and Spencer Elston. The Elstons came only to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. In addition to its load of humanity, the raft transported the household belongings of the families. The journey to Pittsburg, Pa., was of six days' duration, and formed an episode which will live forever in the remembrances of those who felt that it was a challenge to fate and fortune, and they watched the tide which bore them away from accustomed scenes with varied emotions. At Pittsburg, Mr. Mascall sold the raft for $40. The party took passage on a steamer at that city which was to carry them to Peoria, Ill., *via* the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.

They arrived at their destination at the end of three weeks. Mr. Mascall was seized by illness at Peoria, which proved of a lingering character, but in the latter part of August he went to Wyoming, Stark County, where he rented a farm of J. W. Agard, on which he was resident until the spring of 1837. At that date he rented a farm, which was the property of Francis Grady, situated one mile south of Toulon. After his engagement expired, at the end of two years, he re-rented property of Mr. Agard.

His father made an entry of 40 acres of land, and informed him that he (the father) would give him (the son) ten acres. Mr. Mascall relates that, though he now counts his acres by the hundreds, he has seen no moment so completely filled with content as that in which he learned that he was to become the owner of ten acres of land! On his taking possession, his father deeded him 25 acres, and he asserts that he would not then change places with royalty itself. He had won the highest privilege a man can possess,—a claim on God's fair heritage to man.

In the spring of 1841, he came with his family to Henry County, and located on a farm of 25 acres in the eastern part of the township of Cambridge. He there made a success of agricultural pursuits until 1850, when he removed his family to Bishop Hill, where he operated as a buyer of grain and trader in behalf of the Swedish colony at that place. He remained there a year, and during that time performed services in the interests of the foreigners of incalculable advantage to them. He superintended the American laborers employed by the colonists, and exerted himself in protecting their property and their lives from mob violence. They were the objects of frenzied fury, and the most strenuous efforts were made by the land sharks to expel them from their estates. The time when the exertions of Mr. Mascall were most effective, was at the period of the struggle for social and religious liberty in the Swedish colony, which is treated with graphic power in another portion of this work. The murder of Mr. Jansen left the Swedes practically without a leader, and they placed implicit reliance on the honor and advice of Mr. Mascall. He advised that they enter a quarter-section of land, on which extensive improvements had been made, and which was the especial object of the greed of the land-sharks. They sent him to the land office at Dixon to negotiate in their interests, and he found that the tract had been entered on a land warrant. He protested, on the ground that it had been settled and was under cultivation, and he deposited the Government price of $200, and urged a request that the warrant be removed, which was afterwards done. To Mr. Mascall and to John Piatt, Sr., who espoused the cause of the worthy foreigners, the Swedes owe the preservation of their land claims, and, no doubt, in some instances their lives, as lynching and extermination were frequently threatened.

The pioneer experiences of Mr. Mascall present a history full of interesting novelty, even though such would seem to gather a monotony through frequent repetition. He once took his fattened hogs to Peoria, where he sold them for a dollar each, and often drew his grain and pork to Chicago, when he slept on the ground from utter inability to secure the shelter of the hotels, his small returns from his

yearly labors necessitating absolutely no expenditure while on his trips! The generation of to-day would faint in view of such privations and hardships. Verily, the pioneers are worthy all admiration, honor and respect. They are the truly great, who proved their title to the soil they came to till and to secure as a heritage for their posterity. Mr. Mascall, now in the evening of life, can look back with retrospective satisfaction on the course he has pursued.

In 1851, Mr. Mascall returned to the management of his farm in Cambridge where he continued to operate until his removal to the village of Cambridge, which took place in December, 1873. He had spent a year previously at that place, associated with his brother, James Mascall, in a mercantile enterprise. Since fixing his permanent abode there, he has been connected with its active business prosperity and development.

In November, 1881, on the organization of the Farmers' National Bank, he was made its President, and still (1885) continues its chief official.

In political connection, Mr. Mascall is a Democrat, and he exerted the energies which have characterized his whole life in the success of the late Presidential campaign. In 1857, he was elected Supervisor of Cambridge Township, and was the first to occupy that official position after the organization of the township. He was subsequently re-elected in 1858, 1860, 1863, 1869 and 1875.

During the struggle for the removal of the county seat from Cambridge to Geneseo, in 1877–8, he took an active part in behalf of the opposition to the movement. He was made a member of the committee constituted to visit Springfield, where he was influential in the defeat of the project. While Supervisor, he was a member of the Poor-house and County Building Committee, and was Overseer of the Poor under the county organization for several years. He has always been prominent in his interest and efforts in the diffusion of general education, and has acted 21 years as School Director in School District No. 1, of East Cambridge.

In religious opinions, Mr. Mascall does not endorse the tenets of any denominational organization, but believes in the fundamental principles which underlie the system of Christianity.

The appreciative regard in which Mr. Mascall is held by the people of Cambridge, is evidenced by the cognomen "Uncle Dick," which is familiar to the lips of every man, woman and child within the scope of his acquaintance. The addition of his portrait to the collated annals of Henry County will be warmly welcomed, inasmuch as it ensures a permanent shadow of a presence long familiar to travelers on the thoroughfares of the municipality of which he has been so faithful and disinterested a friend. He is a representative of a class of foreign-born citizens who bring the thrift and energy which are their only heritage in their native land to this country with its great possibilities, and accomplish the best results in their application under the influences of the institutions of America.

James H. Mitchell, Mayor of Geneseo in 1885, is a prominent business man at that place. He came to Henry County in 1872. He is a native of Ireland, and was born Dec. 22, 1843. The names of his parents were James and Ellen (Donlan) Mitchell. In the spring of 1849 the family came to the United States and made a location at Madison, Ind. Mr. Mitchell remained there until 1866, when he went to Shelbyville, Ill., and there embarked in business. He was occupied in the management of his affairs there until 1868, when he went to Blairstown, in Iowa, and was engaged in the drug business there until his removal, in the year named, to Geneseo. He was a druggist at the latter place until 1878, when he closed his connection therewith and commenced operations as a dealer in real estate. He operated in that line until May 1, 1884, when he opened the business of a boot and shoe merchant, in which he is still interested.

Mr. Mitchell adopted the pains as well as the privileges of the country to which he came to enjoy the benefits its form of government afforded, and when the Nation was in the throes of a Civil War he entered the military service. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in the 67th Regt. of Vol. from Indiana, enrolling in Co. C. A month after going to the field he was in the hands of the rebels, captured by General Bragg in September, 1862, at Mumfordsville, Ky. He was paroled and a little later was exchanged. In

November of the same year he again found himself in the service. He continued in the army until February, 1863, when he was discharged for disability, having been seized with illness that precluded the discharge of military duty. Mr. Mitchell is a Republican of decided type. He has served as Alderman of Geneseo, and was elected to that position in 1883.

The marriage of Mr. Mitchell to Mary Sharon took place at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1872. They have six children,—four sons and two daughters. John P. was born Oct. 26, 1873; James, Sept. 13, 1875; Gertie, July 9, 1877; Julia, July 8, 1880; Francis, July 27, 1883. The family are Catholics. Mrs. Mitchell was born at St. Charles, Ill., and is the daughter of Frank Sharon.

Erasmus Knorr, retired farmer, resident in Colona, is a citizen of the United States by adoption. He was born July 16, 1824, in Oldenburg, in the province of Saxony, Germany. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Fleischer) Knorr. From the age of six until he was 14, Mr. Knorr was an attendant at the schools of the place in which he was born, and after he had completed the time there required by law he was apprenticed to learn the business of a flour miller. He served in that capacity until he acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of the trade. When he was 20 years of age he entered the army and served four years.

In 1849 he came to the United States. He made the voyage on a sail vessel and landed at the port of New York after a passage of 72 days. He made no stop until he reached Wisconsin, where he interested himself in lead-mining. He passed three years in that business, and in 1852 went to California. He went in company with two friends. Mr. Knorr and one of the others bought three Indian ponies, which they loaded with provisions. They also procured a hand-cart, to which they contrived to attach one of the ponies, and the little procession made its way across the plains. They stopped at Placerville, where they engaged in mining for gold. With the exception of the summer season of 1858 they remained at the same place until 1862. The time named they were in British Columbia.

In 1862 Mr. Knorr returned to the East. He came *via* the Isthmus and proceeded to Henry County. In 1863 he bought a farm on section 5, in Hanna Township. It was unimproved and he put it in thorough condition for profitable agricultural operations. The buildings are of the best type for the purposes for which they are needed and include all that are required in general farming. Mr. Knorr also set out a well assorted orchard. In 1879 the place was sold, and Mr. Knorr bought a farm on section 2, in Colona Township. This was in the same state of nature as the other had been and the proprietor put forth the same efforts to the same end as in the first instance. The place is now in a condition that gives evidence of the quality of the energy and industry of the owner. In 1884 the farm was rented and the family removed to the village of Colona, where Mr. Knorr is the owner of a residence.

He was married in 1863 to Mrs. Amelia (Schultze) Buckholz. She was born in Prussia, and was the widow of Henry Buckholz. They were married in their native land, and after their removal to the United States the husband entered the army of the Union. He enlisted in 1862 in the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf. as a member of Co. K. He died the same year, while in the service. Their only child, T. Henry, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Knorr have one child,—Charles E.

George Wells, a retired merchant at Geneseo, was born in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., Jan. 14, 1814. He is of Puritan stock, his ancestors having come from England to the New England coast in the early history of the country, and they were among the most prominent in the exciting events of the times that "troubled men's souls." David Wells, his paternal grandfather, moved to Shelburne in 1872. He was an active participant in the War of the Revolution, and was famous for his daring and bravery. He was concerned in the entire course of the struggle for independence, and was an eye-witness of the surrender of Burgoyne. He was also a member of the Continental Congress, and died in

his 91st year. His son, William Wells, was a Colonel of militia, and became prominent as a legislator, serving 30 sessions in the State Assembly of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He died at Shelburne, at the age of 81. He was born in the State of Connecticut, which was also the native State of his wife, who, previous to her marriage, was Prudence May. Her family were distinguished for learning, and were among the leaders in society and in public affairs in the times in which they lived. Her father and seven of his sons and sons-in-law were graduates of Yale College. Prudence May Wells died at 94.

Mr. Wells of this sketch received a common-school education, and was brought up with a thorough knowledge of farming. He did not take kindly to the vocation of agriculture, and when he was 18 he went to Troy, N. Y., to accept a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment. This was in 1832, and he remained in the position until 1835. In that year he embarked in trade himself, and continued to operate as a merchant there until his removal to Illinois in 1856. He settled at Geneseo, and opened a general store. He prosecuted his commercial interests about nine years, and closed his connections with active business about the time of the termination of the war.

In the early days of his political relations he was a Whig; but the issues that arose in which the fundamental principles of that element were founded caused him to adopt those of the Republican party, and he became one of its most consistent adherents on its organization.

Mr. Wells was married the first time Nov. 29, 1838, to Mary M. Coleman, at Greenfield, Mass., and they had one child, William P. He was born Jan. 6, 1839, and is now married, and a resident of the city of New York. The mother died July 20, 1849, and Mr. Wells was a second time married, April 15, 1851, to Helen Van Alen, who died without issue, Sept. 18, 1867. Her successor was Jane E. Stowe, of Troy, N. Y., whom he married July 1, 1869, and died Oct. 11, 1883; she left no children; Mr. Wells was again married Nov. 11, 1884, to Mrs. Caroline E., widow of A. H. Barnes and daughter of Isaac Foote. Her grandfather, Isaac Foote, was a Major in the War of the Revolution. One of her maternal great-uncles was Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her family origin on both sides was of Puritan extraction. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and Mr. Wells is a man of tolerant religious views.

Andrew Soliday has been a resident in Henry County since 1854. He has lived in the township of Yorktown since 1856. He was born in Alsace, then a province of France, since which time it fell into the possession of Germany in the late war between those two powers. His birth occurred Jan. 7, 1830, and he is the son of Andrew and Margaret Soliday. His father died in his infancy, and as he was the only child his mother brought him up.

When he was six years old she came with him to America. She remained in Pennsylvania a few months after landing in the New World, and while there was married to Jacob Grose, a native of Rhenish Bavaria. In the February following, the new family went to Allegany County, in the State of New York, where the step-father died, five years later. The son and his mother remained there and in Livingston County until 1853. He was her sole dependence after the death of her second husband, and he was also the maintainer of two half-sisters, who were the children of the step-father. He worked as a farm assistant to obtain the means needed for the support of the household, and he worked by the day. In the year named he came West to see if he could discover any chance for a poor man to get along in the world, and he determined to make a a trial of what he considered conditions that promised the reward of effort and frugality. He returned to New York, and in 1854 he came to Illinois with his mother and two sisters. He rented the farm of his uncle in the township of Loraine, on which he operated two years. He was successful in his efforts to save what he earned, and he took possession of the land which he had bought the year in which he came to the county. It was located on section 19 of the township of Yorktown, and he built a double hewed-log house, into which the family moved in the month of January, 1856. Mr. Soliday at once entered with characteristic vigor into the work of improvement, and he made telling progress

with his old-country industry and thrift. He was the owner of a yoke of oxen and two cows, and in a very short time he exchanged the former for horses and proceeded with his work of reclamation until he had placed the entire acreage under tillage. In 1864 he sold the place and secured another on section 31 of the same township. There was a small frame house on the place, which was the first residence erected in the township, and was built by Daniel Crist; and 50 acres had been put under the plow by him. Mr. Soliday is the proprietor of 276 acres, which is all in the best possible condition for successful agriculture, and supplied with the kind of farm buildings that show the quality of the efforts that have been exercised in Henry County, that have placed it in the ranks with those of older settlement in the State. Mr. Soliday is engaged in mixed husbandry.

In his political connection, he was at first a Whig. On the formation of the Republican party he became its adherent, and has been a consistent member of it ever since. He has served as Assessor and as Highway Commissioner, and has also filled the positions of Constable, etc. He has acted 19 years in the capacity of School Director.

The marriage of Mr. Soliday to Mary Baker took place June 14, 1856. She was born in Warren Co., Pa. They have seven children: Mary Ellen married Henry Minch, of Yorktown Township; Jacob E., Andrew J., Esther E., Ida S., Hannah A. and Charles A. are those who are still at home.

The mother lived with her son as long as her life was spared after coming to Illinois. She died at his home, March 5, 1875. His oldest sister is named Elizabeth. Sophia married John Coplin, and they removed to Denver, Col.

Liberty Stimson, now deceased, was a former resident of the township and city of Geneseo, and came to Henry County in 1836. He was one of the most widely known and generally respected citizens of the section where he made his home from the year named until his death.

He was born at Weston, in Middlesex Co., Mass., Feb. 9, 1807. Jeremiah Stimson, his father, was a native of Massachusetts, and belonged to an old and well-established family in that State. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Fuller, and she was the daughter of a sister of Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher and statesman. The father of Mr. Stimson died when the latter was in his 11th year, and he was brought up in the care of a family named Brown, at Dedham, Mass. His early life was passed on a farm, and subsequently he became interested in the business of a trader. He remained in the East until 1835, when he came to Illinois and at first made a location in Bureau County.

In the year following he came to Henry County. He located on section 15, in the township of Geneseo, and in 1837 began to make improvements on it. In 1838 he built a log house and barn of substantial character and had 40 acres broken. The house referred to occupied the site where the farm residence now stands. He was the owner of 240 acres, one-third of which was in timber. He continued the purchase and sale of real estate for many years, and at the time of his death he was the possessor of only 96 acres, of which he was the owner originally, and for which he held the Government patent.

Mr. Stimson was married three times. Leah Clark became his wife in Bureau County, Dec. 25, 1837. She died Dec. 10, 1843, leaving two children,—a son and a daughter. The latter, who was named Elizabeth, was born Nov. 18, 1840, and died Dec. 11, 1843, one day subsequent to the demise of the mother. Charles was born Nov. 30, 1843, and died Nov. 4, 1864.

Mr. Stimson married Mrs. Remembrance (Evans) Ogden in 1844. She was a widow and the mother of several children by her first husband. She died Nov. 13, 1862. From the second matrimonial connection there is no issue. Mr. Stimson was married again at Rock Island Feb. 13, 1867, to Miss Hannah E. Reynolds. She was born at Berlin, Washington Co., Vt., July 4, 1824, and is the daughter of Elisha P. and Betsey (Stuart) Reynolds. Her father was of English extraction and was a lineal descendant of the celebrated "Sir Joshua Reynolds," the most distinguished painter of his time. Her mother was a "Stuart," and descended from the royal line of Scotland.

Mrs. Stimson is still the survivor of her husband. She is a lady who preserves the distinctive traits of

the families in which she had her origin in strength of character, stability of purpose and individuality. She received educational advantages of the best type in the East, and at 18 began the work of a teacher in New England. After some years she went to the State of New York and there continued the pursuit of her occupation. In the winter of 1858–9 she went to Texas to enter upon the duties of a plantation teacher at Marshall, in Harrison County. She made a success of the undertaking, and just prior to the culmination of the Southern infatuation and foolhardiness she transferred her field of operation to the Red River country of Louisiana. The consequences of the rebellion did not affect her position materially until the fall of 1862.

At that time the feeling of sectional bitterness began to penetrate to the remoter rural districts and she prepared to make her way Northward. About a dozen Northern women, who had been in the South on the same business, found it expedient to seek a return to their friends, and Miss Reynolds joined the party. The Governors of Texas and Louisiana had provided them with the credentials necessary to secure their immunity from detention in the rebel lines; and, after a series of adventures that would make a chapter in the history of the experiences of a life, she arrived at Vicksburg. The time was just subsequent to the termination of the second bombardment of that historic city. There the party were treated as prisoners of war and were transferred to the Federal authorities by the regular exchange. This method of facilitating their progress to their friends was an act of gentlemanly courtesy on the part of Gen. Kirby Smith, the Confederate commander. The ladies were placed on a Federal gunboat and transferred to transport. The latter belonged to a flotilla of 11 that were being conveyed by two gun-boats to the upper river. They carried a flag of truce, but it was ineffectual to preserve from rebel attack, and they were fired into twice by the guerrillas that infested the country on the Mississippi side. One of these occasions was full of intense excitement, as there was great danger of an invasion from the shore. The "Yankee schoolma'ams" proved themselves equal to the emergency, and at their own urgent request were supplied with "munitions of war" in the shape of shot-guns, wherewith to take part in the fray if the occasion should demand. The guerrillas held that discretion was, in their cases, the better part of valor, and deferred their purpose. Whether they knew that the young ladies were on board and desisted from the instinct of their traditional chivalry, or whether they hesitated to risk their precious persons in a double danger, is not certain; and there may have been a deterring consideration in their susceptible hearts. Nobody knows, but more strange things have happened. The young ladies were landed safely at Cairo and again breathed the air of liberty.

Mr. Stimson was engaged in the business of a farmer and stockman in the township of Geneseo until the time of his demise. That event occurred July 26, 1878. He was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens from the uprightness of his character and the integrity in which he discharged every known duty in his relations with them. He was a Democrat in his political relations and views, and was a consistent supporter of the tenets of that party.

Robert L. Pritchard, a farmer on section 30, Alba Township, is a native of the "Green Isle." He was born in County Down, and accompanied his parents to the United States in 1865. A full account of their lives, both in this and in their native country, is given with the sketch of their son, Hugh W., the brother of Mr. Pritchard of this sketch. The latter was born in 1850, and was therefore a well-grown lad when he came to the county where he has since resided. He remained under the parental care and authority until he had passed the years of his minority, attending district schools and working on the farm.

The first eventful act of his life was his marriage to Sarah Fleming. She is the daughter of John Fleming, of Geneseo, who is living in retirement in that city, whither he removed from the township of Cornwall, where he was for many years a prosperous farmer. (See sketch of John Fleming.) Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard have one child, a daughter, born Aug. 16, 1885.

Mr. Pritchard is one of the leading farmers of the township in which he lives. He is the half owner of an undivided tract of land in company with his

brother who has been named, and they are interested in the management of their joint estate, where each is making a success of the business of stock-rearing on an extensive scale. The herds of Mr. Pritchard consist of full-blooded Short-horn cattle, of which he owns about 200, and he is the possessor of a number of thorough-bred Norman and English Draft horses, also Clydesdales. The swine on the place are of the Poland-China variety.

Mr. Pritchard is a Republican in political connection and belongs to the Congregational Church. He has served in several official capacities in the township.

Joseph Weir. One of the prosperous, energetic and respectable farmers of Henry County is Joseph Weir, who resides on section 26, Clover Township. He was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Aug. 13, 1827, and is a son of Andrew and Ann (Duland) Weir, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively, who were engaged in the occupation of farming until they emigrated West. On arriving in Illinois they came to Clover Township, where he purchased 160 acres on section 36, and resided on the same until his death.

Joseph, our subject, remained at home under the influence of his parents until he reached his legal majority, in the meantime having received a common-school education. After leaving the parental roof-tree he engaged in farming by purchasing 80 acres of land on section 26, and later made another purchase on section 23, of 160 acres. By his energetic and industrious labor he has since put the same under the best cultivation, and has erected a beautiful house on section 26, where he resides.

Miss Margaret Davis, a native of Pennsylvania, was the lady chosen to share the joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, of the future with Mr. Weir, in the year 1848. They have become the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, namely: Julia A., James L., Ella, William, Carrie and John W., all of whom are married except the youngest; Ida is deceased.

Mr. Weir affiliates with the Democratic party, and with his wife belongs to the Christian Church. He is one of the representative and worthy men of Henry County.

Ebner Wilson is a well-to-do farmer in the township of Geneseo, and is located on section 30. He was born in West Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 30, 1824. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Pitcock) Wilson, were both natives of the same State where their son was born.

Until the latter was 16 he remained on the farm, and at that age he entered on an apprenticeship to learn the business of a tanner. After passing four years in the business, and finding it altogether uncongenial, he abandoned the project of making it the pursuit of his life, and again turned his attention to farming. He continued to operate in the capacity of agriculturist until 1845, when he went from his native place to Mercer County, where he rented land and resumed the same business. He passed three years on the place which he had rented, and in 1849 returned to the county in which he was born. In company with his brother William he bought a farm in West Amwell, which they operated in common two years. At the expiration of that time he bought the claim of his brother, and was the resident owner of the place until 1856, when he sold it. He paid at the rate of $27 per acre, and sold it for $50 per acre. At the time he effected the sale his wife was in impaired health, and he thought it best to make a change in the locality of their home. Accordingly, he determined to come West, and located in the county where he has since been a citizen. He first made a purchase of 80 acres on section 32, Geneseo Township, where he made some improvements, and on which he pursued his business as a farmer three years. He then sold, and removed to a tract of 80 acres, which he bought in the township of Munson. It was situated on section 6, and was in a wholly unimproved condition. He built a frame house, planted trees, and set out hedges. He occupied the place until 1874, when he removed to a farm which he had previously bought in the township of Geneseo, and which has since been his field of operation. At the time

he took possession the place contained 80 acres, all of which is in excellent condition for prosperous farming. Mr. Wilson has set out fruit and shade trees, and erected two sets of frame buildings. He is interested in the growth of grain and live stock.

He was first married, in the State of New Jersey, to Elizabeth La Rue, who was born in the town of Delaware, in Hunterdon County. They have four children now living, whose record is as follows: Arabella is the wife of Thomas Clark; Rebecca married William Duff; William and Albert are the two younger. The first marriage of Mr. Wilson took place Dec. 18, 1847. His wife died July 11, 1881, and Mr. Wilson was again married in May, 1884, to Amanda, daughter of John D. Barnes, of Geneseo. (See sketch.)

W. H. Simmons, residing on section 28, Clover Township, where he is engaged in the occupation of a farmer, was born Jan. 4, 1816, in Massachusetts, his parents being Edward and Charity (Daggett) Simmons, natives of Massachusetts, and where the father followed the business of ship-carpenter.

W. H. Simmons was a resident of the parental homestead until 12 years of age, having enjoyed the advantages afforded by the common schools. After leaving home he worked in a brick-yard for four years. On attaining his 16th year he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade, to master which he served an apprenticeship for three years. Two years after learning his trade he worked in Massachusetts, and then went to Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade for two years longer. His next move was to Ohio, where he remained 12 years, all the time engaged in working at his trade. In 1855 he came to this county and located at Kewanee, where he worked at his trade for five years. He is a skilled mechanic, and during the time that he has been employed in the active prosecution of his trade he has taken jobs that amounted to $10,000, and has had in his employ as many as 40 hands at one time. In 1860 Mr. Simmons came to Clover Township, this county, and located on section 28, where he had purchased 160 acres of land. He located on this land, and by honest, energetic labor, good judgment and economy he has added to his original purchases, and now owns 20 acres adjoining his first purchase of 160; also 160 acres on section 23, 60 on section 24, 160 on section 20, 160 in Knox County, 320 acres in Kansas, and 240 acres in Iowa. His accumulations of real estate is attributable to his own indomitable energy and good judgment, coupled with the active co-operation of his good helpmeet, to whom he was united in marriage Dec. 9, 1839. Her maiden name was Mary A. Briggs, and she was a native of Massachusetts.

The issue of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Simmons has been seven children, four of whom are living: M. Eugenia, L. Alice, Evelinda A., and Horace F.; M. Eugenia married Alfred Stickney, and they have one child, Carrie A.; L. Alice married George A. Wood, at present residing in Boston, Mass. Mr. Simmons, politically, is a supporter of the tenets of the Democratic party. He has held the different offices within the gift of the people of his township, and is one of those gentlemen honored and respected for their straightforward and manly dealings with their fellow men.

Captain Joseph B. Brush, a pioneer of Henry County of 1838, was born in New York city, June 10, 1807, and is the son of Ebenezer Brush. At the age of 11 he went to sea. The ship on which he sailed was in the merchant service, and he followed a seafaring life for 20 years, gradually rising in his profession until he became the master of a brig. He operated nine years in the merchant service between China and the city of Boston. In 1837 he lost his vessel in the Baltic sea, and therewith closed his connection with the pleasures and perils of a seafaring life.

In the following year he came to Henry County and settled in Morristown, where he became interested in farming. He was also occupied in the prosecution of other business relations, and was the first mail-carrier between Geneseo and Morristown. He was engaged in that capacity two years.

On the first of April, 1836, he became the husband of Naomi, daughter of John Brush, of Long Island. She was born on that historic ground of the early

career of this country. She is the mother of two children, Henry E. and Naomi; the latter is the wife of William Hall, of Geneseo.

Captain Brush removed to Geneseo in 1856, and has since been a citizen of that place. He was a Whig in his early political relations, and in later years has been independent. He has had an eventful life, and the detailed account of his adventures by sea and land would fill a volume. He is in advanced life, but is passing his last years in cheerful serenity.

Samuel Pritchard, of the township of Alba, became a citizen of Henry County in 1857. He was born in County Down, Ireland, Feb. 18, 1841, and when he was ten years of age he came to the United States with his brother William. They landed at the port of New York and proceeded thence to the city of Philadelphia, where Samuel entered the employ of a floriculturist and remained in the same service six years. At the end of that time he came to the township where he is now a resident, and in company with his brother he rented 75 acres of land, which they managed jointly two years.

In the first year of the Civil War Mr. Pritchard entered the military service of his adopted country. He enlisted in Co. H, 126th Ill. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Thomas Martin. The regiment, commanded by Col. Richmond, was mustered into service at Alton, Ill., and assigned to the 16th Army Corps, General Hurlburt, Corps Commander. The command was ordered to Tennessee and thence to Vicksburg. After the successful termination of the siege of that place the regiment was transferred to the command of General Steele, of the Seventh Army Corps, and was concerned in the prominent battles in Arkansas while completing the term of enlistment. Mr. Pritchard enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, and was honorably discharged July 12, 1865, after the termination of the war, at Pine Bluff, Ark.

He returned to Alba Township and entered upon the career of a farmer, and has achieved the success due to the quality of his efforts and the degree of his industry. He deserves the reward of the patriot who risks his life to secure the possession of a peaceful country, and the broad, well cultivated acres of his beautiful farm show that Providence has approved his course of action as well as the spirit in which he has operated. He owns 440 acres of excellent land, on which has been erected a fine dwelling-house. The other buildings on the place are of a suitable and useful character. In political faith, Mr. Pritchard is a Republican, and has consistently supported the principles of his party. He is serving a term as School Director. He is a member of the Grand Army Post at Annawan, No. 290.

Dec. 3, 1868, he was married to Alice Pritchard, a native of the County of Down, Ireland. Seven children have been born to them, one of whom has passed to the silence and mystery of the world of the unseen. They were born in the following order: Robert H., Mary J., William John, Elmer (died in infancy), Alice G., David R. and Lizzie A. The parents are connected in membership with the Congregational Church.

Jacob Smith, merchant at Colona, was born in the county of Northumberland, England, July 17, 1827. He is the oldest son of Thomas and Jane (Robinson) Smith, and they were residents in the colliery district in England after 1833, when their son was six years of age; they went then to the county of Durham and a year later he went into the coal mines to work. He was but seven years old; but it is a well-known fact, that in the English mines the smaller the child who is placed there to work the better, in some particulars, as the veins of coal in some places are very narrow. The labor he at first performed was that of a pick-carrier. As he grew older he could do other work and he operated in various capacities until he reached the age of 19. He then commenced the work of a regular miner.

During the earlier years of his life he had attended the evening schools and had acquired a fair education. He continued to work in the collieries of Durham until 1853. In that year he came to America and went at once to the State of Pennsylvania, where there was an opportunity to obtain employment in the avenue in which he had spent the years of his life thus far. He entered the coal mines at

Johnstown and was there engaged from September, 1853, until July, 1854. He then came to Illinois and located in the county of Rock Island. He operated as a miner there until Jan. 20, 1856, when he came to Henry County. He engaged in mining in Minersville, in Colona Township, where he continued to work until his removal, in 1858, to the village of Colona. He bought a building for the purpose of engaging in mercantile affairs and put in a stock of goods. He embarked in the enterprise in company with James Bell, and they conducted their interests jointly until they dissolved in 1861. In 1865 he took in George Brown as a partner, who remained with him until 1876. Since that date Mr. Smith has pursued his business as a merchant alone. He keeps a stock suited to the demands of a country trade, and is engaged in a popular and profitable business.

In 1851 he was married to Ann Smith, a native of England.

Nathan B. Huntington, deceased, settled in Henry County in 1854. From the date of his removal hither to the time when failing health compelled his withdrawal from active participation in the affairs of the place, he was a prominent factor in the furtherance of all projects that seemed to bear a promise of permanent benefit to the community with whose interests he was identified.

He was a native of Ashford, Conn., and was born Feb. 22, 1810. His father, Dr. Andrew Huntington, was for a half century a practicing physician of Ashford. The family is well known in New England, and is of English Puritan descent. The original progenitor on the American Continent was William Huntington, who settled at Salisbury, Mass., in 1640. Mr. Huntington came to the State in 1838, settling in Tazewell Co., where he was engaged in farming until his removal to Henry County. He made extensive purchases of land, and became interested largely in real estate, in the city and adjacent country. He erected a considerable number of buildings, and platted a tract of land in the southern portion of the city, called "Huntington's Addition." In 1857 he went to Elbridge, in the State of New York, where he embarked in the wholesale manufacture of furniture and owned a saw-mill. In 1862 Mr. Huntington went from Elbridge to Galesburg, Ill., and passed the next ten years in farming in Knox County. At the expiration of that time he returned to Geneseo to pass the remaining years of his life. He was interested in the real-estate business during the time that he was able to give his personal attention to his affairs. His death occurred Aug. 10, 1885.

The character and influence of Mr. Huntington were such in social and religious circles that his death is a common loss. He was prominent in his connection with the Congregational Church, in which he was a Deacon for many years. He was a Republican of decided opinions.

On the death of Deacon Huntington, one of the local journals published the following memorial comments on his character and influence, which are here reproduced as eminently fitting, as coming from a contemporary: "He strove to exemplify the principles of the Sacred Word in his own life. Careful in arriving at conclusions, he sought always to be just towards others, to find the right, then to maintain it at whatever cost. Upon questions of principle there was never a doubt where he would be found. In business he was thorough, yet strictly honest, seeking to observe the golden rule. In benevolence he was large-hearted, having an open hand for every deserving cause. The poor health of his last few years was a great trial to him, in that it prevented his attendance upon the services of the sanctuary and his open participation in Christian labor. Still, his interest in these things never flagged, nor did his contributions thereto diminish."

The first wife of Mr. Huntington, to whom he was joined in marriage May 16, 1833, was Matilda Whiton previous to her union with him. She bore three children—one daughter and two sons. John married Harriet Smead and is a citizen of Sharon, Iowa. Maria is the wife of Cornelius H. Van Nechten, of Elbridge, N. Y. The mother died Oct. 1, 1841. Mr. Huntington was a second time married Dec. 9, 1841, to Rebecca Willard, whose death took place May 3, 1849. The third marriage of Mr. Huntington occurred Oct. 6, 1849, when Jane Charevoy became his wife. She was born Jan. 2, 1805, and died in April, 1870. In 1872 Mr. Huntington was married to Mrs. Dr. R. J. Stough. Mrs. Hunt-

ington was born at Harwich, Mass., and is the daughter of Josiah and Deborah Smalley. Her ancestors were Pilgrims and Puritans and the primal ancestor who came to America was on the Mayflower. She came West in 1849 to accept a position in Muscatine, Iowa, as tutor in a private family.

William Nowers, a farmer of extensive relations, residing in the village of Atkinson, came from the State of New York with his parents to Illinois in 1847. His estate is situated on sections 27 and 32, of the township of Atkinson. He was born in the State of New York, June 17, 1838, and is the son of Thomas Nowers, an account of whose life and connection with the business history of this section of Illinois is given on other pages of this work. The son was reared on a farm and has passed his life since he reached the period of his independence as a citizen, in the prosecution of that business. He had only the advantages of the common schools in which to secure an acquaintance with books, but he is naturally observant and has at command all the acquisitions to be gained from intimate associations with the world of men and business. He is a Democrat in political persuasion.

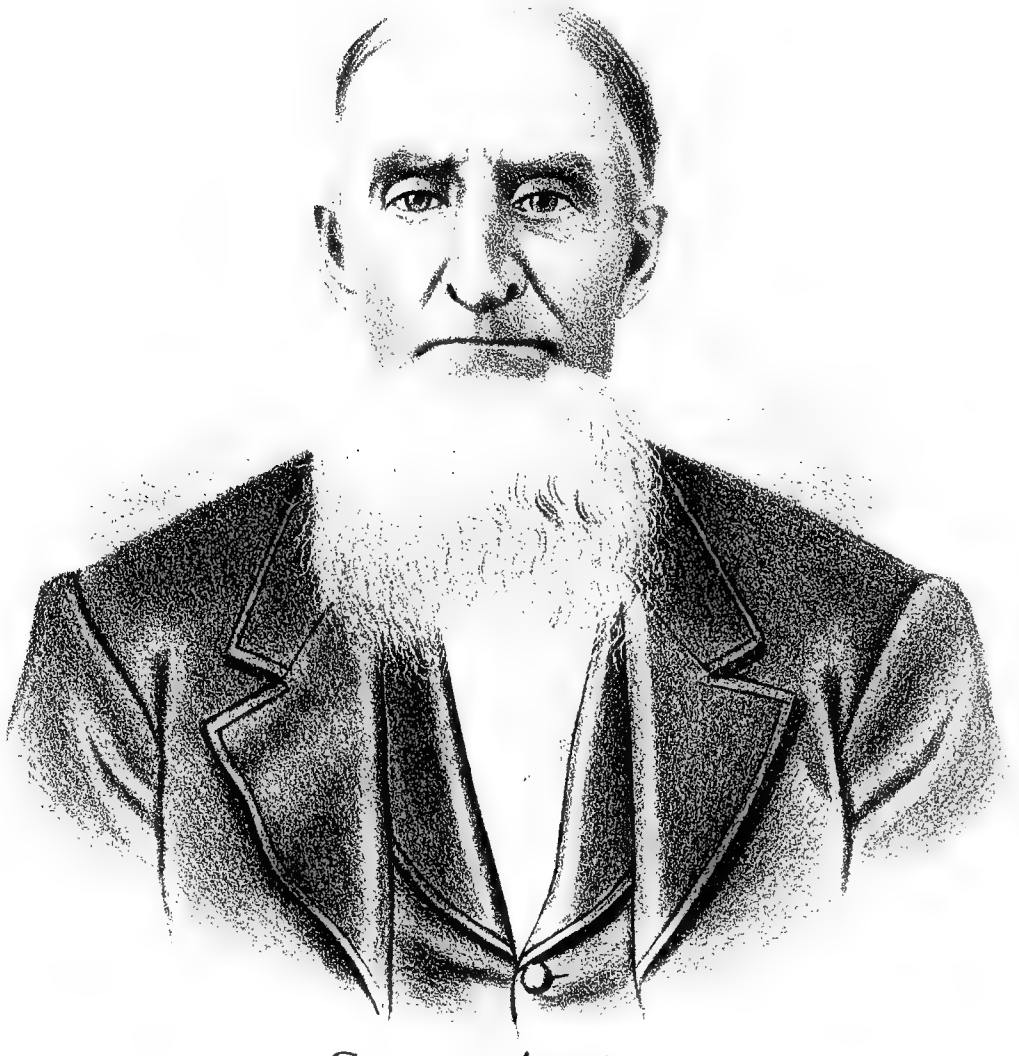
Mr. Nowers was married in December, 1860, to Miss Helen S. Scott. Their three children are living and are named Edward, John S. and Gertrude. The mother was born in the State of New York in 1838 and died in 1871. Mr. Nowers was again married in 1872 to Elizabeth Roberts. Their union occurred Nov. 7, of the year named. Their two children were born as follows: Lurena S, June 2, 1876; William A., Oct. 8, 1881.

John M. Swanson, general farmer, on section 1, Lynn Township, is the son of Swan Mangeson, who was a native of Sweden and a farmer, and who was married in Janspring Lan, to Sarah A. Larson. They are both now deceased. Mr. Swanson was born Dec. 21, 1820, and when 35 years of age, in 1856, he came to America and settled in Opheim, Henry County, where he first worked two years as a farm laborer, and then rented for seven years. At the expiration of this time he purchased 80 acres on section 1, Lynn Township, about 1864, which was unimproved prairie at the time. He has since purchased 80 acres more, and on the whole tract he has now a well improved farm and a thoroughly equipped home; he also is the proprietor of 90 acres of improved land in Western Township.

He was married in his native country Dec. 28, 1845, to Anna E. Anderson, who was born in Janspring Lan, Sept. 18, 1823; her parents both of Swedish nativity, were farmers, and both now deceased. Of the 11 children born in the family of Mr. Swanson, four are deceased. The living are: Christina, who married Valentine Miller, and lives in Phillipsburg, N. J.; her husband is a manufacturer of gas-pipes, etc.; Andrew is married and is a skillful and reliable clerk in Cambridge; his wife's name was Lena Carlson; Charles resides in Wayne Co., Neb., near Wayne City; Mary married Peter Sundburg and resides in Osco Township, this county; Tilla, Matilda, Joseph and Peter A. are at home. The family are members of the Lutheran Church at Andover, and the political views of Mr. S. are in keeping with the principles of the Republican party.

Gilber F. Broughton, of Geneseo, has been a resident in Henry County since 1858. He was born Aug. 17, 1838, in Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, and is the son of John and Sarah (Gundry) Broughton. He was brought up on the homestead farm of his father, and was 20 when he came to Illinois and located in the county in which he has since lived, with the exceptions herein mentioned. In the spring of 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, and returned in the fall of the same year, fully satisfied with his trip.

He enlisted in the 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. in August, 1862, was one of the non-commissioned officers of Co. I, and was in the service about two years. Aug. 8, 1864, he was severely wounded at the battle of Eutaw Creek, near Atlanta. He came from the field with four gunshot wounds, and his clothes showed that seven balls had passed through them. A musket ball carried away a part of his right hand,



Earl Aldrich



Caroline Aldrich

and he has always since suffered from the consequences of the action of that day. He received an honorable discharge Nov. 25 following, on account of disability caused by his injuries. After his return to his home he became interested in the sale of agricultural implements, and in 1871 established a branch house at Orion, in this county, meanwhile maintaining his residence at Geneseo. He was connected with the business there seven years. Since 1882 he has been operating in Nebraska.

Mr. Broughton is a Republican in political principles and connections, and in character is one whose consistent and disinterested course has won for him a permanent place in the esteem of those among whom the later years of his career have been passed.

The marriage of Mr. Broughton to Mary P. Cole took place at Geneseo, July 3, 1859. Mrs. Broughton was born in Erie Co., N. Y., and she is the daughter of John Cole. She has borne three children, all daughters. They are named Gertrude M., Kittie A. and Ella D. Kittie was married Feb. 3, 1885, to J. F. Walsh, and they now reside at Lyons, Rice Co., Kan.

Earl P. **Aldrich**, deceased, was the second settler in Henry County. He came here in July, 1835, and located in Phenix Township, or in that division of the county which is now known by that name. He was born Jan. 15, 1810, in Gloucester, Providence Co., R. I., and was the youngest son of Samuel I. and Eliza (Mann) Aldrich. His parents were both natives of Rhode Island, and were of English ancestry. They removed with their families to Tioga Co., Pa., in 1817, and after a short residence there they pushed on to Perry Co., Ohio. After a brief tarry there, during which the mother died, they went on to Pickaway County, in the same State, where they settled near Circleville. They were among the earliest comers at every point they reached, but they found so few attractions at the various stopping places that they invariably pushed on to find a location more satisfactory. After a brief stay in the vicinity of Circleville, they made another removal westward, and went to Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

There Mr. Aldrich was married, and he took his wife to the home of his parents for a time. Soon after he commenced life independently, and managed as a renter until the year in which he settled in Illinois. The journey was made overland, the family traveling in a prairie schooner. The live stock they owned was driven through, and included five yoke of oxen, which were the draught power that brought the quaint wagon that was home and shelter during the trip across the country to Henry County. The party consisted of Mr. Aldrich, and his wife and his father. They carried with them their personal property and provisions for the needed supplies on the route. Their gipsy experience, while it had its trials and discomforts, was full of novelty and enjoyment of a wholesome character. Their frequent removals previously had made them acquainted with inconvenience, and they had learned to make the best of the inevitable, which is the most useful lesson in life. They came directly to Henry County, and settled at first in Phenix Township. Mr. Aldrich entered a claim on section 30, and with the assistance of his wife and his father he built a log house. The roof was covered with clapboards, and the floor was of the kind called "puncheon." Until the structure was completed the family lived in a camp and in their wagon. Indians were plentiful, but they were not troublesome, as the events of the Black Hawk War were still fresh in their memory, and they preferred to conciliate their vanquishers and to live on friendly terms. The wild game was abundant, and included turkeys, hogs, deer and prairie-chickens. The nearest postoffice was at Farmington, in Rock Island County, which was then called Fort Stephenson. The only place of supplies was at the Government store at Rock Island.

The house was built with the chimney on the outside. The latter was made of sods above the foundation, and held together by sticks. The family had at first no bedsteads, and slept on beds of hay on the ground. In this building the first white child born in Henry County first saw the light. This house was the family abode three years. In 1838 Mr. Aldrich built what was then called a double hewed-log house, and it was of rather more aristocratic type than the common structure of logs in which the pioneers made their first homes. It was two stories in height, and was the residence of the household until 1856. In that year Mr. Aldrich bought a farm adjoining, and took possession of a brick house stand-

ing thereon; here he lived six years, then came back to the old homestead and built a brick house, and this was his homestead until his death.

After arranging for the comfort of his family on his removal to the county, Mr. Aldrich entered with earnest vigor into the work of improving his farm. He broke the land with the aid of ox teams, and he sold his first crop of grain at Rock Island, and afterward sought a market at Chicago. The latter place was 160 miles distant, and the wheat was sold there for 50 cents a bushel.

The marriage of Mr. Aldrich to Caroline Imel took place Sept. 27, 1882. Her father, George Imel, was born in Shenandoah Co., Va. He was an emigrant from that State with his parents to Indiana when the latter was a Territory. He married Elizabeth Durham, who was born in South Carolina. Mr. Aldrich died Nov. 20, 1880, of typhoid pneumonia. To him and his wife nine children were born, and of the number five grew to mature life: Henry S. married Mary Richmond, of Whiteside County, and they have two children,—Ellis A. and Halcyon. Marshall M. married Samantha Richmond. Their children are Marshall M., Robert Edmund Lee, Earl P., Henry O., Mabel E. and an unnamed infant. Phila N. married James L. Davies, a citizen of Phenix Township. Commodore P. married Lucy G. McHenry, and died in 1878, leaving three children. Silas W. married Emma McHenry, and died in May, 1882, leaving two children.

Mrs. Aldrich is still a resident on the homestead where she settled in July, 1835, and is the oldest living pioneer in this part of the county. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Aldrich was a Democrat of conservative type.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich are to be found on other pages. None of more value to the records of Henry County will be placed in this work. Mrs. Aldrich is still the survivor of her husband. The story of their pioneer experiences, told from a woman's standpoint, is full of interest, and is given with much satisfaction. She relates that their destination was at first La Porte, Ind. They went there early enough to get in a crop the year of their removal; but the cold was unprecedented. June 20, everything froze. The prospects were most discouraging, especially as the land was all held by pre-emption rights and road-scrip, and none could be entered. The frost coming at a time so unexpected settled the whole business and the family came to the Rock River country, as has been told. They camped at Prophetstown eight days, where they remained until they could prospect sufficiently to secure a suitable location.

July 28, the claim in the township of Phenix was made. It was a squatters' claim, as the county survey had not yet been made. When the land sales came on the title was secured, and the lady who supplies these particulars is still in possession of the original papers. About an acre of land was broken at first, although it was too late to put in any kind of a crop that year. But the proprietor busied himself in constructing buildings and in cutting prairie hay for the stock. The cooking was done out of doors. They were obliged to go to Knoxville for all supplies after the first, which were obtained from Fort Stephenson, where the Rock Island Arsenal is now located. The distance is 21 miles. The first milling was obtained at Le Claire, in Iowa. The mill fixtures were of the primitive kind known as "nigger-heads." This was in the fall of 1836, and three men went at the same time to get some crushed grain; for it was little better. Mr. Aldrich took with him about 12 bushels of wheat. The others had their grists bolted, but he did not like to waste so much as that process occasioned, and he brought home the cracked wheat. The "bolt," so-called, was only of thin factory cloth, and the waste was enormous. The family had been four weeks without bread, as there was no flour to be obtained at Fort Stephenson.

The food of the pioneers was potatoes and "roasting-ears" (generally pronounced "roas'n-ears"). There was then a child in the Aldrich household,—the first white male child born in the county,—and he cried for bread. That made by Mrs. Aldrich from the grist brought by her husband tasted too strongly of bran. Her inventive resources were not exhausted, and she took the crown of her wedding cap, which was made of "bobinet lace," and, stretching it in a hair sieve, she sifted the flour and made bread that was the pride and boast of the travelers who stopped at the pioneer home, for the hospitality that was never withheld nor grudgingly bestowed. From the first they kept open house. Two men came and stayed all night the third night after their arrival, and partook of the accommodations, sleep-

ing in the camp and eating on a chest. They did not have a stove until 1840.

The first Fourth-of-July celebration in the county was held at the Aldrich house. There was a dance, which was attended by 30 couples. Everybody attended, to look on or to dance. Those who danced paid $2 a couple: the remainder were fed without charge, as there was plenty for all. Mrs. Aldrich brought with her all the fixtures and supplies for cloth-making against a time of need. In the winter of 1836–7 she spun the rolls of wool she had brought on the spinning-wheel that traversed the route in the prairie-wagon. Mr. Aldrich and his father cut and hewed the timber needed to make a loom, in which were placed the reeds and other mechanical appliances necessary to the structure, and the harness was made by Mrs. Aldrich. She wove about a hundred yards of cloth, from which the needed clothing was made, besides a pair of bed-blankets.

Mr. Aldrich kept public house about 14 years. It formed the first stage station between Rock Island and Dixon, and the changes of horses were kept there as long as the Frink & Walker stages run. The Indians were plentiful but very friendly, and they were especially interested in the baby, the first white child many of them had ever seen. The story of the pioneer settler in any part of the country has its own local interests, and it matters not how many times the tale is repeated; it never grows tiresome or stale. But a few more years will see the last of the first settlers in Henry County, and the stories then remaining untold will pass to the oblivion of everlasting silence.

Andrew E. Aldeen, of the firm of Engdahl & Aldeen, at Geneseo, was born in Sweden, April 10, 1845. He was instructed in the practical knowledge of the details of his business in his native country, whence he came in 1868. On his arrival in the United States he came immediately to Henry County. He came to the city in which he is now in business in 1872, and obtained a situation to work at his trade. The years inclusive from 1875 to 1878 he passed at Ottawa. At the expiration of that time he returned to Geneseo and formed the partnership in which he has since been interested.

His marriage to Anna Anderson took place at Geneseo in 1871. The young wife died 15 months after she was married. In 1879, Mr. Aldeen was again married, to Carrie Olson. They have two children: Stella L. was born Aug. 7, 1880; Della was born Oct. 5, 1883.

The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. In political connection and action Mr. Aldeen is a Republican.

George A. Carter, Supervisor of Edford Township, has been a land-holder in Henry County since 1865–6. He was born March 1, 1845, in Ashland Co., Ohio. His parents, Leander and Nancy (Richison) Carter, were natives of the State of Vermont, and they settled soon after their marriage in the Buckeye State. The date of their removal there was 1835. The father was a farmer, and he died on his farm in Ohio, in 1878. The family included nine children. Eight still survive.

Mr. Carter was reared to manhood in his native county. In the days of his youth he was an attendant at the public schools, and as soon as his size and strength permitted he made himself useful on the home farm. Just before he attained his majority he came to Henry County, as has been stated. Associated with P. H. Beveridge, he bought 400 acres of land on sections 34 and 35 in Edford Township, and has since been a resident of the same township. Mr. Beveridge was for a time a resident of the township, but is now a business man in the city of Chicago. Mr. Carter is the resident manager of the estate. While living in Henry County, Mr. Beveridge was one of the ablest and most useful citizens, and served as County Treasurer two terms. Mr. Carter has been engaged to a considerable extent in the business of a stock-grower and general farmer. The property of 400 acres is all in improved condition and supplied with all suitable farm fixtures. The buildings are of excellent type and include all that are necessary on a first-class stock-farm.

Mr. Carter was married Feb, 23, 1881, to Miss Sarah Beveridge. Mrs. Carter was born in Ashland, Ohio, was a daughter of Peter and Ann (Watt) Bev-

eridge, and her parents were natives of Aberdeen, Scotland.

In political faith, Mr. Carter is a Republican, and he has been in active public life in the affairs of his township for some years. He has served as Justice of the Peace four years.

D. F. Sargent has been connected with the business history of Geneseo since 1858, the year in which he fixed his residence there. He is the senior member of the manufacturing firm of D. F. Sargent & Son, who engaged in the prosecution of one of the most prominent industries at that place.

On coming to Henry County he opened a blacksmith shop, and, as he believed that the time and place warranted the trial of a new business venture, in 1861 he commenced the manufacture of wagons in connection with his other business relations. In 1872, his son, A. F. Sargent, became interested in the concern and they entered upon the exclusive manufacture of carriages. Ten years later they began to make the Maple City Road Cart, of which the junior member of the firm was the patentee. This was succeeded in August, 1883, by the substitution of the Geneseo Road Cart, as the article of manufacture, and which is the joint product of the inventive genius of A. F. Sargent and R. D. Farrell, and they are the patentees. A. F. Sargent purchased the claim of Mr. Farrell and the elder Sargent became the owner of a proprietary interest in it by purchase. The business has assumed extensive proportions and the house is engaged in the prosecution of a popular trade. They manufacture about 800 carts annually and employ 14 assistants. They find market chiefly in the West and South. Their vehicles have won speedy and permanent recognition, and the reputation of being of the most desirable character as a road or business cart, and one that is free from horse or shaft motion.

D. F. Sargent was born in New London, Merrimac Co., N. H., May 23, 1825. His father, Daniel Sargent, was a native of the same place. The son acquired a knowledge of the trade of a blacksmith in the city of Boston and he was engaged in it in that city several years. He transferred his interests from there to Sutton, N. H., and thence at a later date to Mill Village. In 1858 he came to Geneseo, as has been stated in connection with the account of his business career.

In addition to a considerable amount of property in Geneseo he owns a fine farm in the township of Phenix, which contains 147 acres. He also owns a tract of land in Hamilton Co., Iowa.

Mr. Sargent is one of the most esteemed citizens of Geneseo. His course of life and his interest in the general welfare have amply testified to his public spirit and the type of manhood that he represents, and his value in the community of which he is a member is fully recognized.

He has been in former years an adherent of the Republican element in politics, but has adopted the issues of the Prohibitionists.

Mr. Sargent has been twice married. Jane Foss became his wife in the East. She was a native of Bangor, Me., and died in Geneseo, April 3, 1862. She was the mother of three children: Anzonettie J. is the wife of Horace Ford, of Guthrie Co., Iowa; Adaline is in the millinery business in Sheffield, Ill., and Adelbert F. married Vienna Huson and is in business with his father. The second wife of Mr. Sargent was, previous to her marriage, Miss Abra E. Dunning. She was born in Weybridge, Vt. They are the happy parents of four daughters—Lillie, Jessie, Clara and Gertrude. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent are members of the Methodist Church.

James Slater, a retired farmer occupying sections 15 and 22, Clover Township, was born Oct. 5, 1801, in Pennsylvania. His father, James Slater, was a native of England, a farmer, and died in Pennsylvania; his mother, *nee* Mary Farmer, was born in Germany, and died in the State of Ohio.

Arriving at the age of 16 years, and receiving a common-school education, Mr. Slater left home and struck out into the world as a laborer, in Ohio. At the age of 20 years he purchased a tract of timber land, and commenced the work of clearing it and laying the foundations for a comfortable and permanent home; but after a residence there of ten years, he removed to a farm in Muskingum County, same

State, and resided there for 30 years; but finally, in 1865, he sold out and purchased a quarter-section in Clover Township, this county, where he now lives, carrying on general farming, and also enjoying the fruits of a well spent life and the result of the earnings of many years of industrious toil.

His marriage to Rose Simmons, a native of Massachusetts, occurred in 1821, and by that union there were four children, all of whom are now dead. For his second wife Mr. Slater married Elizabeth. A. Young, who was born in Loudoun Co., Va., in February, 1832; and of the eight children by this marriage five are living: George J., Isaac J., Martha M., Susan and Christopher C.

Politically, Mr. Slater is Democratic, and religiously is a member of the Christian Church, while Mrs. S. belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Emery C. Graves, City Attorney of Geneseo, established his business as an attorney at that place in 1876. He was born in the town of Cherry Creek, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1853. The personal account of his parents, Calvin and Martha (Kingsley) Graves, is presented on another page of this volume. The family came to the State of Illinois in the spring of the year in which the birth of the son occurred. They settled on a farm in Yorktown Township, where the young gentleman who had seen but three months of existence passed his boyhood. He was a youth of a good mental caliber and made the most of the advantages afforded by the primary schools, with a view to obtaining a more extended education in some institution of acknowledged repute, and he accordingly matriculated at the Wisconsin State University at Madison, and was graduated there with the class of 1874, when he had just passed his majority. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him, and he entered upon his practice in the city of Janesville, Wis.; and in July, 1876, he commenced his business as an attorney at Geneseo. The qualifications of Mr. Graves and his method of practice have achieved for him a well-merited popularity in his profession, and he has acquired a reputation as an expounder of law and as an advocate which have placed him in the front rank of his profession.

He has been twice elected to the position of City Attorney, being re-elected in 1885 to a second term. Mr. Graves is a Republican by inheritance and principle, and he has cast his vote with that party since he attained the privileges of his citizenship. He is liberal in his religious views.

His marriage to Miss Flora Spurlock took place Oct. 3, 1878. She was born in Abingdon, Ill. Their daughter is named Flora. She is their only child.

Lewis Slawson is one of the progressive and energetic farmers of Henry County. He resides on section 19, Clover Township, and the date of his birth was Aug. 1, 1838, the State of his nativity being New York. His parents by name were Tryansel and Mary (Tenyck) Slawson, natives of New York. His father is yet living in Albany County, that State, his mother having died in the same county in 1854.

Lewis Slawson, until he was 19 years of age, was under the care of his parents, having been sent by them to the common schools, in which he procured a good English education. His years prior to the age named, when not spent in school, were passed on the farm, assisting the father in the labors thereon. At an early age he left home and came to Galesburg, this State, where he was engaged in labor by the month for some 15 months. At the expiration of that time he came to this county, and soon thereafter purchased a team, rented a farm, which he cultivated for one year, and at the expiration of that time was compelled to sell his team in order to pay his rent. He again engaged in farm labor by the month, at which he labored for nine months. In 1860 he again purchased a team, and again rented a farm, which he cultivated for a time, and then worked out again for nine months. Once more he rented a farm, and this time was successful in its cultivation, making some money, and continued to work in that manner until 1863. During that year he purchased 80 acres of land, located on section 35, Clover Township. In 1869 he sold this and purchased 160 acres on section 19 of the same township. He moved on the land and at once engaged in its cultivation and

improvement, and has continued to reside thereon until the present time, meeting with success in the vocation which he has pursued all his life. In addition to his landed interests in this county, he is the proprietor of 320 acres in Kansas.

Mr. Slawson's marriage to Miss Wilhelmina P. Houghton, a native of Vermont, occurred Dec. 25, 1866. Four children have been born of their union —Horace, Luella, Edith and Caroline.

Mr. Slawson, politically, is a Greenbacker, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Philip Sand, a prosperous farmer of Loraine Township, has been a resident of Henry County since 1847. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 17, 1815, and is the son of George and Catherine Sand. He passed the years of his minority in the manner common in his native country,—in school from the age of 6 to 14, and afterward was variously occupied until he left Germany to seek a better opportunity for himself than that afforded in his native land, where the chances in life are under hereditary monopoly. He sailed from Germany to the United States in 1836 and landed at the port of Baltimore after a journey on the sea of 60 days. He was practically penniless and the first move he made was in pursuit of work, which he had no difficulty in procuring. He passed a few months on a farm in Maryland and went thence to Ohio. There he obtained a situation in a blacksmith shop at $14 per month, but he was enabled to save little, as he had his board to pay out of his wages.

A year later he came to Illinois and stopped at Rock Island, where he learned to run a steam engine in a saw-mill and continued to operate in that capacity two years. At the expiration of that time, in company with several others, he made a trip down the Mississippi in a yawl-boat to the city of New Orleans, in search of employment. Their quest was unsuccessful, and they returned to Vicksburg. There they found occupation in the way of chopping cord-wood, in which line of business Mr. Sand was but a short time interested, as he soon after obtained a situation as engineer on a steam ferry-boat on the river, a position he occupied five years.

In 1847, he came to Henry County, and at once entered a claim on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21, Loraine Township, and for three years ensuing he rented land of C. H. Kemmis, on section 10. He then built a log house on his own property, of which he took possession when it was completed, and entered into the work of a farmer. He had a pair of horses, a cow and calf and a litter of pigs. This constituted his live stock, and he has since prosecuted the various branches of mixed husbandry with the success due to well directed efforts and untiring industry. He is now (1885) the owner of 580 acres of land. The buildings are of the best and most approved character for farm purposes, and the stock includes a large herd of cattle, horses, hogs and poultry.

Mr. Sand was married in 1846 to Frances Rink, a native of Germany. Their children are Joseph, Felix, David, Francis, Albert, Charles, Sarah and Philip. Joseph and Frances reside in Minnesota. The latter is the wife of David Beers.

John Goss, one of the most respected and honored citizens of Geneseo in the capacity of a business man, is the pioneer lumber dealer at the place, where he established his trade in that line in 1855. In 1865 he became associated with his nephew and namesake, John W. Goss, and their commercial relations are still maintained. The firm handle about 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and also sell a yearly average of $1,500 tons of coal.

Mr. Goss was born May 26, 1810, in Worcester Co., Mass. He is the son of John and Rebecca (White) Goss. He was trained in a complete knowledge of the business of a bricklayer, and he was known for the excellence of his work. At 19, he went to Boston, where he operated in the line of his trade until he came to Chicago, and there embarked in mercantile life, and continued his relations therein in that city until 1843. In that year he returned to Boston and remained a citizen of "the Hub" ten years. He then came to Chicago and passed one year there. In 1855 he made a permanent removal to Geneseo, and at once embarked in the lumber traffic, in which he has operated 30 consecutive years.

He was married in Boston, March 28, 1837, to

Miss Geraldine Poole. They have two children, both daughters: Maria L. is the wife of George A. Kellogg, of Colorado: she was born in Boston; and Martha, Mrs. Frank Curtis, was born in Chicago: they live in Colorado. Their mother died in 1843. The marriage of Mr. Goss to Mrs. Rebecca Leininger took place in January, 1874. She is the daughter of M. Zerbie, and was the widow of B. S. Leininger. She is a native of Pennsylvania.

In the days of his first political connections and interest, Mr. Goss was a Whig, but he had imbibed Free-Soil sentiments, and on the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has been from that date one of its most consistent adherents. The religious belief of Mr. Goss coincides with the tenets of the Unitarian Church.

Samuel B. Randall, agent of the United States Express Company, Police Magistrate, and insurance agent, resident at Cambridge, was born April 1, 1831, in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt. He is the son of John and Rosalinda (Davidson) Randall. His father was born in the same place in 1786, and was the son of John Randall, a native of Rhode Island. The latter was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was in the action at Monmouth, N. J., and fought through the entire course of the war, with the exception of a short time when he was held a prisoner in Canada, having been captured at Fort Washington. In 1838 the family left Wallingford and went to Litchfield, Bradford Co., Pa., and they were there resident until 1851, when the father, mother, and a brother and sister came with Mr. Randall to Cambridge, settling on a farm on section 11.

Mr. Randall was educated primarily at the common schools, and as he was fond of books he made the most of his leisure by study, and thus acquired a mental training of the most practical value. After coming to Henry County he taught about ten terms of school. He bought a farm on the southwest quarter of section 11, on which he spent the agricultural seasons in farming until 1865. He then established a small mercantile enterprise at what was then East Cambridge, and he also operated largely as a buyer of wild game, poultry and furs, which he bought chiefly of hunters, his traffic commonly averaging $45 daily. On one day he shipped 1,200 quails, the result of four days' purchase. He made shipments to the city of New York. After three years' operations he came to Cambridge, where he bought the mercantile interests of James Mascall and engaged in business, in which he was interested until 1873. His relations took extensive shape, and if the crisis in the year named had not caused a fatal shrinkage of values, the enterprise would have had a very different ending. The hasty action of a New York firm caused the suspension of the business at a time when none of its liabilities which had matured were unpaid.

Mr. Randall was trained a Douglas Democrat, but his conversion to the most radical Republicanism was the work of but the shortest space of time possible, and was effected by the tidings that the rebels had fired on the flag of the United States at Fort Sumter. Mr. Randall was elected Justice of the Peace in 1857 and served 12 years. In 1883 he was elected Police Magistrate of Cambridge.

He has officiated as agent of the United States Express Company since the establishment of their office at Cambridge, in 1870.

He was married July 4, 1855, to Lucy A., daughter of Daniel and Lucy A. Williams. She was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., and was married in Davenport, Iowa. She died June 28, 1882, of cancer. Feb. 1, 1883, Mr. Randall was again married to Anna Louisa Carlson, daughter of Carl Peter Samuelson. The maiden name of her mother was Christine Johnson. Her parents both died when she was four years old, their deaths occurring within the same week. They had four children—two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Randall was born Dec. 25, 1864, at Hulsby, Fingard, Alsada, Sweden. She is the mother of two children: Frank A., born Nov. 1, 1883; and Samuel J., April 18, 1885.

The ancestors of Mr. Randall were remarkable for tenacity of life. His paternal grandsire lived to the age of 90, and his grandmother attained to great age. Following is the record of his brothers and sisters: Albert, born March 15, 1810, died May 14, 1864; Edwin, born May 20, 1812, died March 31, 1813; John O., born Jan. 12, 1815, died May 20, 1816; Lucina M., born April 15, 1817, died Feb. 23, 1840; Edwin D., born Dec. 7, 1819, is still living: Abel M., born Dec. 22, 1821, became a member of the 112th

Ill. Vol. Inf., and was killed in a military charge, May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.; John, born April 21, 1824, is living; Sarah E., born May 22, 1826, died Feb. 17, 1833; Electa A., born June 1, 1829, died Feb. 26, 1830; Samuel B. is next in order of birth; Sarah M., born Oct. 11, 1833, died about 1874. John Randall, the father, was born Aug. 15, 1785, and died Dec. 26, 1863. Rosalinda Randall, the mother, was born Jan. 28, 1791, and died Dec. 26, 1866.

Alexander White, Superintendent of the Water Works at Geneseo, is also a hardware merchant at that place, where he has prosecuted the latter business since 1879. He was born March 1, 1829, in Washington Co., N. Y., and is the son of James and Jane (Hall) White. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, and came to the United States in childhood. The mother was born in the State of New York.

Mr. White passed the years of his boyhood and youth in the State of his nativity, and there he acquired a complete knowledge of the business of a machinist, for which he had a natural genius. In the fall of 1853 he came to Illinois and settled in the county of De Kalb. He came thence to Geneseo in the spring of 1855. He devoted the next few years to the perfecting of an important invention known as White's Steam Governor, and in 1859 he erected a structure for the purpose of its manufacture. In 1865 the firm of Hammond, White & Co. was formed for the manufacture of stoves at Geneseo, the members of the association being A. H. Hammond, I. D. Ruggles and Mr. White. The business of the house was managed at Geneseo until 1870, when the firm removed their relations to Rock Island, and there were incorporated as the Rock Island Stove Company. Mr. White was made superintendent and for upwards of five years officiated as secretary and superintendent. In 1879 he removed again to Geneseo and established the business of a hardware merchant, and has continued the management of his relations therewith ever since.

The connection of Mr. White with the inventions of the West has been of marked importance, as he has made several which have had a local value, notably those relating to the improvement of stoves used in burning the soft coal, which is one of the leading resources of Henry County. He invented a self-feeding soft coal burner, whose value is obvious to those who have used that article of fuel. His invention was the first of its kind in the market. Another, of nearly equal practical utility, was that of a perforated attachment in the rear of mica windows, to prevent their becoming smoked, and which has been widely adopted and has been in general use for a period of 13 years.

Mr. White was a Democrat in the days of his early citizenship, but when the evolutions of the Whigs transformed the issues of the political elements he adopted those of the Free-Soil party, and on the regular organization of the Republicans he fell into line and has since been an inflexible supporter of its principles. He has served two terms as Alderman of Geneseo.

The marriage of Mr. White to Edith M. Munson occurred in Washington Co., N. Y., March 10, 1850. She was a native of that county and is the daughter of Nathaniel Munson, a prominent citizen of the county. Mr. and Mrs. White have had three children, only one of whom is living—Ella R. Two died in infancy. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Nowers, Sr., a retired merchant of Atkinson, was born in the parish of Lenhan, Kent Co., England, Aug. 24, 1805. In 1830 he came to the United States and located at first in Oneida County, in the State of New York. There is a portion of the beautiful lake which bears the name of the county, which is called the "Bar," and Mr. Nowers settled on that particular spot. He was there a resident about 17 years, and was heavily engaged in the management of several saw-mills and in the lumber trade. In 1847 he removed to Mercer Co., Ill. After about one year he came thence to Moline, in the county of Rock Island. He was then the proprietor of the "Moline House" three years, and in 1857 he came to the county where he has since resided, and where he has been identified to a considerable extent with the development and progress of the business interests.

He was a farmer until 1861, when he commenced to operate in grain at Atkinson, and also established a store in connection with that enterprise. He was associated with Mr. Dean for a time, the firm style being Nowers & Dean. At the expiration of a year their relations were brought to a close and Mr. Nowers received into partnership with himself his oldest son. They purchased the interest of Mr. Dean, and the affairs of the firm were transacted under the name of Nowers & Son. After a continuous trade of 20 years, Mr. Nowers sold out to his two sons, John and Thomas. (See sketches.) Henry Lyon was also associated with the sons of Mr. Nowers for a time. At the date of his disposal of his business, Mr. Nowers retired from active connection with any business. He has been prominent in the administration of the affairs of the local government and has served 15 years as Highway Commissioner. He has acted as Supervisor three years, also County Treasurer one year.

Mr. Nowers was married Oct. 26, 1830, to Decima Foster. She is a native of England. Of their nine children seven are living. Thomas was born Feb. 2, 1834; John F., Jan. 20, 1837; William, June 17, 1838; Elizabeth, Sept. 10, 1840; Mary and Edward (twins), Dec. 11, 1842; Louisa, May 2, 1845; James, Aug. 7, 1847; Henry C., Jan. 4, 1852. They are all married. The mother died March 22, 1875. She was a communicant in the Church of England, as is Mr. Nowers. He has 18 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Prof. Wm. A. Metcalf, of the commercial department of the Collegiate Institute at Geneseo, was born June 24, 1844, in Kenosha Co., Wis. He is the son of Francis and Ophelia M. (Kellogg) Metcalf. His father was a merchant, and in 1854 removed his family to the city of Boston, where he conducted his interests in the same avenue six years, returning at the end of that time to Wisconsin. Prof. Metcalf was then 16, and he had been carefully educated in the English branches of study. He matriculated at Lawrence University, in his native State, and was graduated there with the class of 1867. He went next to Warsaw, Wis., in the same year, and after passing one year there in teaching he attended the Observatory in Chicago as a student, and continued there two years. In 1871 he became an *attache* of the Lake survey, with which he was connected seven years. He passed two years (1873–4) at the Northwestern University at Evanston, where he was employed in the capacity of teacher of civil engineering. He passed five years in the position of a book-keeeper in the city of Detroit, Mich.; and in 1884 came to Geneseo to enter upon the duties of the situation he is at present filling.

He was married in Detroit June 23, 1874, to Hattie Wilcox, and they are the parents of one child,—Harry W.

Valentine Sieben, a farmer of Phenix Township, is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He was born Oct. 14, 1839, and is the son of Joseph and Aboline Sieben, who were both natives of the same German province. He was a pupil in the public schools of the place where he was born, and after he reached a suitable size he became a farm assistant. The family came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Whiteside County, this State. The son came to Henry County and engaged in farming in the township of Phenix, and for his services he received at first 25 cents a day and boarded himself. He made his home for five years with Joshua Crocker, for whom he worked a considerable portion of the time. When he was 15 and 18 years of age he received from $12 to $16 per month as wages during the agricultural seasons of the year. He worked as he found suitable situations until 1860.

On the 10th of July in that year he was married to Caroline Butzer, and they have five surviving children, who are named Fred, Annie, Ella, Carrie and Frank. The oldest child, George, died when he was eight years of age. Two others died in infancy. The mother is the daughter of George Frederick Butzer, of whom a sketch is given on other pages of this work. Her parents are pioneers of Henry County, where she was born.

For a time after he was married, Mr. Sieben passed the seasons in breaking prairie and in threshing. In 1862, associated with his brother-in-law,

Jacob Butzer, he bought a threshing-machine. In the year following he bought the first land he ever owned, consisting of 200 acres on section 3 in the same township in which he has since lived. He took possession of the farm in September of the year in which he bought it, and it has since been his homestead. He has built a large frame house and two barns, which are respectively 40 x 64 feet and 58 x 72 feet in dimensions. The place is finely stocked with good grades of horses and cattle.

Mr. S. is now serving his 14th year as Road Commissioner, and his 18th year as School Director of his district.

Elisha M. Stewart, who removed to Kansas in the fall of 1879, was one of the Geneseo Colony, and settled near the site of that city in 1836. He was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., and was 17 when he accompanied the family of his father to Illinois. He was married March 9, 1848, to Clarissa Cone, who was the daughter of one of the members of the same colony. They had five children,—three sons and two daughters. In the autumn of 1879 the family removed to Butler Co., Kan.

Hon. John Tufts, deceased, formerly a resident on section 25, Edford Township, was born Sept. 11, 1814, in Wardsborough, Windham Co., Vt. His father, Rev. James Tufts, was a clergyman in the Congregational Church at Wardsborough for 47 years. He was a native of Worcester Co., Mass., as was his wife, who before her marriage was named Submit Hayden. After their marriage they removed to Vermont, where the father was in the active ministry, and was also the owner of a farm on which his children were reared.

Mr. Tufts was educated with care, and finished his general education at Brattleboro, in his native State, and he also attended school in Massachusetts. He passed the winter seasons for several years in teaching, and was employed in the agricultural portion of the years in the management of his father's farm. He took a prominent part in general affairs from the time he completed his education, and, being gifted with uncommon fluency of speech, he found abundant opportunity for the exercising of his talents in that direction in religious matters, and also in political circles, in both of which he became prominent and popular. His interest in the promotion of the general welfare frequently brought him forward as a candidate for official positions, and he served a number of years as Justice of the Peace, and twice represented his native State in the General Assembly in the capacity of Senator.

In 1856 he came to Henry County and located on section 25 of the township in which he passed the remainder of his life. He purchased the southwest quarter, on which slight improvements had been made in the way of breaking a few acres of ground, and also in the erection of a small frame house. He devoted his time and energies to the improvement of the place, which he put in advanced agricultural condition and erected good and suitable buildings for the requirements of his farm and family. His death occurred Feb. 15, 1885.

Mr. Tufts was prominent through a long term of years for his active interest in the Congregational Church, of which he became a member in early youth. Soon after his removal to Henry County he was made a Deacon of the local Church at Geneseo, and he continued in the position until his death. He was ever an earnest friend of the Sunday-school, and when he died he occupied the position of Superintendent of the Ninth District of Henry County. He was equally active and prominent in the promulgation of the principles of temperance, and he was in the habit of expressing his solicitude for the public welfare. In physical development he was of fine proportions, being six feet in height and of symmetrical build. He possessed a genial disposition, and was remarkable for his ability to say the right thing at the right time.

Feb. 11, 1847, he was united in marriage to Desdemona, daughter of Calvin and Mary B. (Hall) Barber. The parents were born in Worcester Co., Mass., and the daughter was a native of Townsend, Vt., whither her parents had removed. Her birth occurred May 23, 1819. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tufts they settled at the parsonage, and the husband managed the home farm until the year in which the family came to Illinois. Seven chil-

dren were born to them, of whom there are six survivors. John C. resides at Sioux Falls, Dak., and he is a farmer. Ella S. married Winfield Scott, and they live in Olin, Jones Co., Iowa. James P. lives at Grinnell, Iowa. Arthur is a practicing physician at Sioux Falls, Dak. Edward W. is a farmer at the same place. Francis B. is the manager of the homestead.

Thomas W. Glenn, Assessor and Justice of the Peace, resident in the township of Colona, was born Nov. 30, 1846, in Clinton Co., Ohio. He is the only son of Jacob and Julia (Daggett) Glenn. His father was the son of James and Sarah (Shoafanstall) Glenn, and was born Nov. 8, 1809, in the State of Kentucky. The mother was born in Virginia, in 1811.

The son was nine years of age when his parents went to Washington Co., Ky., and they resided in that State two years. They went thence to Ohio, and settled in Clinton County. Jacob Glenn grew to the age of manhood there, and when he was of a suitable age he learned the trade of a cooper. He worked at it in his native county when he was a resident therein. His brothers, James and Thomas, were the first settlers in Henry County who built a house in its limits, and he came here also at an early day, and was among the first to explore the territory, but could not persuade his family to remove here for a number of years. He continued a resident of Clinton County until 1854, when he removed to Colona Township, this county, and bought a farm on section 32, which had been partly improved. He was from that time a citizen of the county until the time of his death. That event occurred June 1, 1882. His wife died in the fall of 1878. Their children were seven in number, namely: Sarah, the widow of John W. Briggs, lives in Colorado; Louisa is the wife of William Stearns, a resident of the township of Western; Emma married James Craig, of Colona Township; Samantha married John Huntoon, of Rock Island.

Mr. Glenn of this sketch was nine years of age when his parents became residents of Colona, and he has since lived in Henry County. Just after the close of the first year of the war he entered the Union Army, although he was but 16 years of age. He enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, in Co. H, 126th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the military service of the United States until the close of the war. He was a participant in the battles of the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the engagement in the Little Rock campaign. He received his discharge at the same time as his regiment, at Pine Bluffs, Ark., in September, 1865. He returned to Henry County. In 1870 he went to Iowa and passed one year there, going thence to Missouri, where he continued a similar length of time. On his return to Henry County he took possession of the homestead of his father, and has since been resident thereon.

His marriage to Mary Holshoe took place in 1869. She was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., and they have nine children,—Annie, Louisa, Oscar, Leon, Dora, Louis, Jacob, Lizzie and George.

Mr. Glenn was elected Assessor in the spring of 1885. He has also served as Collector.

Ebram Miller, of Geneseo, is the pioneer landlord of that city, and has been longer in the pursuit of that business than any other individual now living in Henry County. He is associated with his sons, I. C. and C. B. Miller, in the management of the Geneseo House, one of the most popular and best managed establishments within the range of the traveling public.

Mr. Miller was born in the town of Easthampton, Suffolk Co., Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1816. He is the son of Uriah and Betsy (Baker) Miller, who were all their lives residents on the same island, where their parents were among the settlers before the land was cleared of its forest growth. Uriah Miller was born Oct. 4, 1784, in Suffolk County, and he was brought up to man's estate on the farm on which his father settled before he was born. His wife was born in the same county on the island, and their children were born as follows: Nathan, June 24, 1813, lives at Easthampton, L. I.; George L., Nov. 16, 1821, resides at Bridgehampton, L. I.; Mary B., May 26, 1824 (died March 10, 1828); Betsy B., Feb. 5, 1830, married William Barnes (see sketch): Uriah Miller passed his life in the business

of a farmer, and died in April, 1859; his wife's death occurred in September, 1872.

Abram Miller grew to manhood on the estate of his father, and before he attained his majority he learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1838 he set out westward in company with two others, with the purpose of seeking a wider field for the exercise of his abilities and ambitions than the crowded East afforded. He came to Geneseo, and has been a continuous resident of Henry County since that year, and for a period of 47 years. For 16 years he was employed at his trade, and in other capacities, as opportunity served and occasion required, until, in 1854, he commenced the business in which he has since operated without intermission, save such interruptions as are hereinafter mentioned.

The building in which he made his first experiment as caterer to the necessities of the public was a primitive structure, half log house and half frame, which was located on the south side of Main Street, east of State. The patronage surpassed the most sanguine expectations, ana his house was, as a rule, filled to overflowing with the miscellaneous throng of land-lookers, prospectors, settlers and travelers of all varieties incident to a newly developed section of country. May 1, 1864, the pioneer hotel of Geneseo was destroyed by fire, a disaster which occasioned a loss of $6,000 to the proprietor; but, not being a man easily disheartened or overwhelmed by a seemingly adverse fate, he replaced the old building with a new brick edifice, which proved a wise venture and renewed the prestige of the inn of the early days. Exactly 13 years later the all-devouring flames proved the destruction of the fine building, and at that time the loss was $5,000. Previous to the second "trial by fire" he had associated his two eldest sons with himself in business. They are a trio not easily daunted, and they at once set about the work of constructing the beautiful and well arranged hotel, in which they have done business since it was completed, in 1877, seven months after the burning of the second building referred to.

The Geneseo House has one of the best locations in the city. It is constructed of solid brick and stone, is four stories high, contains about 50 sleeping apartments and a full suite of other rooms necessary to the business of a first-class house, as it is in every particular. The hosts are all to the "manner born." No guest can find just cause of complaint in the manner in which his wants are anticipated. The hosue has a reputation which will sustain its popularity while it is under its present management.

Mr. Miller was married at Spring Creek, Henry Co., Ill., Jan. 6, 1842, to Miss Sarah A. Southworth. Her parents, Samuel and Rachel (Couch) Southworth, were natives respectively of Burlington, Vt., and Ellery, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Her father was born March 31, 1792. He was about 14 when he accompanied his parents to Chautauqua County, where he was married. The family of his wife were among the earliest of the settlers in the western part of the Empire State. Samuel Southworth and his wife had eight children, viz.: Mehitabel, Perry, Sarah Ann, Hiram, James, Ira, Jane M. and Charlotte. Three only survive. James is a resident of Jamestown, Kan., which is named in his honor, as he was one of the heaviest land-holders there; Mrs. Jane M. Faxon lives in Nebraska. The parents of Samuel Southworth were named John and Charlotte (Derby) Southworth. Rachel I. Couch was the daughter of Ira Couch. She was born at Ballston Springs, in the State of New York, April 12, 1793. She removed with her husband and family to the West in 1838. They remained a short time in Rock Island, and went thence to Shabbona Grove. in Henry County, where they settled on a farm, of which they were the occupants three years. In 1841 they went to Spring Creek, where they bought another place. In 1861 the family removed to Geneseo, where the parents passed the remaining years of their lives. Mr. Southworth officiated a number of years as Justice of the Peace, but was in no active business relations after his removal to Geneseo. His demise took place Oct. 16, 1876. The decease of his wife occurred Sept. 16, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children. Ira Couch Miller was born Sept. 16, 1842. He was married Sept. 16, 1866, to Josephine, only child of Andrew and Keziah (McCloskey) McFarland. Their children were born as follows: Andrew A., Feb. 28, 1868; Lula Grace, Aug. 12, 1873; Percy, Oct. 8, 1880. The child last named died Dec. 31, 1882, of brain disease; Clarence Burdette was born Dec. 29, 1845, and was married Sept. 7, 1882, to Fannie, daughter of William Barnes, of Geneseo, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere. They have had one child —June Ada, born June 5, 1885, and died the last



George Arnett

day of July subsequent. De. Witt Clinton Miller was born July 31, 1848, and was married Sept. 16, 1874, to Ella, daughter of Nathaniel and Eliza (Hewitt) Persons. Hattie Persons, their daughter, was born Nov. 23, 1878. D. C. Miller is the proprietor of two flourishing hotels in Minnesota, situated respectively at Faribault and Rochester. Ada, the only daughter of Mr. Miller's household, was born July 19, 1852, and married Dec. 24, 1878, to C. B. Pillsbury, a physician of Ypsilanti, Mich. The father and youngest son are Republicans. The two elder sons are Democrats.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are among the representatives of the early days of the settlement of Henry County and are inseparably connected with its history. The first Boniface of Geneseo and the oldest in the county in his line of business, is the same considerate, genial gentleman whose characteristics gave his house its popularity in the olden time. Mrs. Miller, who was, nearly 50 years ago, the merest slip of a girl, has laughed her way through life with the best possible results; and although she has nearly doubled her weight, she is as active and lithe as in the days of her girlhood. and she is still a prime favorite with young and old. Her hospitality is as noted as that of any other in the city where she lives and she is a ruling spirit in her social circle. Her closely united family are models of devotion to their home and its associations, and it is the universal hope that the home circle may long remain unbroken.

George Arnett, present Supervisor of Phenix Township, in which position he is discharging the duties of a second term, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1837, He was born June 6, 1833, and is the eighth son of Lewis and Clara Arnett. When he was four years of age his parents removed with their family from Warren Co., Pa., where their children were born, to Henry Co., Ill. They settled in Loraine Township, where the family residence was maintained, with the exception of four years, until the death of the former, in 1868. The interval referred to was spent in Whiteside Co., Ill.

Mr. Arnett was reared as a son of a pioneer, and was instructed in the business of a farmer under the direction of his father. He remained at home until he was 20 years of age, when he went to California. He had fallen into a state of poor health, and he went to the Pacific coast for recovery, and to escape consumption, with which it was thought he was threatened. He set out with $50 in his possession, and journeyed across the plains in company with others. The journey was made from the Missouri River in three months. When he reached Oregon City he was the possessor of five cents. He arrived in the season of harvest, and with health sufficiently restored to engage in work, he obtained a situation in an avenue of labor with which he was familiar—the harvest field. After two weeks he was seized with fever and ague, and an illness of four weeks consumed all the money he had earned. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he resolved to go to California, where he had a brother, and he obtained an Indian pony as an aid to the journey of 500 miles through a trackless wilderness. He spent his days in riding the faithful, hardy little animal, and at night he slept under the trees to one of which he tied his horse. He carried the provision he consumed on the route with him. On his arrival in the Golden Gate he obtained employment of his brother, at $75 per month, and he ran a pack train to the mountains during a period of six weeks. At the expiration of that time, in company with another brother, he bought the mules and other appurtenances of the brother for whom he had worked, and they engaged in packing goods into the mountains until 1857, without intermission except about two months, when they were in the service of the United States fighting the Indians. In the year mentioned he returned to the East, making the route thither by the isthmus and New York. He arrived at home during the last days of the month of December.

His first business venture was the purchase of his father's homestead, in Loraine Township, and he was there engaged in farming until 1865. His house was then burned, and he was an inmate of the family of his brother Joseph about two months. He had bought a farm on section 11 in Phenix Township, and eight weeks after the burning of his house in Loraine Township he removed to the place where he has since made his home. He purchased the latter in 1864. It contained 127 acres, and the proprietor has made such successful application of his time and abilities that he is now the owner of

800 acres, all of which is in the best possible agricultural condition and finely stocked with Durham cattle and valuable grades.

Mr. Arnett was married Nov. 15, 1857, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Aboline Sieben. She was born in Germany. To her and her husband six children have been born: Harriet M. is the wife of William Hudnall, a resident of Montana; Julia, Franklin G., Minnie Alberta, Perry A. and Floyd Henry are the names of the children.

The portrait of Mr. Arnett, which is presented on a preceding page, will be welcomed by the patrons of this volume with pleasure equal to that with which the publishers insert it in the collated records of Henry County. Mr. Arnett is a worthy citizen, and his record is unblemished.

John P. Stewart, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank at Geneseo, was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1835, and is the son of George W. and Eva (Potts) Stewart. His parents were also natives of the Empire State. He remained in his native place until his removal to Geneseo, in 1856. He interested himself at first in the capacity of a farm assistant, and passed the alternating winters in teaching, operating in this manner until the spring of 1866, when he entered upon the duties of bookkeeper in the First National Bank, and continued in his connection with that institution in the capacity of accountant and as assistant cashier until the spring of 1876. He then accepted the position in which he has since officiated.

Mr. Stewart entered the Union Army during the Civil War, and served as a soldier nearly a year and a half. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, and was discharged for physical disability in February, 1863. He was promoted to the position of First Sergeant. His regiment was in the Army of the Western Division, and in the service of the Southwest.

He has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and has served the public in several local offices, among which are those of City Treasurer of Geneseo, and School Treasurer. He has officiated in the former 12 years.

He was joined in marriage, June 4, 1871, at Geneseo, to Helen L. Morton. She was born in Ohio, and is the daughter of S. W. Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children: William M. was born April 25, 1872; Anna L. Feb. 20, 1874; and John P. July 31, 1881. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Young Stokes, an agriculturist of Colona Township, of extensive relations, is a resident on section 3. He was born at a point near the banks of the Duck River in East Tennessee, Nov. 3, 1810. His parents, Edmond and Judith (Taylor) Stokes, were both born in Burke Co., Va. After their marriage they made their first settlement in North Carolina, and after a short residence there they removed to the State of Tennessee.

They were there resident until the spring of 1810, when they set out on horseback for the State of Indiana. Mr. Stokes there rented land and raised a crop. They stayed long enough to secure the results of their toil, and returned to Tennessee. There their child was born, and when he was three weeks old the little household started for Illinois. The mother carried her baby in her arms, and she and her husband rode the entire distance on horseback. They located in Shawneetown, in Gallatin County, and took possession of a rented farm. On this Mr. Stokes raised a crop, and was the occupant of the place during the year 1811. In 1812 he secured a claim in White County and began the work of improvement. At the breaking out of the war which is designated by the number of that year (1812), the place where their home was located was in constant danger from the depredations of Indian marauders, and the family removed to the fort on the Little Wabash River. The husband entered the service and operated for a short time as a ranger. After the declaration of peace he sold his claim and settled on a second which he made four miles below New Haven on the Wabash River, in Gallatin County. On this he also made some improvements, but did not retain his ownership therein. He sold it, and made a third claim in a portion of the county which was all in a wholly wild state. The same experience he often repeated, from the same spirit which

actuated the pioneers of those days. He died in Gallatin County in 1833. The death of the wife and mother occurred Oct. 4, 1871.

Mr. Stokes of this sketch lived with his parents until he reached the age of 18. He then became a member of the family of an aunt, with whom he lived three years. He then returned to the home of his parents and worked with his father in farming until the death of the latter, when the entire estate and the management of the affairs of his father devolved on him, as he was the oldest child. In the spring of 1834 he took possession of a farm he had bought, and he was accompanied by his mother, two brothers and a sister to his new location. The place adjoined that occupied by the aunt referred to, and he was occupied in its improvement until 1843. He then went to Scott Co., Iowa, and his family then included his wife, two children, his mother, sister and a brother. The party took passage on a flat-boat to the Mississippi River, where they embarked on a steamer for the city of Davenport. Mr. Stokes had sent two teams in advance overland with his stock, consisting of 50 head of cattle and horses. He rented land the first year in Pleasant Valley, near Davenport, which he managed one summer, and in the fall of the same year he bought a place in the same township. In the fall of the next year he effected an exchange of his property, and came to Henry County. He located on land which he bought in Hanna Township, situated on section 30, on which he resided one year. He then returned to Scott County and gave his attention to the improvement of the farm there, and was thereon resident until the spring of 1850. At that date he came back to Hanna Township and lived on his farm there until 1853. From that time until 1861 he lived in Scott County. He again returned to Hanna Township, where he operated his farm until 1875. He then went to his Iowa farm, and was its occupant until 1880. In that year he took possession of a farm in Colona Township, which he had purchased in 1870. The property is situated on sections 3 and 10. The place was wholly unimproved, and Mr. Stokes built on it and put it in a well improved condition. The property is considered as valuable as any in the township, and the estate contains 318 acres. The farm in Scott Co., Iowa, is still in the possession of Mr. Stokes, and it is a fine and valuable estate, containing 250 acres of excellent and under good improvements. Its value is materially increased by the fact that it comprises about 60 acres of fine timber.

The marriage of Mr. Stokes to Lucy Niver took place in 1839. They had ten children. Julia A. married Pitt Swan, from whom she was divorced. She is now the wife of Hiram Carroll, of Trenton, Mo., being married Aug. 26, 1885. Her daughter Tinnie was married to John Fisher, of Colona, on the same day of the marriage of her mother. Her daughters are named Minnie and Linna. William occupies the farm in Scott County. Melinda is deceased. Mary is the wife of J. J. S. Ellingsworth, of Hanna Township, who is adequately represented by a sketch in this work. Melissa is not living. She became the wife of Levi Fenno. Her only child—Frank—lives with his grandfather. George and Young are deceased, as are two others who did not survive infancy. The mother died July 31, 1855.

One of the pioneer experiences of the family on their removal to Illinois was that they were obliged to live in a house which had no door, as the father could obtain no nails nor boards. On one occasion, when he was absent on an expedition to a distant mill, the mother was compelled to keep fire all night to protect herself and her children from the entrance of wild animals into the house!

Edwin Farwell, a retired farmer living at Geneseo, came to Henry County in 1861, and to Geneseo in 1883. He was born in Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y., June 7, 1827, and he is the son of Hiram and Margaret (Skinner) Farwell. He was trained in a practical knowledge of the business of a farmer, which has been the chief interest of his life. He was among the first to go to California, whither he went in 1849. He passed two years there in the mines and on a ranch; and, at the expiration of the time named he returned to the East and settled in the State of Michigan, whither he had removed in 1835 with his father's family. After a residence of ten years he came to Illinois.

He located in the township of Osco in which he was a resident for three years, and in 1864 he came to the township of Geneseo. He has been a farmer ever since he came to the county, and he was actively interested in agriculture until the time that has

been named as that in which he removed to the city of Geneseo, to pass the closing years of his life. His farm, which he still owns, is situated on sections 33 and 34 of Geneseo Township, and contains 320 acres. It is in a valuable location and it lies but two and a half miles from the city limits, and it is in excellent condition for mixed husbandry. The buildings are of the kind most suitable for a farm of its character.

Mr. Farwell has been a Democrat from the time he first began to form his political ideas.

Mr. Farwell was married to Arvilla Rogers, in June, 1851. She was born in Lenawee Co, Mich, and is the daughter of Cary Rogers. She has borne four children—two sons and two daughters: Dolly was born in Michigan and she married G. H. Gates; they are residents in the State of Michigan; Seth E., the eldest son, was born in Michigan, and died there in 1872; Darwin married Della Woodruff and lives in Geneseo; Lydia was born in Illinois and she remains unmarried.

William Glenn is the oldest son of the oldest living settler in Colona Township, James Glenn. A full sketch of his parents and of the pioneer relations of his father to Henry County are to be found on other pages of this work. Mr. Glenn was born May 18, 1838, in Mercer Co., Ill., while his father and mother were stopping there temporarily; and when he was a few months old they returned to Henry County.

He attained to the estate of manhood in Colona Township, and was educated in the pioneer schools. As soon as he was of suitable age and size he assisted his father on the farm and lived at home until he was 25 years old. In 1864 he was married to Miss E. R. Reynolds. She was born Oct. 30, 1843, in the city of Moline, in Rock Island County, and is the daughter of Nazro and Sarah (Bennett) Reynolds, pioneers of the county in which she was born. Mr. Glenn settled on the farm on which he has since resided, at the time of his marriage. It is situated on section 31, in Colona Township, and is a magnificent place in the way of a farm, containing 285 acres, and all in first-class condition for profitable farming, The buildings are of a type which corresponds with the other fixtures of the place. The proprietor has set out a grove and varieties of fruit-trees.

Mr. Glenn has passed one year in Texas, to which place he went with his father-in-law, who was there as a contractor on the International Railroad from Heron, Texas, to Shreveport, La. Mr. Reynolds was the first to cut the brush from the projected line of the track. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have one child, James Nazro by name.

Henry Manville, a pioneer of Henry County in 1837, was one of the colony of seven who formed a colonial organization and dispatched three representatives hither to purchase land in their behalf in 1836. Five of the projectors of the scheme came the same year to Henry County, but he was one of the two that remained in the State of New York until the following year. He arrived with his family on the 4th day of June, 1837.

He was born Oct. 25, 1801, in the town of White Falls, in Washington Co., N. Y., and is the son of Eliud and Hannah (Jones) Manville. He was brought up on a farm and trained in a knowledge of that occupation, and remained in the town in which he was born and where he passed the later years of his residence, in the business of a carpenter, until the year 1837, in which he formed a resolution to come to Illinois. Then he went to Bergen, in Genesee County, in his native State. It should also be stated that from existing circumstances in Washington County, he was interested in lumbering in addition to farming. He is the only surviving member of the original colonists at Geneseo. He has been a constant resident at that place with the exception of 12 years, in which he lived on his farm in the township of Munson. He was the builder of the first frame house in the village of Geneseo, and it was the first work as a carpenter that he did in his new home. He was also the builder of several other houses here.

Mr. Manville was formerly a Republican, but has lately adopted the views of the Prohibitionists.

His marriage to Miss Lucy Smith took place at Whitehall, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1826. They had 11 chil-

dren that grew to the age of maturity,—nine sons and two daughters. A pair of twins died in infancy. Eight are still living,—six sons and two daughters. The mother died Feb. 24, 1863. Mr. Manville was again married Dec. 27, 1866, in Annawan, to Mrs. Julia Ann Loring. She was born in Penobscot Co., Me., and is the daughter of Samuel Chamberlain, of Geneseo. She was the widow of John H. Loring. By her former marriage she was the mother of four children,—two sons and two daughters. She came to Illinois in 1855.

Mr. Manville officiated several years as the Treasurer of the school fund. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

John Wesley Withrow, a farmer on section 1 of Hanna Township, is the son of one of the very first settlers in Henry County. In 1835 Neely Withrow removed his family to Henry County and passed the first summer at Red Oak Grove. The county was then unorganized, and the township of Phenix, where they settled, was designated by its number,—18. The senior Withrow entered a claim on section 29 and built a log house on it. It was his home while he lived, and he gave himself unreservedly to the work of placing his farm in the best possible condition for profitable agriculture. But his hopes were doomed to early decay, as he survived only about three years, dying in 1838 from accident. He was thrown from a sleigh on the ice and died from the effects of the injury he received. He was born in Kentucky. The mother of Mr. Withrow, whose name was Polly Eveleth before her marriage, was a native of New York. She went with her parents to White Co., Ill., when she was a small child, making the journey thither on a flat-boat on the rivers on which the emigrants traveled from the East to the West. The children of Neely Withrow and his wife were named and are recorded as follows: Amariah lives in the township of Phenix; James is a resident of Geneseo; John W. is the next in order of birth; Neely is a citizen of Central City, Neb.; Lucy married Robert Barge, and they live in Merrick Co., Neb.

Mr. Withrow was but nine months old when his parents removed to Henry County. He was born Oct. 19, 1834, in White County, and he was but four years old when his father died. His mother married Harvey Hickcox and the step-father came to live with the family on the homestead, which was thus occupied some time. Mr. Withrow lived with his mother until he was 24 years of age, when he became himself the head of a family. He was joined in marriage, Jan. 1, 1860, to Arvilla M. Allen. She was born Feb. 12, 1843, and is the daughter of Jonathan and Charlotte (Hatch) Allen, and her parents were both natives of Jefferson Co., N. Y. They settled in Iowa in 1837, and formed a part of the earliest pioneer element of Lee County, in that State. They removed in 1848 to Illinois, and located in Phenix Township. Later her parents went to Geneseo to pass the remaining years of their lives.

Mrs. Withrow's father was born Nov. 10, 1812, and died Feb. 23. 1876, and her mother was born Oct. 10, 1817, and died Aug. 23, 1882. They had five children, born in the following order: Adaline, Mary A., Arvilla, Lois A. and Dora A. The two oldest are deceased. Adaline was the wife of Charles Linnell, and lived in Phenix Township; Mary A. was the wife of James Withrow, of Geneseo; Arvilla is the wife of the subject of this sketch; Lois is the wife of Albert A. Colbert, and lives in Whiteside Co., Ill.; Dora A. is the wife of Byron Coe, of Hanna Township.

At the time he was married, Mr. Withrow rented land in the township of Geneseo, and was its occupant for two years. He then bought a farm on section 31, in Phenix Township, where he operated as an agriculturist until 1869. He then rented that place and took possession of the farm on which he is at present a resident, in Hanna Township. He has become prominent as a successful agriculturist, and owns three farms in the township where he is a citizen, and which lie on sections 1, 2 and 12. The land included lies in a solid body and comprises 500 acres. He is also the owner of 354 acres on section 31, in Phenix Township, in two farms, and has 160 acres on section 24, in Hanna Township, not connected with his homestead estate.

When his country needed his assistance he was ready to defend its interests in the cause that was near to every lover of an undivided nation, and he accordingly entered the military service. He en-

listed in March, 1865, in the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., enrolling in Co. K. He joined the regiment in which he had enlisted as a recruit at Goldsboro, N. C., and soon after was transferred to the 65th Ill. He was detailed for duty at Greensboro, N. C., where he passed the chief part of the time he was in the army. At the close of the war his command was discharged at Chicago, and he returned to his home and interests in Henry County.

The household of Mr. and Mrs. Withrow includes seven children. They are named Francis O., Ira W., Ida E., Nina D., Effie A., George O. and Raymond F.

Merritt Munson, deceased. This is a name which will be a portion of the recorded annals of Henry County as long as the present *regime* exists. In his honor one of the townships of the county was named, and he was the owner of the site of the present business portion of Geneseo.

He came hither in 1852 and was extensively interested in real estate in Geneseo, where he made his home. He procured the platting of the town in 1853–4, and offered the most satisfactory inducements to such as would erect buildings thereon. He was the first President of the Council and officiated many years as Justice of the Peace. He was a man of uncommonly positive traits of character, and in his public career is exemplified to an extraordinary degree the influence exercised by an uncompromising will over a community. When he located at Geneseo, the north line of the village was on North Street, while the business center was on Main Street. He purchased the land where the business blocks are now located, secured the location of the depot where it stands, and virtually transferred the town to the place of its present occupancy. The terms he offered and his liberality in the matter of granting sites for public buildings were of too great benefit to the public interest not to receive respectful consideration, and the result is patent to every observer of the city of Geneseo.

Mr. Munson died at Geneseo, Nov. 2, 1884. He was a man of remarkable traits. He was noted for his love of justice and equal rights, and for his hatred of cant and hypocrisy. He had no patience with "orthodoxy," so-called, and he preferred rationalism to the falsities that grew out of the unsound and selfish applications of the teachings of men in avenues which must of necessity be based on speculation. He was what is known as a "Humanitarian," and was considered a "free-thinker" in his religious views. He possessed superior abilities, and was a shrewd observer and a thorough student of human character. He had extraordinary abilities as a writer, and on occasion performed literary work in a peculiarly easy and pleasant syle. He was universally esteemed, and his influence in the affairs of Geneseo will not soon fade from the minds of men. He was a Democrat in political proclivities, and belonged to the school of which Stephen A. Douglas was the exponent. He was a firm believer in and an ardent advocate of the doctrines of State and personal rights. He was at one time the editor of the Geneseo *Republic*, and during his management of the paper it was neutral in politics.

Merritt Munson was born Oct. 7, 1805, in Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., and was the son of Abel Munson. While he was still a resident of the East he was interested in the business of a tanner, and was also a dealer in boots and shoes.

He was twice married, but was childless. His marriage to Harriet Rice took place in the East, and she died Jan. 14, 1862. They were married July 4, 1827. March 2, 1872, Mr. Munson was married to Mrs. Maria S. Matthews, of Oswego, N. Y. She was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of Thaddeus and Sophia Hibbard. She is yet living.

Henry L. Lyon is the senior member of the mercantile firm of Lyon, Gibbons & Ransom, at Atkinson. He was born in the State of New York, Dec. 17, 1834, and is the son of John W. Lyon. The latter was born in the Empire State in 1807, and he married Julina Lawson. She was also a native of the same State, and was born in 1810. Their marriage was celebrated in 1830. She has been some years deceased.

Mr. Lyon came to Atkinson in 1856, and in 1881 he was associated with the firm of Nowers Bros. in the sale of merchandise. The present business rela-

tion with which he is connected was formed in 1884. The house is doing a prosperous and popular business, and have an excellent and well-assorted line of goods, suited to the demands of the patrons of the establishment.

Mr. Lyon is an adherent of the Republican element in political connection.

He was joined in marriage to Elizabeth Nowers, Dec. 27, 1860. Mrs. Lyon is the daughter of Thomas Nowers, Sr., of whom an account is given on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have two children. Louisa G. was born Nov. 21, 1862, and the birth of Helen L. occurred March 4, 1870.

Dr. **Henry J. Hoppins** and **Mrs. Annie M. Hoppins** are engaged in the practice of medicine at Geneseo. They are discharging the duties of physicians and surgeons, and are practitioners in the school of homeopathy. Dr. Hoppins was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1841. He is the son of Lyman and Lydia (Dake) Hoppins, and comes of a family of which there are, and have been, a considerable number of medical practitioners. He is "to the manner born;" and after passing his youth in a manner that made the choice of his profession a foregone conclusion, he pursued a course of medical study at the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago in 1870, and the Homeopathic Medical College of the State of Missouri, located at St. Louis. He was graduated with the class of 1872, and initiated his practice in the city of Chicago. Later, he went to Iowa, where he was occupied for a time in the practice of medicine, and subsequently returned to Chicago. He attended the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in that city and took a full, regular course there, and was graduated in the class of 1883. He came to Geneseo in 1874, and this city has since been his field of operation, and he is fast constructing a popular and profitable business.

He was married in Allegan, Mich., Oct. 3, 1868, to Annie M. Coutant, who was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1858, and is the daughter of George and Lucy (Barnhart) Smith. In 1871 Mrs. Hoppins commenced the study of medicine at Hahnemann College, and in 1875 she fulfilled a course in the same institution in which her husband studied. She was graduated in the class of 1875, at the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, and at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1881. She commenced her career as a medical practitioner in Chicago, and since that time her medical business has been identified with that of her husband. At the time of her marriage to Dr. Hoppins, she was the widow of Thomas B. Coutant, to whom she was married Oct. 3, 1858. He became a soldier in the army of the Union during the Civil War, enlisting in Co. C, 38th Iowa Vol. Inf., and died at New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1863. One child was born to them,—Oscar Z. Coutant, who was born in 1860. Doctor and Mrs. Hoppins have a daughter,—Della D.—who is 12 years old. Dr. Hoppins served two years in the war for the Union, enlisting in 1863 in a regiment from Coldwater, Mich. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

Cellington Wood, a citizen of Edford Township, is one of the prominent and enterprising agriculturists of Henry County, whither he removed in 1859. He was born March 12, 1815, and is the youngest son of Beder and Fannie (Rogers) Wood. His grandfather, Benjamin Wood, was a printer by trade, and was taught the details of the business by Benjamin Franklin. The wife of Benjamin Wood was a sister of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Beder Wood was born in the State of New York, and his wife was a native of New Haven, Conn. Her parents, Dr. Timothy and Eunice Rogers, who were prominent through their position as Puritans, were members of a well-known family of Connecticut.

In November, 1818, the family came to Illinois. The household included the parents and seven children. The journey was made here on the rivers that constituted the route of travel for the emigrants from the East to the West, and they located in Gallatin County in the then Territory of Illinois. They were among the earliest of the pioneers of that county, and the father became a prominent farmer. He bought his land from the Government of the United States, and made all the improvements on

the place, on which he passed the remaining years of his life.

There Mr. Wood grew to manhood and there he was fitted for his career in life. He was the assistant of his father in the agricultural labors of the latter, and he aided in the improvement of a large amount of land. He was an attendant at the subscription school and obtained a fair education, to which he made an addition by attending one term at the college in Jacksonville.

Mr. Wood was 19 years of age when his father died, and he lost his mother six weeks after the death of the former. He was left with the problem of his future life on his hands, and in the year following the loss of his parents he entered the store of J. Woods, in New Haven, in Gallatin County, as a clerk. He operated in that capacity for about nine months, and he then began to act as a buyer and shipper of produce. He made his market in the South, and shipped his merchandise down the river. He followed the business until 1847.

He was married January 7th of that year to Ella Bradford. Her parents were early settlers of Gallatin County, and she was born there. In 1848 Mr. Wood bought an entire section of land in Gallatin County, in the township of Wabash. He paid for it at the rate of $1.25 per acre, and he continued its owner and occupant until his removal to Henry County.

He bought 240 acres of land on sections 17 and 20, in the township of Edford, which has remained in his possession ever since. Some improvements had been made of not much account, and soon after the place came into his possession Mr. Wood made extensive changes. He has enlarged and remodeled the house and built a commodious frame barn. He has also planted trees of various kinds, and at date of writing the farm is all under excellent cultivation and supplied with all necessary farm fixtures.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wood are ten in number: Beder lives in Moline; Rebecca is the wife of Jacob Newman, and they are residents of Hubbard, Iowa; Ellen married Alfred Dusenbury, of Morristown; Maggie married William Shepard, a resident of Oscaloosa, Iowa; Daniel and David are twins, and are living at Grand Forks in Benson Co., Dak.; Frank lives in the county last named; Fannie is the wife of Wellmon Warner, and they are living in Dawson, Lac-qui-parle Co., Minn.; George and Eva reside with their parents.

The parents of Mrs. Wood were settlers in Gallatin County in 1810. Her father owned at the time of his death nearly 800 acres of land.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Church of God.

Rev. William T. Allan, deceased, came to Geneseo in 1844. He was born in Tennessee Feb. 7, 1810. He was brought up in his native State and there educated and fitted for the ministry. He was born in a slave State and reared in constant proximity to the "institution." He became impressed at an early age with the great evils resulting from the labor system of the South, and connected himself with that body of agitators of the slavery question among whom were William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips and others. He was, of course, a marked individual and suffered ostracism at the hands of his friends and neighbors. He was threatened with violence, and as he was fearless in the advocacy of his views and opinions he encountered the abuse that was the sure portion of such as endorsed the principles of Abolitonism. He came North and entered with all his might into the controversy that in its *ultimatum* shook to its foundation the structure of the Republic. He became a lecturer on the great political issue in national politics, and won distinction as a fervent and earnest champion of the principles of human liberty. After his removal to Geneseo he officiated sometimes as a clergyman of the Congregational Church, but he never had a settled charge.

He was married in Geneseo, to Mrs. Caroline Chapin, the widow of Rev. Jason Chapin, and the daughter of Eli and Alice (Alden) Snow. (See sketch of Rev. Jason Chapin.) Mr. and Mrs. Allan had one child, now the wife of Robert Townshend, of Indianapolis, Ind. He was married in early life to Miss Irene Ball, who died childless.

Mr. Allan was an earnest believer in the principles of temperance, and lectured on that and on other subjects. He lived to see the triumph of the principles of which he was for so many and so fruit-

less years the champion, and breathed the atmosphere of a country in which there was not a soul held in legal bondage. When the issues of the Republican party assumed tangible shape, he became its adherent; and he continued his connection therewith until a few years before his death, when he became dissatisfied with the party policy and ever after voted with the opposition. He was elected and served several years as Justice of the Peace, and he also held the position of Postmaster at Geneseo four years. He died June 5, 1882.

George B. Pillsbury, retired from the active labors of farm life, residing on section 16, Lynn Township, is one of the oldest actual settlers of Henry County, and the first settler of Lynn Township. He was born in Canaan Township, Grafton Co., N. H., Oct. 4, 1816.

The grandfather of Mr. Pillsbury, Joshua Pillsbury, was born in Massachusetts, of New England ancestry and of English descent. He was a private in the Revolutionary War, and fought under Washington, and was with him at the capture of Burgoyne's army at Yorktown. He was united in marriage to Sarah Sawyer, born in Nova Scotia. She was of a German family, who had their first settlement in Nova Scotia at an early date, and who then came to Massachusetts, when she was quite small. She had three brothers, who were engaged in the Revolutionary War, and who lost their lives at the battles of Breed's and Bunker Hills. After their marriage they settled in Grafton Co., N. H., and it was in that county, after living a life of usefulness, they died. Previous to the removal of his parents to New Hampshire, Caleb Pillsbury, father of the subject of this notice, was born, and after the removal of his parents to New Hampshire, he enlisted as a private in the War of 1812. He participated in the battle of Buffalo and Plattsburg, and went with Gen. Brown up Lundy's Lane, where he participated in the battle of that name. After the close of the war, he returned to Grafton Co., N. H., and was there united in marriage to Anna Underhill, a native of that county, of New England parentage, and of genuine English descent and ancestry. Her father was a private in the Revolutionary War, enlisting as such, and was promoted to the position of Captain. He was by name William Underhill, followed the occupation of a farmer, and was married in Massachusetts to a lady of English descent and of New England ancestry. They both died in Piermont, Grafton Co., N. H., having lived lives of usefulness and won the respect of the citizens of the community in which they resided.

The parents of George B. Pillsbury, subject of this biographical notice, were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter. One of the former is deceased, and the following is a record of those living: Almira married William Clark, whose biography is given in another part of this work; George B. was next in order of birth; Levi also has a sketch in this work; and Ithamar resides in Monmouth, Warren County; Caleb is deceased, having died when 25 years of age, unmarried.

George B. Pillsbury, subject of this biographical notice, was only six years of age when his parents went to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and it was on his father's farm that he remained, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools, and developed into manhood. When he was 20 years of age, the family came to Illinois, settling in what is now Lynn Township, this county, and known at that time as Lynn Grove. The settlement was made in August, 1836, arriving here on the 14th day of that month. Not a single house had been erected at that time in what is now Lynn Township, and but three families had made any improvements in the county of Henry. It was 30 miles to any postoffice, and not a sign of civilization was visible for miles around. The unbroken prairie, with its groves here and there, presented an appearance which time and improvement have obliterated. His father secured 80 acres of land, and after entering upon the improvement of the same, and breaking about ten acres, he died,—taken away before his realization of the future developments of the county was substantiated by actual facts. His death occurred in 1838, when in his 56th year. The mother followed him to the land of the hereafter, in April, 1861.

Mr. George B. Pillsbury, after coming to this county and settling with his father in Lynn Township, continued to reside with him until the latter's death. He then secured the place, from the heirs,

on which his father had originally located, and then purchased 80 acres additional, and at once entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its cultivation and improvement. In 1841, he hauled wheat with an ox team to Chicago, for which he received only 45 cents per bushel, and with the proceeds was compelled to pay $10 per barrel for salt. He at one time purchased a large stock of goods and traded them for cattle and hogs, which he drove to Chicago, requiring from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 to reach that place and return, where he disposed of the same.

Mr. Pillsbury is one of the sterling and respected citizens of Henry County. He became the first Supervisor of Lynn Township, and was one of the first to advocate and assist in its organization. The voting precinct was at his house for several years, and upon him was conferred the honor of naming the township. By energetic effort, good judgment and economy, coupled with the active co-operation of his good help-meet, he has added to his original purchase of land until he at present is the proprietor of nearly 800 acres of good farm land in Lynn Township, and is the largest land-owner in the township.

Mr. Pillsbury was united in marriage, Dec. 11, 1848, in Bureau County, this State, with Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of David and Judith (Pattee) Greeley, natives of New Hampshire. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and formerly lived in Grafton Co., N. H., where Mrs. Pillsbury was born July 16, 1825. She was a young girl when the family came to Illinois, settling in Bureau County, where the mother died in 1865. Her father afterward went to Iowa, where he died about 1881. Mrs. Pillsbury was the mother of nine children by Mr. P., six of whom died in infancy. Louisa married Wm. Sawyer, a resident of Iowa; George B., Jr., resides with his father on the farm; Henry L. is attending school at Monmouth, Ill. The children have all received the advantages of a good English education, and are respected citizens of the community in which they reside, and well-to-do in life.

Mr. Pillsbury was not only the first Supervisor of Lynn Township, but he held that office for four terms, and was also Justice of the Peace 14 years, and also Township Treasurer for many years. He has always taken an active interest in the common school question, and has devoted much of his time and means to further the cause in his township. Politically, he is identified with the tenets of the Democratic party. During the past few years he has been deprived of that greatest of blessings of man, his eyesight, the same having been brought about by natural causes; and he lives to-day respected for his actions in the past, for the good he has done the community in which he resides, and for the straightforward and manly action in which he has treated his fellow-man.

Philip Ott, a resident at Geneseo, has been an inhabitant of Illinois since 1837, and of Henry County since 1854. He was born in Alsace, then a province of France, May 5, 1818. His native State is now attached to Germany. He is the son of Jacob and Magdalena (Urban) Ott, and they were also natives of Alsace. The family came to America in 1832. The first settlement was made in Warren Co., Pa., and they remained there until 1837, when they located in Cook Co., Ill.

In 1843 the son, who is the subject of this personal narration, returned to Pennsylvania, and was there married, on the 2d day of April of that year, to Elizabeth Hirtzel. She is the daughter of Philip Hirtzel, and was born in Alsace. She came to the United States with her parents in her childhood. Immediately after their marriage they came to Cook Co., Ill., and there Mr. Ott was engaged in farming until 1854, when he made a permanent removal to Henry County. He had previously secured a tract of land in the township of Yorktown, and he was its owner and occupant until his removal to Geneseo in 1869. His farm in Yorktown originally contained 300 acres. On coming to Geneseo he interested himself in the business of a miller, and on giving up his interests in that direction he removed the machinery and rents the building for agricultural warerooms. In addition to his other business, in 1876 he began to operate to some extent as a dealer in real estate in Kansas, and has met with success in that line of traffic. He still has interests there in the same direction.

To him and his wife six sons and one daughter have been born: Philip E. married Sarah Somers,

and they live in Edwards Co., Kan.; Sylvanus married Julia Donnenfelser; they are residents of Topeka, in the State last mentioned; he is a very successful operator in real estate; Aaron H. married Elizabeth Smith, and they live in Kinsley, Kan.; Augustus married Mercy Hathaway; he is a citizen of Offerle, Kan.; L. Eli is unmarried and lives at Highland Park, Lake Co., Ill.; Sarah O. and Jacob Benjamin are the youngest. The oldest son was a soldier in the military service of the United States during the entire course of the Civil War. He enlisted in 1861 when he was 16 years of age in the 9th Ill. Vol. Cav.

Mr. Ott has discharged the duties of his citizenship in the offices of Supervisor, Assessor, Collector and Justice of the Peace for many years in Yorktown. With his wife, he is a member of the Evangelical Association of North America.

John E. Stenholm, of Western Township, and engaged as a general farmer on section 22, was born in Central Sweden, Dec. 20, 1816. At the early age of ten years, our subject began the trade of a paper-maker, under his father's tuition, that being the business of the elder Stenholm. John E. followed this trade until 20 years of age, when he established a mill of his own, which he ran successfully until 1850, the year in which he left his native land. His father led an active life in Sweden, where he spent his entire days. His mother, whose name was Lizzie Brown prior to her marriage, was also born, lived and died in Sweden.

As above mentioned, it was in 1850 when our subject came to America, and he immediately made his way to Illinois and found a home in the vicinity of Orion, where he purchased 54 acres of land. This he sold in 1870 and bought the 160 acres where he now lives, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. Mrs. S. owns 20 acres of excellent land in Andover Township. Both he and his wife are members of the Swedish Methodist Church, and Mr. S. has been Trustee and Treasurer of his congregation for several years.

In 1883, our subject was united in marriage, in Sweden, to Caroline Holstrom, who came to America with him, and on Sept. 29, 1881, died at her home in Western Township. Upon June 2, of the following year, Mr. Stenholm and Mrs. Christina Renstrom, *nee* Forsburg, were married at Andover. Mrs. S. was born in the central part of Sweden, April 4, 1836, and was brought to the United States by her parents in emigration when 15 years of age. They located in Andover Township, where, about 1876, both parties died. By her former marriage, she became the mother of three children—Albert P., John E. and George.

Hon. George E. Waite, a prominent attorney of Geneseo and a resident of Henry County since 1856, was born in Stratton, Windham Co., Vt., and is the son of Taylor and Lucia (Taylor) Waite. His family was of English origin and was prominently identified with the history of the mother country. One member of the family was one of the regicide judges who condemned Charles I. The family made its advent in America in the days of the early Puritans and planted the family tree on the rugged coasts of New England. On the maternal side Mr. Waite's ancestors are of Scotch extraction.

The subject of our sketch completed a full course of study at the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., and was graduated in the class of 1854.

Two years later he came to Geneseo, Ill., where he entered upon the study of law; was admitted to practice in 1859, and immediately opened an office in this place. He has pursued the practice of his profession in Henry and adjoining counties continuously since, covering a period of 26 years. During this time he has won his way to the front ranks of the profession, and has been chosen to fill various positions of public honor and trust. He has been elected to the position of County Judge of Henry County; was re-elected and served six years. When the time came for the thriving village of Geneseo to take upon itself the dignity of city-hood, Judge Waite was instrumental in securing the passage of the act of incorporation, which on the 16th of February, 1865, made Geneseo a city. He had the honor of being elected the first Mayor, a position he held two years. Prior to this, in 1864, he had been commissioned Colonel by Gov. Richard Yates.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which his legal abilities were held by his fellow citizens it may be mentioned that he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869–70, which was convened to, and did, prepare the present Constitution of Illinois.

Judge Waite is a Republican and has taken an active part in support of his party. He has served several years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee and has figured more or less prominently in his party conventions.

He was united in marriage to Miss Hattie M. Wells at Geneseo, May 9, 1859. Mrs. Waite was born in Tolland, Conn., and is the daughter of Benjamin Wells. They have three children (daughters): Laura N., Hattie M. and Ruth M.

Malcom Odine, farmer and blacksmith, occupying sections 2 and 3, Clover Township, was born March 14, 1840, in Sweden. His parents, Nicholas and Carrie (Johnson) Odine, were also natives of that country. His father was a soldier, as were also his father and grandfather before him; and also a brother of Malcom's has been a soldier in the Swedish army for the past 20 years. The military prestige of this family therefore stands out quite prominently.

Mr. Odine learned the blacksmith trade in his native land, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He followed this calling for five years longer, and then sold out and came to the land of greater freedom, in 1865, locating at Andover, this county, commencing work at his trade of blacksmith at the old mill a mile and a half south of Andover; and after carrying on trade there for six years, removed upon section 2, Clover Township, on 80 acres which he purchased and on which he now resides. He has added to his original purchase 80 acres more, adjoining his home farm. He has a good residence, farm and other outbuildings, fences, etc., and has the ground in good tillable condition.

In his views of American policy Mr. Odine sympathizes with the doctrines of the National Greenback party. He is a school Director, Path Master, and both himself and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

For his wife Mr. Odine chose Miss Johanna Johnson, in 1866. She is a native of Sweden. They have had the following children: Amanda C., Amelia, Caroline, Charles G. W., Oscar, Eddie, Henry F. and Minnie E.

Albert V. Hinman, of Geneseo, is the proprietor of the city meat market, and established his business in 1883. He was born in Cambridge, and is the son of the late Hon. Julius Hinman. His birth occurred Feb. 18, 1860. His mother's name before marriage was Miss Mary Westlake. A full biographical notice of Judge Hinman, who was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, appears on other pages in this work.

Mr. Hinman resided in his native township until 1879, when he went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and there for the first time made a venture in the business in which he is now engaged. While he lived at Cambridge he was interested in farming. His business at Geneseo is conducted in a first-class manner, and he has a popular and prosperous trade.

He was married in Geneseo, May 8, 1884, to Mary Mattes. She was born in Germany, and is the daughter of Theodore Mattes. Her father removed to the American Continent when she was an infant.

Jonas A. Youngquist, a general farmer and stock-raiser on section 24, Western Township, was born in South Sweden, June 1, 1829. He was a small child when his father, John Youngquist, died; and his mother, Mary, afterward came to America, and finally died in Lynn Township, this county, several years ago.

Mr. Youngquist was 17 years old when he came to the United States, and when he reached Andover, this county, in June, 1854, he had but 25 cents in his purse. He began to work on the railroad south of Galesburg, Ill., but, owing to ill health, at the end of the first year he was financially still poorer. He afterward began to work on a farm for Daniel Mix, south of Galesburg, and continued in his employ for 14 months, at $12.50 a month and board. He then came to Andover, and labored in the vicinity of that place for about seven years, by which time he had

by strict economy saved a sum of money sufficient to purchase 80 acres of wild prairie land, in Lynn Township. He leased this for three years, during which time it was pretty well improved. He then sold it and purchased 120 acres, where he now lives, but which was then but very little improved, there being not even a house upon it. Here he began the work of constructing a comfortable and permanent home; and as the land is good and in a good location, Mr. Y. has well succeeded. He has continued to add by further purchases, until he now owns 420 acres in this and Andover Townships. There are three separate farms, all of them well cultivated. His residence is really an elegant one.

Feb. 21, 1862, at Andover, Mr. Youngquist was married to Miss Eliza C. Linberg, daughter of Sween and Catharine (Mangdenson) Linberg, who also is a native of South Sweden. She was born Sept. 29, 1840, and her parents with their family came to the United States in 1852. Mrs. Y. is the third in order of birth of a family of five children; the two younger are now deceased, having died in Oxford Township, this county, in which township the parents afterward died. They had improved there a farm of 170 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Y. have had five children, namely: Emma, who married Albert Peterson, and now resides in Andover Township upon a farm; Mary A., Carrie D., Julia A. and Anna M., all at home. The family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Andover, and in politics Mr. Youngquist is a reliable and enthusiastic Republican.

Rev. **John T. Pierce**, formerly a minister in the Congregational Church, resident at Geneseo, was born in Brookline, near the city of Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1811. His father was the Rev. John Pierce, D. D., and his mother was, previous to her marriage, Lucy Tappan, the sister of Arthur and Lewis Tappan, of anti-slavery fame in New York. His father was a native of Dorchester, Mass., and was of English extraction. His mother was born in Northampton, Mass.

Mr. Pierce was carefully trained in the primary branches of an English course and entered Harvard University, where he was graduated with the class of 1831. Wendell Phillips was his room-mate and also his class-mate. Mr. Pierce studied at Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1833 went to Ohio, where he became a student at the celebrated Lane Seminary. He was a participant in the famous anti-slavery agitation that stirred that venerated institution to its base, and in which the faculty took sides with the Southern element, which was largely represented in the seminary. He was an associate of Theodore Weld and of William T. Allen, and was one of a considerable body of students that withdrew from the seminary in order to secure freedom of sentiment. He went to Oberlin and entered the Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in September, 1836, having been ordained a minister at large in the service of the Congregational Church.

The marriage of Mr. Pierce to Martha Haskins took place July 25, 1837, at Elyria, Ohio. Mrs. Pierce was born at Middlesex, Washington Co., Vt., and was the daughter of Luther and Mary (Petty) Haskins. Her birth occurred Sept. 15, 1811. Her mother was a native of Claremont, N. H. Two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are both deceased. Mary E., born June 23, 1845, died at the age of 13. John Franklin, born July 30, 1849, died Jan. 5, 1863.

Mr. Pierce began his ministerial labors in 1838 in Middlesex, Vt. In 1839 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., for the purpose of teaching, and himself and wife entered upon that vocation at that place and were there occupied one year. Subsequently, Mr. Pierce established an academy at Griggsville, Ill., and was its Principal two years. In 1842, he went thence to St. Louis, Mo., and there established a school. He was obliged to abandon the project on account of failing health, but on recovery engaged in the same vocation in the city of Henderson, Ky. They went next to Arcadia, Mo., in the first place to explore for minerals in the State of Missouri, and was engaged in the capacity of teacher and also as a preacher; and while there organized a Congregational Church, this being the first Congregational Church organized in the State. He taught languages, and Mrs. Pierce was occupied in teaching music. The agitation of the slavery question banished them from Missouri, and they came in 1850 to Illinois and located at Geneseo, where they have resided for 35 years. Mr. Pierce was the owner of 85 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Geneseo. He has

officiated as President of the Bible Society, and has on occasions discharged ministerial duty at funerals, but has had no settled charge, on account of poor health. It should be stated that Mr. Pierce was one of the most active and interested members of the Anti-Slavery Society of Lane Theological Seminary, which accomplished a large amount of practical good. He was one of its officials.

Mrs. Pierce was educated at Oberlin, where she was one of the first students. She is a lady of uncommon mental acquirements and accomplishments. She was a co-worker with her husband in his varied experiences in the management of the several educational institutions with which they were connected, and in every instance was actively engaged in the work of teaching. She brought the first piano to Geneseo, and taught the first music lesson in the place. She has passed many years in the capacity of music teacher, and she will be preserved in lasting remembrance as the pioneer in that art at Geneseo.

James McNeill, deceased, formerly a resident on section 21, Alba Township, was one of the substantial citizens of the township in which he lived for a considerable number of years before his death. He was born in County Down, Ireland, Dec. 23, 1829, and came to the United States when he was 17. He was for some years a resident of the county of Whiteside, Ill., where at first he operated as a farm assistant. Later on, he bought 80 acres of land and was its owner until his removal to Henry County. He purchased 160 acres of land on section 21 in Alba Township, on which he pushed his agricultural projects with vigor until his decease, which transpired July 2, 1881.

Mrs. Nancy (Ostrander) McNeill, widow of the above, was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, March 8, 1839. Her father, Ebenezer Ostrander, was twice married. His first wife, Susan (Cook) Ostrander, bore him seven children and died in 1850. He married Elizabeth Baldwin and they had eight children. Mr. Ostrander died in 1870.

Mrs. McNeill has three children,—James, Junius D. and Sanford. The farm on which the family are living contains 463 acres, all in well improved condition, with excellent buildings.

Henry Monesmith, a grocer and provision merchant at Geneseo, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Jan. 19, 1822. He is the son of Henry and Nancy (Slonaker) Monesmith, and when 15 removed with his parents to Eaton, Ohio. He began the business to which he has hitherto devoted his life in that place, and was also variously engaged in other avenues of employment while a resident there. In December, 1865, he came to Geneseo, and with Wm. Ritlinger established a trade in groceries and provisions. Their relations continued about 18 months, and Mr. Monesmith was associated with M. Bradley in the same line of traffic.

Mr. Monesmith is a Democrat in political faith and connections, and in 1877 was elected City and Township Assessor. He continued his own successor until he had discharged the duties of the position seven consecutive years.

His marriage to Leah Miller took place in Ohio in 1858. She was born in Butler Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of John Miller, of Eaton, Ohio. One child, Luella, was born to them, who died when she was seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Monesmith are members of the Unitarian Church.

William G. Grammar. One of the highly respected old pioneers of Henry County is Mr. William G. Grammar, who is extensively engaged in farming on section 14 of Weller Township. Like many of the well-to-do farmers of this section of the county, Mr. G. is a native of Prussia, and was born in September, 1817, near Hanover. Here he was reared and lived until 1844, when with several others he turned his face Westward, sailed the ocean over and made his way to the fertile prairies of Henry County. For a while after his arrival here, he worked out by the month in Andover Township, and about 1846 came to Weller Township, and pre-empted 40 acres

on section 17. He has been a frugal, hard-working man, and has accumulated property until to-day he has 300 acres of good land. He has also, during this time, taken some interest in the affairs of the community and served it in some of the official positions. Politically, he votes the Democratic ticket.

Since he came to Weller Township, his first marriage occurred, his wife being Anna Dickson, a native of England. She died about 1870. Some six years later, Dec. 21, 1876, he was again married, to Mrs. Jane (Bacon) Atkinson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bacon and widow of Jonathan Atkinson, who died in Andover Township, Nov. 24, 1868. She had by her marriage to him four children,—William H., Annie, Jonathan and Joseph. Mrs. G. was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., April 19, 1836, and came to America in December, 1863. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

Rev. Edgar L. Williams, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Geneseo, was born at Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1848, and is the son of Owen and Kate (Moffett) Williams. His father was born in Virginia and his mother was a native of Maryland. He was four years of age when he accompanied his parents to Indianapolis, Ind. He was educated at the Northwestern Christian University of Indiana, and he began the study of theology at the Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, completing his studies at the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York, and was graduated there with the class of 1876. He was ordained by the Indianapolis Presbytery in June, of the same year. He officiated as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that city one year; and, after a short supply of the Church at Newton, Iowa, accepted a call from the Church at Albia, Iowa, and fulfilled the duties of that charge three years. He went thence to Hastings, Neb., and a year later came to Geneseo, where he has officiated in the capacity of Pastor of the Presbyterian Church since the 1st of August, 1882.

Mr. Williams was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25, 1878, to Miss Matilda J. Wœrner, and they have two daughters. Frida K. was born March 24, 1881. Susie B. was born at Geneseo, May 19, 1883. Mrs. Williams is the daughter of Philip Wœrner and was born in Indianapolis.

C. A. Peck, residing on section 10, Clover Township, is a farmer by occupation. He is a native of Lorain Co., Ohio, where he was born Feb. 22, 1842. His parents were William C. and Permelia (Field) Peck, natives of the Green Mountain State. They came to this State in 1868, and settled on section 12, Clover Township, this county, where they purchased 112 acres of land, and on which they resided until their deaths, his demise occurring Sept. 12, 1872, and hers, Sept. 18, of the same year. They were married in 1820, and lived together for 52 years as man and wife. Their children were ten in number, eight of whom grew to the age of maturity, and are yet living.

C. A. Peck was the ninth child in order of birth of his parents. He resided with them until their deaths, assisting in the labors of the farm and receiving an education at the district schools. Mr. Peck was a soldier in the war for the Union, having joined Co. E, 55th Ohio Vol. Inf. He was engaged in the service for about one year, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability.

On receiving his discharge, Mr. Peck came to this State in company with his parents, and has always labored at agricultural pursuits. He is at present the owner of 472 acres of land in Clover Township, and is regarded as one of the progressive and energetic farmers of the same. His farm presents a fine appearance, and is indicative of good judgment and ability displayed in its care, cultivation and improvement.

Mr. Peck was united in marriage with Mrs. Florence Mahon, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of David Whitmore, Sept. 15, 1872. Four children have been born to their union,—Walter D., Otis L., Vera M. and Clyde L.

Mr. Peck is a Republican, and religiously he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. He has held the office of Assessor, Justice of the Peace and School Director and other minor offices

within the gift of the people of his township. He is a gentleman respected and honored by all who know him, for his straightforward and manly dealings.

Adelbert F. Sargent, of the manufacturing firm of D. F. Sargent & Son, at Geneseo, was born in Sutton, N. H., and is the son of D. F. and Jane (Foss) Sargent, of whom a detailed personal sketch is to be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Sargent came with the family of his father to Geneseo, and was there brought up, receiving his education in the schools of that place. He obtained a knowledge of the trade of a carriage builder in the shop of his father, and pursued it as a vocation in various places. He passed two years at Moline, Ill., and in 1866 went to Texas, where he passed one and a half years, returning to Geneseo in 1867. In 1872 he formed his business relations with his father, which have been in existence since.

His marriage to Vienna Huson took place Dec. 28, 1871, in the city of Chicago. Mrs. Sargent was born in Oberlin, Ohio, and is the daughter of Nathaniel Huson. To her and her husband two children have been born, as follows: Edna V., Aug. 5, 1874, and Ada, April 6, 1880.

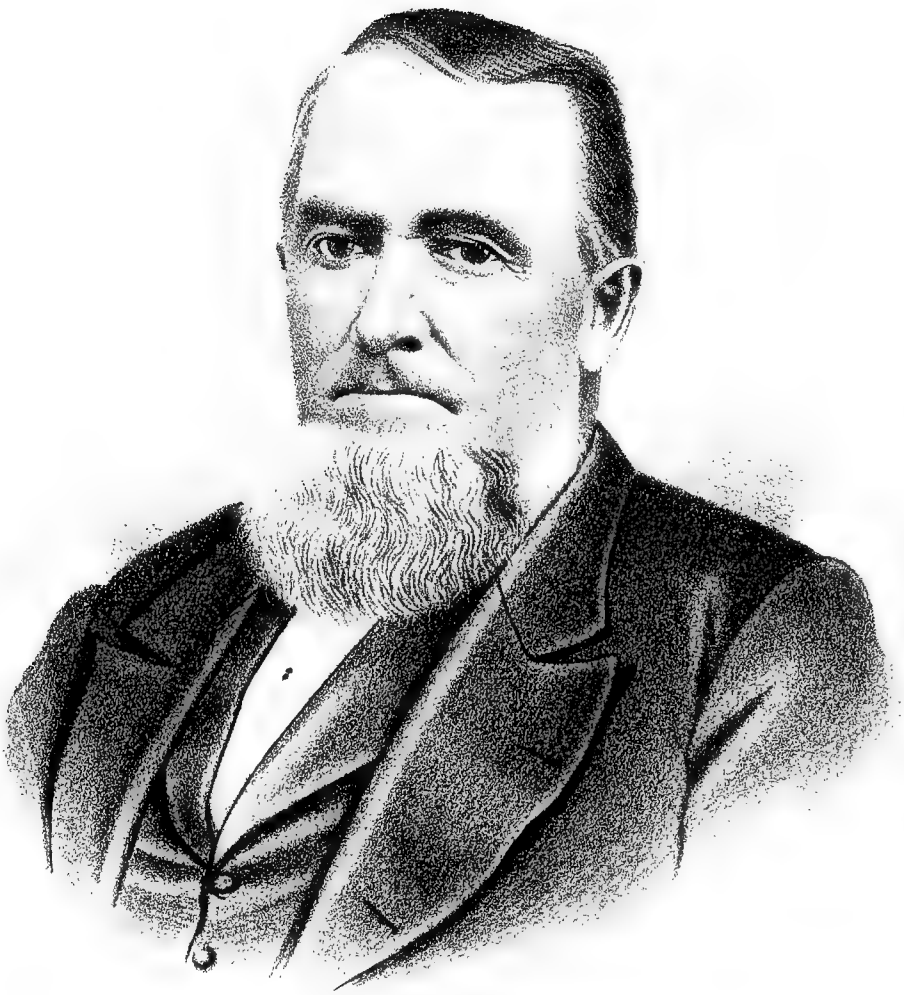
Mr. Sargent is a Republican, and both himself and wife are connected with the Baptist Church in membership.

David Whitmore, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements at Woodhull, was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1821, and came with his parents to Illinois in the spring of 1837, who located in Viola, Mercer Co., Ill. His father, John Whitmore, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came with his parents when ten years old to Ohio. He was engaged in the War of 1812 as a teamster, and received for his services a quarter-section of land from the Government. In 1815, he married Elizabeth Archibald, and remained in Ohio until 1837, when he came to Illinois. In 1840, he moved into this county, settling upon 80 acres of Government land, and lived there until 1866, since which time, until his death in 1884, he made his home with his son David. His wife died in 1866.

The son, who is the subject of this sketch, can be considered one of the earliest pioneers of this county. He has seen the rough side of frontier life, breaking the original prairie turf, splitting rails, working on the Mississippi River, etc.; and from 1850 to 1876 he has been engaged in rearing live stock; since the latter date he has purchased property in the village of Woodhull, such as houses and lots, and rents them. He is also building, and selling the property thus improved. He built the brick block on Main Street in 1876, the lower story of which is devoted to mercantile business, and the upper contains a fine, large public hall for theaters and all kinds of public gatherings.

Miss E. J. Booher, a native of Illinois, and Mr. Whitmore of this sketch were married in 1855, and of their six children four are living, namely: Florence M., Ida M., Lizzie L. and Nellie B. The first named married C. A. Peck, and resides on the old homestead in Clover Township; Ida M. is the wife of S. I. Curry, and lives in Woodhull; Lizzie L., now Mrs. John Benneson, is a resident of Iowa: and Nellie B., who married A. C. Warren, resides at Western, Neb., and is in the grain business.

Paul A Sweney, liveryman of Geneseo, established himself in the business which he is now prosecuting at Geneseo in 1866. He dates his residence at that place since July 4, 1853. He was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, April 1, 1832. His father, George Sweney, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish extraction. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Hetich, was born in the same State, of German parentage. Mr. Sweney came from his native county to Geneseo in the year named, and made his entry into the city, or village, as it was then, in season to see the fire-works which formed the close of a Fourth-of-July celebration. He was a tinner by trade, and he passed some time in the prosecution of his line of business, continuing it from 1855 to 1860, and was quite extensively interested in the



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hardware traffic. In the year last named he began to interest himself in trade in horses, and in 1866, as has been stated, he opened his stables. He has since conducted a business which has been in every way creditable and conducive to the benefit of the city of Geneseo.

Mr. Sweney is an adherent of the Democratic element in politics. He has served as a member of the City Council. Oct. 1, 1860, he was joined in marriage to Martha C. Wycoff, of Geneseo. They have had three daughters: Fannie A. died at the age of 20; those still living are named Lillie R. and Carrie E. Mrs. Sweney was born in the State of New York. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Amos Dyal, general farmer and stock-raiser on section 14, Western Township, was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., March 7, 1834. His father, William H. Dyal, was a native also of that State, of German-English ancestry, and for some time after marriage followed the business of boating, with coal barges. He married Eliza Stewart, who was born in Fayette Co., Pa., of Scotch-Irish descent, and of their seven children the subject of our sketch is the fourth. In 1845 the parents moved with their family to Coshocton Co., Ohio, where Mr. D. is yet living, aged about 78 years; Mrs. D. died at her home in Ohio, July 4, 1883, aged about 78 years.

Mr. Amos Dyal resided at the parental home until he was about 22 years old, and in 1856 he came to Illinois and settled in this county. He worked upon various farms in Osco Township for a few years. In 1863, he purchased his first land, which consisted of 80 acres on section 14, Western Township, which is now a part of the homestead: the latter at present comprises 160 acres, upon which Mr. Dyal has proved himself to be very successful in his calling.

Mr. Dyal was first married in Andover, Nov. 7, 1860, to Miss Isabella J. McFarland, who was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1838, was reared and educated there, and came with her parents to Illinois in 1857; they located in Andover Township, where the mother died; the father now resides in Cambridge. Mrs. D. died at her home in Western Township, Sept 4, 1872, and Mr. Dyal was again married, in Cambridge Township, Oct. 25, 1874, to Mrs. Marietta E. Hovey, *nee* Talbot. She is a daughter of Deacon W. and Mary (Terry) Talbot, and was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1841. Before she was three years old, her parents came to Illinois, settling near Cambridge, this county, where Mrs. D. was brought up and educated. She was first married Oct. 5, 1864, to Marcus D. LaFayette Hovey, who came to Illinois from Terre Haute, Ind., where he was born Nov. 5, 1834. The latter removed to this county in 1854 and died in Cambridge, Sept. 4, 1874, of consumption. By his first wife, Mr. Dyal's two children were: Ida E., who was born Oct. 1, 1861, and married Dec. 3, 1884, Henry W. McLease; the latter was born May 30, 1857, in Bucks Co., Pa., and came West in 1876. For his parental history, see sketch of Joseph Watson. Mr. Dyal's second child, Robert K., was born July 18, 1866, is well educated and is yet a resident at home.

Mrs. D., and son and daughter of Mr. D., are members of the Baptist Church; and Mr. Dyal, in his political principles, sympathizes with the Democratic party.

Henry G. Griffin. The gentleman of whom this personal sketch is written, is one of the earliest pioneers to this section of Illinois, and is a prominent and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 2, Andover Township. Although living on the old home farm, he has retired from the active labors of farm life. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., July 19, 1819.

His father, John Griffin, was a son of a New England farmer by the name of Samuel Griffin, who came to Massachusetts prior to his marriage. There he married a lady by the name of Nahusta Caldwell. She was born of New England parents, who were of Welsh and New England descent. The great-grandfather of our subject, William Griffin, came from Wales and made a settlement in Connecticut, and was the progenitor in America of the present large family of Griffins who are scattered throughout the United States. He was married, lived and died in Connecticut. The grandfather and grandmother of

Henry G. were both reared and lived to an advanced age in Massachusetts. Like their parents, they were farmers. The father of our subject lived at his home in Massachusetts until 18 years of age, when he went to New York State, where he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. During his service here he was drafted into the War of 1812, in which he served as a private. After his discharge at the close of the war, he returned to his work. He subsequently suffered from ill health and returned to Massachusetts. While in New York, however, he was married and reared a family of eight children, our subject being the eldest but one.

Mr. Griffin, the subject of this narrative, was educated in the public schools, and made his home with his parents until he was 18 years of age. He then left the parental roof, all his friends, and everything that was near and dear to him, and came alone to then wild prairies of Illinois. This was in 1837. He arrived in Mercer County, and located 160 acres of wild land, which is now in Greene Township. Upon this he subsequently built a house and made other improvements. Three years later he was married at what is now Viola, in that county. This event occurred on the 4th of August, 1840, and Miss Isabella, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca (Torrence) McGaughey, was the lady chosen for his wife. Mr. McGaughey was a wagon-maker and also a farmer, and, as well as his wife, was a native of Adams Co., Pa., where they were married. Shortly after their union they came to Mercer Co., Pa., and it was at New Bedford, that county, that Mrs. Griffin was born. She was only ten years of age when her parents died. After this sad event she went to Coitsville, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and lived with her sister, Mrs. Agnes Stewart. In 1839, the family came West and settled on a farm where Viola, Ill., now stands. It was here that the sturdy young man from Massachusetts met Miss McGaughey, and a year after her arrival they were married.

To Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have been born nine children, four of whom are deceased: John A. married Mary Payne and lives at Danville, Ill.; Mary A. lives at Mira, Dakota, upon a farm, and is the wife of J. M. Merrill; Rebecca A. is the wife of Rufus Anderson, of Cambridge; Julia A. resides at home; Sarah A. is the wife of C. K. Fillmore, of Tiffin, Iowa. Those deceased are William A., Gilbert A., French B. and James M.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin lived in Mercer County for four years, when they moved into Warren County, near Little York, where they settled on a rented farm. For two years they remained there, when, in the spring of 1846, they moved into this county, locating on a farm in Cambridge Township. Three years later, he purchased a farm of 160 acres near the city of Cambridge. In 1851 he sold this and purchased 200 acres where he now lives. At that time it was in a wild, unimproved condition, but since then he has brought it into a high state of cultivation. He sold 100 acres of this and purchased an 80-acre tract adjoining. He also purchased 40 acres, which he generously gave Augustus E. Anderson, a young Swede who lived with him, and of whom a sketch and portrait are given elsewhere in this ALBUM.

Mr. Griffin is one of the progressive, enterprising and intelligent farmers of Henry County, and is highly esteemed by all his neighbors. He has served as Justice of the Peace for 16 years, and is now representing his township in the Board of Supervisors, which he has also done for nine years. He has also served as County School Commissioner for two years. Politically, he is a true Republican. The family are members of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. G. has been a Deacon for 34 years consecutively.

Mr. Griffin's eldest son, John A., who is now a minister of the Congregational Church at Danville, enlisted at the first call for troops to defend our flag, joining Co. D, 17th Ill. Inf. He served five years and was promoted from the rank of Sergeant to that of Second Lieutenant. At the close of his first enlistment he re-enlisted, and was retained for one year after the close of the war. At Pittsburg Landing he was wounded in the left side. After his son had been out a little more than a year, Mr. Griffin himself enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. D, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf. He served for three years, and during the time was taken prisoner, Nov. 18, 1863, in action, at Knoxville, Tenn. He was sent to Libby prison in December following, where he lay and suffered until May 17 of the next year, when he was transferred as a prisoner of war and kept in the stockade at Macon, Ga., until Aug. 24, 1864. Then he was confined in the jail-yard at Charleston, S. C., until Oct. 6. He was then taken to Columbia, and again, Feb. 12, 1865, transferred to Charlotte, N. C., and then to

Raleigh, and afterward to Goldsboro, where he was paroled Feb. 28, 1865, and was marched to the Union line and joined his own company the same day. He was honorably discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865, after serving his country faithfully and suffering as a good soldier.

As one of the representative men of Henry County, we take pleasure in giving the portrait of Mr. Griffin upon the page opposite the beginning of this sketch.

James Stitt, one of the self-made men of this county, as well as energetic and progressive farmers and stock dealers, residing on section 27, Oxford Township, is a native of Franklin Co., Pa., where he was born Oct. 4, 1827. The parents of Mr. Stitt, William and Margaret (Harmony) Stitt, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and came to this State in 1856, settling in Oxford Township, this county, where they resided until their deaths. James was an inmate of the parental family, and resided on the old homestead until he attained the age of 18 years. He then engaged to learn the tailoring business, and served three years as an apprentice at that trade, which he mastered and continued to follow for 18 months. His education was received in the district schools of his native county. In 1850, when 23 years of age, Mr. Stitt went to California, where he was engaged in the gold mines for one year. He met with success in mining, and at the end of the year he was the possessor of more than $1,000, with which he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year. He then went to Michigan, and invested in land in that State; but after remaining there for about a year, he sold all the interest he possessed in real estate and came to Illinois. He arrived July 4, 1854, and located on section 27, Oxford Township, this county, where he at that time purchased 160 acres of land. He has at present, in addition to his original purchase, 320 acres in Iowa and also 320 in Nebraska. Coming here at a comparatively early day, he realized that the time was not far distant when the country would be thoroughly developed, and consequently the land would increase in value, and held on to his original purchase. He has a fine farm under an advanced state of cultivation, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Stitt enlisted in the war for the Union, Aug. 9, 1862, joining Co. D, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was wounded during an engagement, and was disabled from duty for two months. He participated in the battles of Knoxville, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Fort Anderson and Franklin, Tenn., and many others of less import. He was also engaged in the raid on Knoxville to burn the Strawberry Plain Bridge, and was seven days and nights in the saddle. He received an honorable discharge in June, 1865.

The marriage of Mr. Stitt to Miss Elizabeth Hammond, a native of Pennsylvania, occurred in March, 1853, and the issue of their union has been seven children, namely: Lawrence F., Amanda M., Frank E., Wesley K., Elmer M.; and Rose A. and Henry, deceased. Mrs. Stitt departed this life in January, 1869, and Mr. S. was again married, to Miss Mary J. Paden, a native of Illinois. Of the second union, seven children were born,—Charles, James H., William L., Margaret L. and Harry W. The deceased are Jesse and Amos.

Politically, Mr. Stitt is identified with the Greenback party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stitt is at present School Trustee of his district, and socially is a member of the G. A. R.

W. Peregoy, who resides on section 10, Clover Township, is a farmer by occupation. He was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Sept. 4, 1846, his parents being David and Mary (Frush) Peregoy, natives of Ohio. Mr. P., subject of this notice, remained with his parents until 19 years of age, receiving a fine education. At that time in his life's history, or rather previous to that, when 17 years old, he began teaching in the district schools, and followed that profession for four years in Ohio. In 1868 he came to this State and rented a farm, which he successively cultivated for five years, teaching, meantime, during winters. At the expiration of this time he purchased 60 acres of land, located on section 10, Clover Township, this county, where he is at present residing. He labored hard and was economical, and thereby

secured sufficient to enable him to purchase 117 acres additional, and at present is the proprietor of 177 acres. He has carried on general farming and stock-raising ever since he came to Clover Township, and has met with no small degree of success in his chosen vocation.

The marriage of Mr. Peregoy to Miss Polly Newton, a native of Morgan Co., Ohio, occurred in 1866. They have seven living children: Nettie L., Nellie O., Lillie M., Jennie M., Verda L., Lulu M. and Jessie N. Politically, Mr. P. affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife and oldest daughter belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Peregoy holds the office of Road Commissioner of his town, and is one of the active, progressive farmers, as well as respected citizens of Clover Township.

Adam Mealman, who resides upon section 13 of Western Township, and devotes his attention to general farming, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., on the 25th of August, 1882. His father, John Mealman, was also a native of the Keystone State, and by callng a farmer. The girl of his choice, Miss Sarah Rosenburg, was also a native of Franklin County. There they were married and lived for many years. In 1839, when Adam was 17 years of age, they came West, locating first in Rock Island County, where, in 1844, the mother died. The elder Mealman afterward came to Bishop Hill, where, about 1875, he died, at the age of 73 years.

When a young man, our subject had learned the trade of cooper, which he continued to follow for 15 years. While living in Rock Island County, he was married to Harriet Kimball, who was born in Ohio, and came to Illinois when a young woman. She died at her home in Western Township, Dec. 27, 1865, at the age of 32 years. She had given birth to seven children, four of whom, two daughters and two sons, are now living. Mr. M. was again married in 1868, to Miss Rachel L. Dial, who was born in Ohio. She came to Illinois with her parents when she was 22 years of age, and has become the mother of four children.

In 1847 Mr. Mealman settled on 160 acres of land on the southwest quarter of section 13, when it was all an unbroken prairie, but by his industry and perseverance has it now all well improved and under a fine state of cultivation. Politically, Mr. M. is identified with the Democratic party, being a first-class Democrat.

J. H. Newman, who follows the occupation of a farmer, on section 23, Clover Township, was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., June 19, 1833. The parents of Mr. Newman were Banks and Sarah (Reynolds) Newman. The father was a farmer by occupation, and also followed the trade of shoemaker.

J. H. Newman, the subject of this biographical notice, remained with his parents until the death of his father, which occurred when he was 11 years of age. He then went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained till he was 16 years old, receiving a good education in the district schools. On attaining the age of 16 years he left the residence of his uncle, and engaged to learn the carpenter's trade, which, after an apprenticeship, he mastered. In 1854, in the winter, he came to this State, where at various places he was engaged in working at his trade for seven years, until 1861, and until the breaking out of the late Civil War. Soon after the news had flashed across the continent that rebel shot and shell had been thundered against Fort Sumter, Mr. Newman enlisted in Co. E, 1st Ill. Reg. of light artillery, known as the Waterhouse Battery, and was engaged in the service three years. He was Quartermaster-Sergeant, and during the war participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Guntown and Tupelo, and was honorably discharged Dec. 19, 1864.

Returning from the war, he doffed his uniform, laid aside his accoutrements, and once more entered actively into the peaceful pursuits of life. He purchased 80 acres of land, where he at present resides, and by laborious toil and economy, coupled with the active co-operation of his good helpmeet, he succeeded in accumulating sufficient to make an additional purchase of 60 acres, making his total acreage 140. He has made numerous improvements upon his land, such as the setting out of trees, erection of a residence, etc., has a fine farm, the outgrowth

of his own indomitable energy, perseverance and economy.

Mr. Newman was married to Miss Cynthia, daughter of A. R. Hayden, in 1865, and has borne him two children,—Clarke E. and Orris H. Politically, Mr. N. affiliates with the Republican party. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. N. has held the office of Supervisor for three years, and also Justice of the Peace, and at present is filling the office of Township Trustee. a position he has held for some years.

William Harbaugh, a dealer in sportsmen's supplies at Geneseo, has been a resident in Henry County since his removal hither in 1852. He was born Nov. 17, 1844, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and is the son of John Eliza (Byers) Harbaugh. The family removed from Ohio to Bureau Co., Ill., in 1850, when the son was six years of age. In 1852 another removal was made to the township of Phenix, in Henry County. The father of Mr. Harbaugh settled on a farm, on which the son was reared to the time of his entering the military service of the United States during the Civil War.

The latter enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. K, 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and his regiment was assigned to the 23d Army Corps in the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Harbaugh was under fire in the actions at Monticello, and Richmond in Kentucky, Philadelphia, Knoxville and Beans's Station in Tenessee, Utaw Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Kenesaw Mountain, and Pine Mountain, in Georgia, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and at Fort Anderson and Wilmington, in North Carolina. He was discharged June 20, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C., and was musered out in July following.

On his return from the army Mr. Harbaugh came to Geneseo, and became interested in mercantile business, in company with I. S. Felger, who was the senior partner. The firm continued business until December, 1879, when they sold out, and in 1880 Mr. Harbaugh instituted the business in which he is at present operating. He is a Republican of radical stripe.

His marriage to Matilda Luther took place Nov. 17, 1867, and they have one child, a daughter, Berenice R. Mrs. Harbaugh is the daughter of George and Salome Luther. With her husband, she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Levi Pillsbury, general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 8, Andover Township, was born in Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 22, 1823. His father, Caleb Pillsbury, was a farmer and died about 1838, in Lynn Grove, Lynn Township, where he was the owner of a small farm. Levi's mother died in the same township, in 1862.

Mr. Pillsbury, the subject of this notice, resided in the county of his nativity until he attained the age of 15 years, when he came West with his parents. At that early day, 1836, there were but three families who could be counted their neighbors; on the east of them it was many miles to the residence of any white family. Two years after the death of his father, he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1841, he made his first purchase of land, of 80 acres on section 18, Andover Township, of his uncle, Rev. I. Pillsbury. He afterwards conducted this farm on a large scale, and he now owns 240 acres, besides ten acres of timber, and six village lots. He formerly was the proprietor of a much larger area of land, but he has given considerably to his sons. Politically, he is a good Democrat.

Rev. George C. Woodruff has been connected with the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Henry County since he came to Illinois, in 1855. His headquarters have been in Geneseo during that time, and he has been a permanent resident there since 1873.

He was born Dec. 16, 1807, in Essex Co., N. Y. His father, Timothy Woodruff, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, who was before her marriage Miss Eunice Newell, was born in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Woodruff joined the Methodist Church at the

age of 19. On his 21st birthday he began the life of a circuit preacher, and he has now been in the ministry 57 years, being, however, on the "superannuated list" since 1873. In that year he was disabled by a sunstroke, but has preached almost without intermission, and is now officiating every week in that capacity.

While he operated in Northern New York he occupied the position of Presiding Elder seven years in the Adams and Potsdam District. He came to Illinois June 16, 1855, and was appointed on the New Boston Circuit, and he has served one year as Presiding Elder in this State.

He was married at Fort Covington, Franklin Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1832, to Pauline, daughter of Luther and Henrietta Danforth. Mrs. Woodruff was born in the county in which she was married. She has borne five children, and but two survive: Elizabeth was the wife of James T. Hall, and died Sept. 21, 1880; L. E. Woodruff, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this work, is the second child in order of birth; Mary J., wife of L. H. Cady, died Feb. 28, 1872; Gertrude S. is the wife of Frank Carpenter, and they reside at Livermore, Iowa; and George H. died in 1866, aged 12 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff celebrated their golden wedding Aug. 21, 1882. The occasion was a joyful one from the many expressions of kindly sentiment. The Masonic body of Geneseo presented Mr. Woodruff with a beautiful gold-headed cane, appropriately inscribed. He was made a Mason at New Boston, Ill., in 1858.

He is a Republican in political preference.

Daniel Grant, dealer in agricultural implements at Orion, was born in North Scotland about 1830. His father, Alexander, was a farmer, and died in his native country, Scotland; the mother afterward came to America, with her five children, in 1843, locating in Jefferson Co., Ohio, where she died about six years later.

After her death, Mr. Daniel Grant set out into the world to take care of himself, by first learning the carpenter's trade at Pittsburg, Pa.; but after following it two years, he returned, on account of failing health, to farm life in Allegheny Co., Pa. In 1856 he came to Illinois, locating upon 80 acres of wild prairie land, where he lived until the year 1884, making many and substantial improvements. In the year named he commenced in his present business at Orion, where he carries a full line of the various machines and apparatus needed by the farming community.

In 185 , Mr. Grant was married, in Allegheny Co., Pa., to Ellen Ferguson, who was born in Ireland, and came to America when a young lady, with her father, her mother having died in the old country. Her father died in Butler Co., Pa., about 1865. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Grant are Anna, John and Alexander. Mr. Grant is a reliable Republican, and both himself and Mrs. G. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Alexander Maher, a resident of section 21, Clover Township, where he follows the vocation of a farmer, is a native of New York, having been born in Westerlo, Albany County, that State, Nov. 21, 1825. His parents were Patrick and Phebe (Tenyck) Maher, natives of Ireland and New York respectively. His father followed the occupation of a farmer in "York" State, and resided there until his death, which occurred Jan. 16, 1860. His wife died in the same State, Jan. 8, 1844.

Alexander Maher, son of the parents spoken of, was an inmate of the paternal household until he attained his 22d year. His years of minority were passed in attendance at the common schools and in labor on the farm. One year after attaining his majority, when 22 years of age, he left the house of his parents and went forth upon the sea of life to carve a future for himself. His first labor was on the Erie Canal, where he worked for two years, and was then engaged on the Hudson River for one year. After that he worked out by the month on the farm, until he came to this State, the date thereof being 1857. Arriving in this State he worked for Selden Gale, a farmer in Knox County, and continued to remain with him for two years. At the end of that time he worked for Elijah Brot one year. In 1861 he engaged in farming on shares, and for two years was

occupied in that manner in Clover Township, this county. He then engaged on a farm by the month, and followed that occupation in this county for three years, working for a gentleman named Thomas Houghton.

After leaving the farm of Mr. Houghton, Mr. Maher purchased 100 acres of land located on section 20, Clover Township. He located on the same and resided thereon for one year, when he sold it, and purchased 160 acres on section 21, same township. On the latter tract he settled with his family, and entered actively into its cultivation and improvement, setting out trees, improving the barns, residence, etc., and at this place he has continually resided until the present time. He has a beautiful home, with fine surroundings, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture.

Mr. Maher was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Lucia Holton, in 1862, who was a native of Vermont, and who has borne him seven children, viz.: Park, Charles, Laura, Jennie, Henry, Maud and Ira. Mr. and Mrs. Maher have also adopted two of his brother's children, Mary and James, his brother and wife having died.

Politically, Mr. Maher is a stanch Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Order, and is respected in the community in which he resides for his sterling worth and integrity. In addition to his real-estate possessions in this county he is the proprietor of 480 acres of land in Kansas, one-quarter of the same being in a good state of cultivation.

Swan Swanson, a retired merchant residing at Bishop Hill, was born in Sweden, May 28, 1825. There he passed his early life upon the farm, and lived there until he was 21 years of age, enjoying but limited advantages for an education, and is what may justly be termed a self-made man. Landing in New York, he came directly to Henry County, and has since been one of its prominent and public-spirited citizens. He located at Bishop Hill, which at the time was known as "Bishop Hill Colony." For about 15 years he was engaged in farming, but in 1861, in company with Jacob Jacobson, he embarked in the mercantile business. For the succeeding years, until 1873, the firm were well-known general merchants of Bishop Hill. At that time they sold out, and Mr. Swanson has since been living in retirement, with the exception of devoting some of his time to his landed interests. He is the owner of 280 acres of land in Weller Township, most of which is well improved.

Shortly after his arrival at Bishop Hill, in June, 1848, Mr. Swanson was united in marriage with Christina Gabrielson. This lady was also a native of Sweden, and they lived happily together until Oct. 2, 1877, when Mrs. S. died. She became the mother of seven children, only three of whom grew to man's estate: Carl W. resides in Galva; Evol L. lives at Bishop Hill, where John also resides. On the 8th of October, 1881, in Nebraska, Mr. Swanson was again engaged in marriage. The lady who joined him at that time, Kate Erickson, is also a native of Sweden. Mr. S. is also identified with the Republican party.

F. Payton, a farmer, who is following his vocation on section 28, Oxford Township, was born in Indiana, June 10, 1851. His father, Jacob, and his mother, Mary J. (Worley) Payton, were natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. The subject of this notice remained at home, assisting his parents on the farm and attending the common district schools, until he was 21 years of age. At that period in life he left home and started out for himself. The first enterprise was to rent a farm and engage in agricultural labor. This place he held for three years. His parents came to Knox Co., Ill., having lived there for a short time in 1854, and the same year came into Henry County, and purchased 80 acres of land in Oxford Township. He subsequently sold this and purchased a quarter of section 21, in the same township.

The subject of this sketch, after renting a farm for three years, bought a piece of land in Taylor Co., Iowa, where he spent another three years in working it. He then returned to Henry County, and for two years more worked a rented farm. By this time an

opportunity presented itself for him to purchase a place for himself. This he did in Osco Township, remaining there, however, but one year, when he purchased 114 acres of the section where he now resides. This purchase was made in the year 1882.

In 1875, Mr. Payton was married to Miss Laura Rutledge. The ceremony was solemnized on the 3d of September, that year. Mrs. Payton is a native of Pennsylvania, and has become the mother of two children, whom they have christened Rockwell and Anna.

Politically, Mr. P. is a Republican, and, with his wife, are members of the Baptist Church, located at Alpha. Mr. Payton is one of the rising and promising young men of the township.

Andrew Barlow, engaged in the mercantile business at Bishop Hill, is a native of Sweden, having been born in that country Feb. 19, 1830. He continued to reside in his native country until 1850, when, having attained the age of 20 years, he concluded to seek his fortune in another country, and emigrated to the United States, coming direct to this county and locating at Bishop Hill. Previous to emigrating to the United States, and while a resident of his native country, he learned the tailor's trade, and on arriving at Bishop Hill he followed his trade for about three years. He afterward engaged in farming in the Colony. Subsequently he removed to Kewanee, in 1855, and continued to reside there for three years, where he was engaged in the manufacture of brooms. At the expiration of this time, in the spring of 1858, he went to Cass Co., Neb., where he lived six years and a half. He then returned to Weller Township, this county, where he purchased small tracts of land, engaged in farming, and followed that vocation until 1870. In February of that year Mr. Barlow formed a co-partnership with Swan Bjorklund in the mercantile business, which co-partnership existed for about five years, when Mr. Barlow purchased the interest of his partner, and erected the building where he is at present engaged in business. Soon after commencing in his new store he took in a partner, William Christopher, which partnership existed for five years, when it was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Barlow has conducted the business alone. By fair and honest dealing with his fellow man, he has built up a good and satisfactory trade, and, is meeting with success in his business.

Mr. Barlow was married at Bishop Hill, this county, Sept. 30, 1851, to Lizzie Johnson, a native of Sweden. Politically, Mr. Barlow is independent. In his public relations he is a member of the Town Board, and is one of the representative business men of the village.

Albert Sickler, proprietor of the Central Meat Market at Geneseo, established his business in that city in 1867. He is the senior in the trade in that line of business at that place. He is a native of Prussia, and was born at Obendorf, March 28, 1845. Anton and Margarita (Glatthaar) Sickler, his parents, are still residing there.

Mr. Sickler came from his native land in 1865, and reached the city of Geneseo on the 25th of October. He passed the next two years there and at Moline in acquiring a complete understanding of his business, and at the expiration of that time he started in his own behalf. In 1870 his establishment was destroyed by fire, and he suffered total loss, not only of his store, stock and fixtures, but also of his household goods, as he resided over his shop. But not being of the stuff that gives up easily to ill fortune, he rebuilt his shop and was soon in running order. In 1875 the same disaster was repeated, with the exception that he succeeded in saving much of his portable property. He then erected the building in which he has since operated, and which he owns. He belongs to the Democratic party in political connection.

The marriage of Mr. Sickler to Mary Grose took place Jan. 26, 1870, at Rock Island, Ill. Mrs. Sickler was born in Alsace, France (now Elsass, Germany), and is the daughter of John and Mary Grose. The family came to the United States when the daughter was a child.

The children that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sickler are recorded as follows: Amelia was born in 1871, Charles in 1873, and Joseph in 1877. The family are Catholics.

John H. Grammar. In 1847, among others who came from across the ocean to Henry County, were two brothers, William and and John Grammar, who are now well-to-do and respected farmers of Weller Township. John was the younger, and was born, June 18, 1826, near Hanover, Prussia. He was 27 years of age when he joined his brother in Weller Township, and lived with him for about five years. He then made a settlement in that township, and has since been one of the growing and enterprising farmers of that section of Henry County. He has provided his farm of 240 acres with good buildings and fine improvements of all kinds.

In Weller Township, Jan. 13, 1853, Mr. G. was married to Mary Coldy, widow of Henry Coldy, who died May 15, 1852. She was born in England, Jan. 16, 1821, and came to America in 1838. She is the daughter of James Fenn. By her former marriage she became the mother of five children, namely: Emily F., deceased; Eliza M., Theodore H., Mary J., and Edward, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Grammar have a family of three children,—John W., Margaret H. and Henry E.

Mr. Grammar is a member of the Lutheran Church, while his wife is connected with the Episcopal Church. In politics, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Christian Buell, tobacconist at Geneseo, has resided in Henry County since his arrival here in 1856. He is a native of Germany, was born July 31, 1823, and remained in the "fatherland" until 1848. On coming to America in that year, he made his home at first at Roundout, in Ulster Co., N. Y. He learned the business of a cigar-maker and tobacconist in the city of New York, and came thence, as has been stated, in 1856. He settled in Geneseo, and passed some years in various methods until 1863, when he established the business which he has since continued to prosecute. He has been successful in building up a profitable and popular enterprise, and is now manufacturing an annual average of 170,000 cigars.

Mr. Buell is a Republican in political views and connections, and has served in the capacity of Alderman of the Third Ward of Geneseo.

He was united in marriage to Christina Maier, in Roundout, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1853. Mrs. Buell was a native of Germany, and came to America in 1853. They had six children, and have lost one by death, Julia, the oldest, dying in infancy. John, Fred and Christian are the names of the three sons. Dora is the wife of Otto Michael, of Munson Township. The mother died Dec. 3, 1883. Mr. Buell is a member of the Evangelical Church.

Harrison Trego, a dealer in drugs, stationery, etc., at Orion, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1838. His father, Lewis Trego, was a native of the same State, and by occupation was an agriculturist. In Bucks County, he was married to Sarah Willard, who was likewise a native of the same county. The elder Trego died in Bucks County, in 1859, and in 1876 the mother came West, and resided with her youngest son, the subject of this sketch, until her death, which occurred three years later, at the advanced age of 85 years.

Harrison Trego was educated in the public schools of his native county, and when 20 years of age, desiring to find a better location to start out for himself in life, came West and located in Mercer Co., Ill. In that county, on the 20th of May, 1861, he was married to Miss Margaret Baker, daughter of William and Hannah (Ulim) Baker. She was born at Greenburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1839. Her family came to Illinois in 1857, and settled at Rock Island city, and in 1858 removed to Mercer County, where her mother died. The father now lives with his children who reside in Iowa and Illinois.

Although subsequent to his marriage, yet when the flag of our nation was fired upon, Mr. Trego determined to go to its defense. He accordingly enlisted in Co. C, 102d Ill. Inf., commanded by Col. F. C. Smith, of Galesburg, on the 4th of October, 1864. He at once was sent to the front, and was with Sherman during his famous campaign through the Caro-

linas, and fought at the battles of Averysburg, S. C., and Bentonville. Outside of some minor skirmishes he escaped any very hard fighting. He was honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

After his return home, Mr. Trego engaged in a meat-market and grocery store at Orion for two year. In 1869 he established a drug store at the same place, which he has since conducted. In 1870, he was appointed Postmaster at that place, and held the office until the present administration, when, on July 2, 1885, he voluntarily resigned. Mrs. Trego is a member of the Baptist Church, while her husband is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and G. A. R. Politically, of course he is a Republican, and has served his township as Collector.

Hon. **Joshua Harper**, deceased, was a former citizen of Geneseo. He occupied, perhaps, as conspicuous a position during his lifetime as any other of the residents of Henry county who have been placed on permanent record on the pages of this volume. He was a pioneer of what is now the township of Edford, in 1836, in the second year in which the tide of settlement poured into Henry County. He came here first as the agent of the New York Colony and transacted the business of those whom he represented in the distribution of lands. On the organization of the county he was made the first Recorder, and his election occurred June 19, 1837. Later, he occupied positions of prominence, for all of which he was eminently fitted by his superior character and abilities. He possessed a fine order of mental organism, and his discriminating judgment and methodical habits made him a most valuable member of society in its formative condition, as was the prevalent state of things at the period of his coming to Henry County. The traditional keenness of the perceptions of pioneers were proven by the early settlers in the county, and they were not slow to recognize the existence in their midst of the quality of fitness which characterized Mr. Harper, and at this day, when the passage of time is adjusting the value of the generations that laid the foundations of the splendid prosperity of Henry County, the just meed of appreciation which Mr. Harper earned is heartily confirmed by those to whom his name has become a household word.

He was in his life one of the most conspicuous of the throng that appeared on the public streets of Geneseo, where he was a resident at the time of his death. In person he was as tall and erect as a young sycamore. Dignified and stately, he commanded the most uniform respect; and he also won the confidence of all by the innate kindness of his nature which made him the type of true manhood. He was pre-eminently a gentleman. He was, to the generation to which he belonged, the type of the chivalry and honor that, in these later times, is only the aroma of the period which, after even these few years, seems mythical. Punctilious and even exacting, he was nevertheless the soul of honor in all his transactions; and, although he never permitted another to take the smallest advantage of him, he rendered with the same exactness what was due to others. He employed on all occasions only the choicest language, speaking concisely and without unnecessary words. Fastidious in dress and manners, moving always in conformity to his ideas of the obligations of a conscious human being, he was unique in the pioneer period to which he belonged, and he was regarded and is remembered as a character of unusual interest. In the smallest things he preserved his peculiarities, and the county records transcribed by his hand exhibit a penmanship as exact and beautiful as copper-plate. He was possessed of the most positive opinions, but never infringed the bounds of courtesy in their expression.

Joshua Harper was born in Fairfax Co., Va., at the country-seat of his father, on the 24th of April, 1796. John Harper, his father, was of German and English extraction. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Reynolds, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch parentage.

Another most remarkable fact concerning Mr. Harper was, that he was the youngest of 29 children. He received the careful education of the son of a gentleman of cultivation and means, and became a classical scholar of more than ordinary claims. In 1826 he established a mercantile enterprise in the city of New York, and he operated there five years. He went thence to Rio Janeiro, S. A., where he was similarly interested three years.

In addition to the positions he filled, as has been

mentioned, he served twice as a Representative of his District in the State Legislature, and in 1848 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He also discharged the duties of his citizenship in minor local offices.

The extent of his real estate included several hundred acres, of which Mrs. Harper is the legatee. She is the owner of 640 acres in the township of Geneseo, and 184 acres in Edford Township. Mr. Harper acted for many years as the agent of Eastern capitalists.

He died at Geneseo Feb. 23, 1882, after a residence in Henry County of 46 years and at Geneseo of 27 years.

Sarah Miller Thomas was married to Joshua Harper, Oct. 15, 1838, in Tazewell Co., Ill. She was born in Winthrop, Me., and is the daughter of Capt. Hushai and Hannah (Cushman) Thomas. She has borne no children, but has an adopted daughter. Her husband was reared in the Presbyterian Church, and after they came to Geneseo they both connected themselves by membership with the Congregational Church at that place.

In personal character and mental attainments, Mrs. Harper is the counterpart of her late husband, and represents him in the grace and dignity of true, earnest womanhood.

John B. Ridenour, dealer in lumber, brick, coal and agricultural implements at Woodhull, this county, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., May 2, 1833. His parents were John Ridenour, born in Bedford, Pa., Jan. 26, 1807, and Susanna (Beightel) Ridenour, born in Susquehanna Co., Pa., April 18, 1811. They were married in 1830; the father died May 21, 1885, at Beaumont, Butler Co., Kan., and the mother in Lynn Township, Henry County, Jan. 10, 1878. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was engaged in that calling in Pennsylvania until 1851, when he came to this State and settled in Fulton County. He remained in the latter county until 1853, when he moved to Lynn Township, this county, where he purchased 160 acres of land, located on section 26, the same being the southeast quarter of that section. He remained on the latter tract until 1884, when he moved to Butler Co., Kan., where he died, as stated, the demise of the mother having occurred previous to his removal to that State.

John B. Ridenour, subject of this notice, remained on the old homestead, relieving his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools until he attained the age of 22 years. On reaching this period in his life's history he set forth to fight life's battles alone, and was engaged in breaking prairie, which occupation he followed for four years. He then purchased 40 acres in Lynn Township, on which he located and vigorously engaged in its improvement, and on which he resided until Sept. 21, 1861.

He enlisted in Co. A, 55th Ill. Vol. Inf., and went to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, where he remained until Nov 9 of that year. He then went to Camp Benton, St. Louis, where his regiment remained until Jan. 12, 1862, when he proceeded to Paducah, Ky., where it remained until March of the same year. He then took a steamer up the Tennessee River, and landed at Pittsburg, March 15, 1862, where he participated in the battle of Shiloh. In that battle he received a severe flesh wound, the date being April 6, 1862, and was sent home on a furlough. He returned after an absence of 60 days to his regiment at Moscow, Tenn. It next went to Hollow Springs, then to Memphis, Tenn., at which point it arrived July 21, 1862, and where it was placed on camp duty until November of the same year. He, with the regiment, then participated in a three-days fight at Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 29, 30 and Jan. 1, and also in the capture of Arkansas Post, Jan. 10 and 11, 1863. It then returned to Young's Point, La., and worked on the famous Grant Canal during the winter, and parlicipated in the battle of Champion Hill, May 17, 1863, and in the 46 days' siege of Vicksburg. From there it went to Jackson, Miss., where it participated in another ten-days siege. It then went to Vicksburg, and from there to Memphis, with Sherman's army, by way of Corinth, and participated in the skirmish at Tuscumbia, Oct. 1, 1863, and arrived at Chattanooga Nov. 21, and participated in a pontoon expedition in North Chickamaqua Creek, and also in a battle on Missionary Ridge on the 24th and 25th of November, 1863. Mr. Ridenour was with his company in all these marches and engagements, and on the 26th of Nov., 1863, he accompanied Sherman's army to Knoxville and from there to Albany, where he was mustered out, Jan.

2, 1864. He then re-enlisted in the same company for three years, and was engaged in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, the battle east of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, the battle of Ezra Chapel, July 28, 1864, then in the siege of Atlanta during the month of August, the battle of Jonesboro, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, and then marched with Sherman in pursuit of Hood through Georgia and Alabama some 300 miles, returning to Atlanta. He then marched to Savannah and participated in the capture of Fort McAllister, then accompanied Sherman in his famous march from Savannah, and was engaged in the battle of Columbia, and also a three-days battle at Bentonville, N. C., and finally accompanied Sherman to Washington. During the war he was under fire of the enemy 120 days. From the latter place he went with his company to Louisville, Ky., where he was honorably discharged, June 15, 1865. He was promoted from the relation of private to the rank of Captain, and was elected Lieutenant Colonel, but never received his commission on account of the close of the war.

Mr. Ridenour formed a matrimonial alliance, April 28, 1859, with Miss Lois Payton, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of three children,—William H., Mary E. and Elton A. Mr. Ridenour and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is identified with the principles of the Republican party, Teetotalism and Prohibition. He is a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. He came to Woodhull in 1869, where he has been permanently located ever since. He is one of the energetic and respected citizens of the community in which he resides, and is meeting with success in the business which he is conducting at Woodhull.

Nelson Gaines, of Geneseo, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1848, and is one of the most worthy and esteemed citizens of the county whose interests he has promoted since he became a resident therein. He is a native of Granville, Mass., where he was born March 23, 1817. His father, Samuel Gaines, was also a native of the Bay State, and his mother, who before her marriage was named Esther Blakesley, was a native of Connecticut.

The family went, when the son was three years old, to Delaware Co., N. Y., and he there passed the years which intervened between his childhood and manhood. On arriving at a suitable age to commence business, he embarked in the mercantile line. In 1842 he came to Victoria, Ill., and there became interested in agriculture, and operated as a farmer until 1848. In that year he removed to Cambridge, in Henry County, and was the first to establish a mercantile enterprise at that place. He conducted what is now known as an old-fashioned country store, and transacted a profitable and popular business. He remained there until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Geneseo. He engaged in the management of a general store, which includes all lines of merchandise common to the trade; but in his case hardware was excluded. After 12 years of active business he retired, and has since lived a life of quiet, without business relations. He has acquired a considerable interest in land in Iowa and Dakota, and has been successful in his operations in that direction.

In his political relations, Mr. Gaines is an inflexible Republican, although he has never been considered an aggressive politician. While at Cambridge he officiated as Postmaster eight years, and he has filled several positions of trust in the management of local affairs. He was an Abolitionist, and has kept in the ranks of that element in its various movements. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for more than 40 years.

Mr. Gaines has been thrice married. Harriet (Andrews) Gaines, to whom he was joined in matrimony in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1837, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of Hiram Andrews. She bore three children: George died at the age of four years; Clarissa is the wife of E. G. Comstock, of Rapid City, Dak.; Julia married James W. Stewart, of Cambridge, Ill., who is a grain merchant at that place. The mother died in 1852. Mr. Gaines was again married, in Cambridge, in December, 1854, to Clarissa Hinman. She was the daughter of Willis Hinman, and was born in Bristow, Conn. The issue of the second marriage comprises five children, namely: Hattie is the wife of Charles E. Genung, of Menlo, Iowa; Emma married George L. Gilman, and they reside in Dakota; Lucy mar-

ried Dr. R. W. Miller, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Menlo, Iowa; Frank N. is in the provision business at Grinnell, Iowa; Harvey S. is a student at the Collegiate Institute at Geneseo. The second wife of Mr. Gaines died at Geneseo, in October, 1877. Amy H. Wilson became his wife in February, 1879. She was born in Belchertown, Mass., and died at Geneseo, July 13, 1884.

George Ferguson, a retired farmer, living at Cambridge, came to Henry County in 1855 and settled on a farm in Cornwall Township. He first purchased 80 acres of land and increased his real estate until he became the owner of 400 acres. He was born May 10, 1819, in County Monaghan, Ireland. His grandfather, Samuel Ferguson, was born in Ireland and married Margaret Hall. They had six children, one of whom, John, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he died. The children were named James, Samuel, John, Mary and Margaret. Another daughter died young. James Ferguson, the oldest son, was born and died in Ireland. He married Margaret Huss, and they had ten children. The following named reached maturity: Margaret, Martha, Jane, Isabella, Samuel, Thomas, George and James. The two last are twins. James came to the United States in the early part of May, 1847, and George followed toward the close of the same month. James settled in Hamilton, Canada, where he still lives. George was a laborer in the same place two years, and in 1849 he removed to Pennsylvania, where he was a resident six years. He came to Henry County in December, 1855. He was occupied in the Keystone State as a teamster and on removal to Illinois became a farmer. In the summer of 1856 he bought 80 acres of land in Cornwall Township and removed his family from Peoria, where they had been awaiting the preparation of their home. He bought at intervals two additional tracts of land, each containing 160 acres, and by further purchase added to his estate until he now owns 480 acres, under advanced cultivation. When he bought the first 80 acres, for which he paid at the rate of $4.25 per acre, he had sufficient means to obtain a clear title and a small amount of money for the purchase of stock. Mr. Ferguson removed to Cambridge in May, 1884, where he expects to pass the remaining years of his life in the comfort earned by his frugal industry.

He is a Republican, and has been since he became a citizen of his adopted country. In his own country he was an inflexible adherent of the Order of Orangemen. He and his wife are prominent members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Ferguson was a member of the building committee for the construction of the church edifice of the society to which he belongs in Cornwall, and has since been one of the Trustees. He was prominent in the organization of the local body, and has been a liberal contributor to its support. The family has been unremitting in their efforts in social and religious matters in the community to which they so long belonged.

Mr. Ferguson married Ann, daughter of John Hall. Her father removed to Henry County in 1857, with his family, and died in the township of Cornwall. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson had nine children, seven of whom reached adult age: John, James, Esther, Margaret J., Martha A., George and Mary E. John is a farmer in Minnesota; James is engaged in the same business in Dakota.

Ev. Clough, dairyman and general farmer on section 19, Geneseo Township, is one of the representative farmers of Henry County in point of industry, thrift and persistency in the way of adding to the development of the agricultural resources of the county. He was born in Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., March 20, 1830. His parents, Peter and Hannah (Perham) Clough, were both born in the State of New York, and were of German and English birth respectively. They went, in the childhood of their son, to Jamaica, Vt. There Mr. Clough grew to the age of manhood, and was instructed in the business of a farmer. He was also employed at various times in a saw-mill. He continued to live in the county of Windham until 1856, when he came to the county where he is now a resident. He at once bought a tract of land at Hickory Grove, in the township of Edford, and proceeded to the business of farmer in a prairie State. He erected a frame house, 14 x 18 feet in dimen-

sions and one and a half stories in height. He cleared about 60 acres of his farm, which was situated in the grove, and after a residence thereon of about nine years, he then sold out and bought the place where he has since carried on his business operations. The place contains 240 acres and is all improved. In 1879 he established his business as a dairyman and has a milk route in the city of Geneseo. His cows number 60 on an average.

Mr. Clough was married in Windham Co., Vt., to Sophia Hines. Their marriage was celebrated Jan. 26, 1855. They have had eight sons, five of whom are living, namely: Victor W., born Jan. 20, 1856; Henry C., May 23, 1858; Frank, Aug. 19, 1861; Llewellyn A., Feb. 22, 1874; Clyde M., June 29, 1878. The deceased are: Charlie L., born Aug. 31, 1863, died Oct. 9, 1864; Harry L., born July 19, 1866, died April 12, 1870; and Ernest, born Feb. 2, 1871, died Aug. 27, 1871. Mrs. Clough was born in Windham Co., Vt., July 20, 1839. Her parents were William and Ann (Maynard) Hins. Mr. Hins was born April 1, 1812; and Mrs. H., May 23, 1816, and died May 5, 1864.

Martin Ross is one of the substantial citizens of the township of Loraine in all the senses that estate and public interest can make him such. He is a pioneer of 1845 in the county, since which time he has resided on section 17 of Loraine Township. He was born Sept. 22, 1816, in Hesse-Darmstadt, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Hinkel) Ross, and grew to the estate of manhood in his native town, where he passed the years of his youth in school and on the farm, and was 24 when in 1840 he came to the United States. He landed at the port of New York on the 3d of June of the year named, after a sea voyage of 32 days.

His cash capital on which to begin the upbuilding of his fortunes in the New World was less than $5. But he had what is better than money in this country,—the spirit to take hold of the first thing that needs to be done; and he at once proceeded to Pennsylvania, where he obtained work as a farm assistant. He worked one year at $6 a month, and in the year next succeeding he went to Delaware. He was similarly occupied there at double his former pay, and he passed a year there. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1845, when he came to Henry County. He made a claim on sections 8 and 17, in what was then township 18, now Loraine. He built a log house on the southeast quarter of the section first named, but later removed the structure to the other section. In 1852 he bought a soldier's land-warrant, and has since been an occupant of the claim, which he secured under its provisions. He has become by subsequent purchase the owner of an additional acreage, which forms an aggregate of 452 acres, of which 370 acres are in farming condition. The proprietor has erected excellent farm buildings, and set out fruit and shade trees. On taking possession of his farm, Mr. Ross bought a cow and a pair of steers, for which he paid at a later date, when he was in more prosperous circumstances. His herd of cattle contain now about 50 head, and he has 13 horses and colts. He raises both grain and stock, and keeps a dairy, selling the cream, as is the custom in the vicinity.

Mr. Ross was married in 1845, to Magdalena Lehman, who was born in Alsace. Their children number five, and their names are Martin, Philip, Sarah A., Rebecca and Sally. The oldest son lives in Bon Homme Co., Dak. Philip is a farmer on section 8, in Loraine Township. Sarah is the wife of Lewis Arnett, and resides in Whiteside Co., Ill. Rebecca married Lavinus Heller, of Atkinson Township. Sally is the wife of Julius Lemuel, and they live in the township of Alba.

The first wife died Dec. 7, 1855. March 6, 1856, Mr. Ross was married to Eva Barbara Knapper, and they are the parents of ten children, as follows: William is a resident of Buffalo Co., Neb.; Louisa is the wife of Solomon J. Heller, of the township of Atkinson; Christine married John Butzer, of Whiteside Co., Ill.; the remaining children were born in the following order: David, George F., Samuel W., Henrietta M., Lydia M., Benjamin H. and Marcella Eva Barbara.

The members of the family are connected in membership with the Evangelical Association of North America. The father has been a Trustee in the Church of which he is a member for 27 years, or since 1858. He has officiated 12 years as Commissioner, and has been prominent in his interest and exer-

tions for the benefit of education in his township. He has officiated as Director the greater part of the time since the organization of the township. In active religious effort he has been one of the foremost, and has officiated as Steward and Exhorter for many years. In 1885 Mr. Ross bought a residence in the city of Geneseo.

John H. Dubbs, photographic artist at Geneseo, established his business in that city in December, 1884. He was born Feb. 18, 1859, in Wood Co., Ohio, and is the son of John and Celia (Smith) Dubbs. He obtained a practical knowledge of his trade in Findlay, in his native State, and is a thoroughly skilled artist. Mr. Dubbs has the endorsement of a large class of patrons as being superior in his line of business. He was engaged as a photographer in Findlay and in Fremont, in Ohio, and in July, 1883, came to Port Byron, in Rock Island Co., Ill. He conducted his business there until his removal to Geneseo.

Mr. Dubbs is a member of the Congregational Church, and in political relations is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 624, Port Byron; also is a member of the society known as "Modern Woodmen," No. 34, Port Byron.

Frederick Fritzsche, a farmer of the township of Atkinson, located on section 26, was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 23, 1826. In the year 1850 he left his native land to cast his fortune with that of the New World. He was dissatisfied with the distinctions in the different classes in his own country, not being able to see how one man is any better in the claims of his birth than another. He believed in his own manhood sufficiently to trust the chances under a form of government which permitted to every one the privilege of making his own way without the distinctions which in the land of his birth gave the monopoly of all things to the favored few.

Directly after landing at the port of New York, he proceeded to Wisconsin. There he passed two years, and at the expiration of that time he came to the county where he has since been a resident. He reached this section of the State of Illinois in September, 1852, and has been a citizen of the county where he is now located more than 30 years. He has returned to the land which gave him birth twice since he set out in life as an independent American citizen. He went first in 1852, and repeated his visit in 1884. He is the owner of 400 acres of land, which he has placed in the most profitable condition for farming purposes. He is extensively engaged in the rearing of swine and cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Fritzsche to Christiana Leeps took place Jan. 8, 1854. She was born in Germany, Sept. 3, 1831. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living. They were born in the order in which their names are here recorded: Ernestine W., Alice M. (deceased), Frederick A. (deceased), Annie C. (deceased), Edward H., Frederick E., Moritz F., Sarah F., Wm. F. and Anna R.

Mr. Fritzsche is a Republican in his political ideas, and always has supported the issues and principles of that party. The members of the family are Lutherans.

Philip S. Schnabele is a leading business man at Geneseo, where he is also acting in the several capacities of Notary Public, insurance and emigration agent. He is a merchant tailor, and established his business at Geneseo, Nov. 8, 1860, as a general merchant, in company with Lawrence Offerle. In 1865 he made the exchange to his present line of trade, and since 1868 he has managed his affairs alone. In connection with merchant tailoring, he carries a full line of ready-made clothing and furnishing goods, and also deals in sewing-machines, organs and pianos.

Mr. Schnabele was born at Obenheim, in Alsace, France (now under the Prussian government), Dec. 24, 1835. He is the son of Jacob P. and Mary M. (Stahl) Schnabele. The family came to the United States in 1841, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel, the voyage consuming 44 days. They settled at Northfield, Cook Co., Ill., where Mr. Schnabele remained until his removal to Geneseo, where he ar-

rived Nov. 7, 1860. This has since been the place of his residence.

Mr. Schnabele was a citizen of this country when the Republican party was organized, and he has since supported its principles. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the general and local institutions of the country of his adoption, and his value as a citizen and the quality of his abilities has been fully recognized by his several elections to office. He has officiated as Alderman two terms and as Mayor one term. He is engaged in the discharge of the duties of his fourth consecutive term as Snpervisor, and also as Alderman. He has served three terms as a member of the Board of Education, and four years as its President.

In 1862 he formed a matrimonial union with Amelia Willman at Geneseo. She was born Oct. 22, 1843, in Prussia, and is the daughter of Charles Willman. Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Schnabele: Jennie A., born Jan. 27, 1864; Ada M., Sept. 28, 1866; Carrie M., Dec. 3, 1868; Jerome P., July 24, 1871; Leonora F., Dec. 26, 1873; Priscilla, March 13, 1876; Maude M., July 10, 1878; Hazel M., Nov. 12, 1883.

Hon. **William H. Shepard**, practicing attorney, resident at Cambridge, has been a citizen of Henry County since 1861. He was born Sept. 18, 1836, in Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N Y., and is the only child of Chauncey L. Shepard by a second marriage. His mother, Clio G. (Grout) Shepard, is the daughter of Josiah Grout, a prominent citizen of Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt., and who was an officer in the United States Army in the second war with Great Britain. Captain Grout was engaged in the celebrated battle of Plattsburg, which was one of the most important actions of that conflict. Chauncey Shepard died Nov. 10, 1879, aged 79. Mrs. Shepard, the mother, lives with her son at Cambridge, and is 81 years of age.

Mr. Shepard passed his childhood on a farm in Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt. He was a student at the celebrated New Hampton Institute, one of the leading educational institutions of the Green Mountain State, where he distinguished himself in scholarship. He bore the honors of his class, and was graduated as valedictorian, on the 11th of August, 1859.

During his course of study he fixed on the law for a profession, and on leaving school he bent every energy to the accomplishment of that purpose. He had no resources but those of energy, determined ambition and unbroken health. Soon after he was graduated, he entered the law office of Messrs. Hubbell & Dewey, a leading law firm of Fairfax, and commenced his preparatory reading. He gave diligent attention to his legal course, devoting his entire leisure to an acquisition of the knowledge necessary to his purpose, spending the winter seasons of two years in teaching district school. Sept. 11, 1861, he was admitted to the Bar of Vermont, with all the privileges of the State Courts. Soon after he was graduated, his name was placed before the people of Fairfax as a candidate for the responsible position of Superintendent of Schools, to which he was elected. and discharged the duties of the office two years, while he pursued his law studies. At the time he was elected he was but little more than 21 years old.

Almost immediately upon his admission to the Bar, he came West to secure a broader field for action. Oct. 14, 1861, he located at Cambridge, and established his business as an attorney. He was almost wholly without resources, save his profession, and at first had not even sufficient means to secure the most modest legal library. He brought the most steadfast perseverance to bear on his business, pursuing its relations with indomitable energy and assiduity. His entire course was characterized by inflexible honesty and manly conduct, which bore the fruit of unlimited public confidence. A few years found him in easy circumstances and in a leader's position in his profession.

In his early political life, he was a Whig, with decided anti-slavery opinions, and on the organization of the Republican party he adopted its principles and identified himself with its issues. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. In 1872 he was nominated for Senator from the 21st Senatorial District of Illinois, including the counties of Henry and Rock Island, and he was triumphantly elected by nearly 2,900 majority. Upon the assembling and organization of the body of which he was a member, he was made Chairman of Committee on

Appropriations, and was placed on Committees on Judiciary, Revision, Corporations, Penal Institutions, and Judicial Department and Apportionment. He was prominent in the entire course of the busy session of the 28th General Assembly, his systematic habits and familiarity with business routine enabling him to accomplish a large amount of labor of very effective character. In his most prominent appointment, his judicious management secured for him the implicit confidence of the Senate, and he fairly won the appellation of "Watch-dog of the Treasury," which designation was conferred upon him. Nor did the caution and foresight he exercised give him the reputation of illiberality. He operated on the fundamental principle that the "right place for the people's money was in the pockets of the people." He suffered no loss of Legislative details, as he was always in his seat during the sessions of the Senate. He was not given to debate, and compelled no waste of time in the Legislative body on ulterior matters; and when an exigency demanded the influence of his voice, he commanded universal respect and attention by forcible and concise argument. His affability and consideration was rewarded by general esteem of the warmest character.

In 1872 he entered into a partnership with Ira D. Marston, and on the expiration of his Senatorial term he resumed the relations of his law business at Cambridge, to which he has since devofed his attention without intermission.

Mr. Shepard was a Delegate to the State Republican Conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884. In that of 1880 he was appointed a Delegate from his Congressional District to the Republican National Convention which convened at Chicago in June of that year. The National Convention and that of the State of Illinois of that year were rendered memorable by the lamentable strife over the "Third Term" question, which shook the Republican party from center to circumference. The controversy over the question as to whether Grant or Blaine should control the organization and dictate the ultimatum of the National Convention was begun in the State Convention. The friends of Grant contended that the Convention should, as the supreme head of the party in the State, select its delegates to the National Convention in accord with the views of the majority. Blaine's friends urged that the jurisdiction of the point at issue belonged exclusively to the several Congressional Districts. The majority of the delegates to the State Convention were adherents of Grant, and they selected representatives to the National Convention accordingly. The controversy was thus transferred to a higher and more august tribunal and precipitated the historic action known in political parlance as the "Overthrow of the Unit Rule," which deprived 18 of the Grant delegates of their seat in the National Convention. The movement resulted in similar losses in other State delegations and the *finale* was the defeat of Grant and the nomination of James A. Garfield. Mr. Shepard had been selected for his staunch adherence to General Grant, and he lost his vote. However, when the commemorative medal was disseminated among the immortal 306, he, with the others who had been unseated, was the recipient of an honorary medal precisely similar. The medal is of bronze and bears the following words: "Commemorative of the 36 ballots of the Old Guard for Ulysses S. Grant for President. Republican National Convention, Chicago, June, 1880. Wm. H. Shepard." On the obverse is a head of Grant in relief, surrounded with a wreath of oak and laurel in a circle, recording the results of the 36 ballotts. (While this record is being made, July 23, 1885, the United States flag is flying at half-mast on the staff at Cambridge for the old commander's death at Mt. McGregor.)

Mr. Shepard is Chairman of the County Republican Committee. He occupied the same position in 1869 and in 1870. He has officiated 13 years as Treasurer of the Henry County Agricultural Society. In the memorable year, 1884, he was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and was a hearty supporter of James G, Blaine. He is, at present writing, Master in Chancery.

Mr. Shepard as a lawyer has a prominent standing, and he has from the outset won popularity. All his dealings with the public have been characterized by his traits as a man, which are of high order. In point of probity and integrity, Mr. Shepard irreproachable. As a business man he has been successful. On the organization of the First National Bank of Cambridge, he became one of its directors, and still bears the same relation to its affairs.

Mr. Shepard was united in marriage Nov. 29, 1862, in Burlington, Vt., to Mary, daughter of Deacon Daniel and Ruth (Carpenter) Jackson. Her

parents were natives of Central Vermont and were farmers. Mrs. Shepard has five brothers and sisters, as follows: Daniel Leland is a resident of Colorado Springs in the State of the same name; Mrs. Hannah Halbert lives at Essex Junction, Vt.; Gideon C. lives at Englewood, Ill.; Philo is a druggist in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Peleg W. went some years ago to Alburg, New South Wales, Australia, where he is the manager of a mail stage route and is a stockman. Mrs. Shepard is the youngest child of her parents. Her children were born as follows: William H., May 13, 1865; and Frederick Jackson, Aug. 18, 1869. The latter died at the age of 14 months.

The mother is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Shepard belongs to the Masonic Order and also to the A. O. U. W.

Rev. Jason Chapin, deceased, was one of the pioneer clergymen of Geneseo. He was born at Newport, N. H., in 1801. He received his literary education at Amherst College, and accomplished his theologica course at Andover Theological Seminary, and was graduated from the latter. In early life he was engaged in teaching, and, later, went to Ohio as a home missionary. He passed a few years there in that occupation, and went thence to New York.

His next removal was to Geneseo, whither he came in 1840, to accept the position of Principal of of the Geneseo Seminary. He was the incumbent of the situation nearly six years, or until failing health compelled him to relinquish the post. His death occurred Sept. 11, 1846. He was a man of fine culture, and possessed abilities of more than ordinary type. He was a consistent Christian and an earnest advocate and supporter of all that was calculated to elevate and improve humanity. His political sympathies were with the Republican party, and he cast his vote in its behalf.

Mr. Chapin was married at Ware, Mass., Oct. 4, 1831, to Miss Caroline Snow. She is the daughter of Eli and Alice (Alden) Snow, and was born in Hampshire Co., Mass. Her mother was a lineal descendant of the historic pair at Plymouth, John Alden and Priscilla Molines (or Mullens), who discussed the claims of the "laggard in love," Captain Miles Standish, which resulted in the question of the lady in the case, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapin,—a son and three daughters. The first-born child died in infancy. Florilla is the wife of Henry Candee, a retired manufacturer of Moline, Ill. Emily is the librarian of the Geneseo Library. Alice C. is at present a resident at Geneseo. She has been a teacher in the Indianapolis Kindergarten.

The widow of Mr. Chapin was married July 24, 1849, to Rev. William T. Allan. She is again a widow, and is still living at the homestead in Geneseo.

Hon. Julius S. Hinman, deceased, formerly Judge of Henry County, came to this county in 1851. He was born June 16, 1823, in Canton, Hartford Co., Conn., and was the son of Zerah and Miriam Hinman. His lineage is English, the first representatives of the family having come to this country in its early period.

Judge Hinman was reared a farmer, and he pursued that vocation until he relinquished all interests in order to give his undivided attention to the acquisition of a liberal education. Mr. Hinman came to Ohio when a boy of 12 years, with his parents, who settled in Rootstown, in Portage County, where he remained with his parents about ten years; then he went to Akron, that State, where he lived two years, studying law with Gen. Beers. He moved next to Ravenna, in Portage County, in the same State, where he pursued miscellaneous studies and also his legal course, and while at Ravenna he was admitted to the Bar as an attorney. He established his practice at Franklin, Ohio, and while he remained in Portage County he had charge of his father's farm about 15 months.

In June, 1851, he came to Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., but his stay there was brief. He came thence to Cambridge, where he was a continuous resident to the date of his demise—March 25, 1885. At the time of his death he was the only lawyer living in Henry County that was here when he came.

His abilities and character received recognition from the time he became a resident at Cambridge, and his career in Henry County was one of marked

prominence from his connection with its official affairs. He served for many years as Justice of the Peace and also as Swamp Land Commissioner. His period of service as Master in Chancery covered a period of 25 years, and he acted more than 20 years in the capacity of County Judge of Henry County. He was first elected in 1865 and held the incumbency continuously until his death. His long terms of service in the several official positions which he held will convey an adequate idea of his abilities, reliability, the quality of his judgment, his probity, and his qualifications as an attorney. The best tribute that can be offered in commemoration of a faithful officer is that he was loved and trusted by those whom he served. The connection of Judge Hinman with the citizens of Henry County displayed alike his character as a man and quality of the constituency that understood his value, and that honored itself in his selection as the custodian of the most important interests of a community.

He was united in marriage in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio, with Mary E. Westlake, Nov. 27, 1849. Her parents, Richard and Margaret (Victor) Westlake, were natives respectfully of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The children born to Judge and Mrs. Hinman numbered five, and were born in the following order: Hubert R., Ella M. (wife of Frank Gould), Eva Lois, a music teacher in Chicago, Alice M. (deceased), Albert V., a resident of Geneseo, and Miriam C., living with her mother.

Judge Hinman was a member of the Masonic Order and belonged to Cambridge Lodge, No. 49.

Frank L. Winsor, proprietor of the Maple City Lumber Yards, at Geneseo, established his business at that place in October, 1881. He deals in all kinds of builders' materials, including cement, lime and sewer-pipes. He was born May 1, 1851, in Chenango Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Harriet (Morse) Winsor, were natives of the State of New York, and he was there brought up. In 1879 he came to Henry County and located at Geneseo where, in the year mentioned, he purchased the business of C. W. Kinner with all its relations. The yards have been established some years, and are well known in Henry County and in surrounding districts.

Mr. Winsor was married to Bertha Skinner, in November, 1876. Mrs. Winsor is the daughter of P. Skinner, of Rock Island. She is a communicant in the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Winsor have one child—Clara, born in 1877.

Mr. Winsor endorses and supports the principles and issues of the Democrats.

Anson Calkins, residing on section 21, Oxford Township, where he is living in retirement from the active labors of the farm, which vocation he has pursued all his life, is a native of New York, having been born in Columbia County, that State, Nov. 14, 1818. The parents of Mr. Calkins were Elijah and Philena (Coleman) Calkins, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, and whose family comprise ten children.

Anson was the fifth child in order of birth of his parents' family, with whom he continued to reside until he attained the age of majority. He received a good education in the district schools of his native county, and assisted his father in the labors of the farm until he was 18 years of age. He then engaged to learn the carpenter's trade, and gave to his parents all wages that he received until he was 21 years of age, and up to the time that he left home. Upon becoming his own man he worked at his trade in his native State until 1841, when he came to Henry County, this State, and located on the identical tract of land on which he at present resides. He at first procured 40 acres, subsequently 40 more, then 80 acres additional, and still later has increased his acreage until he is at present the proprietor of 678 acres of land. Mr. Calkins may truly be considered a pioneer settler of Oxford Township, this county. Coming here in 1841, he found the country new and undeveloped, but his good judgment told him that in the near future it would all be settled, and what was then in its natural condition would become the fine agricultural district that it is to-day. He consequently held on to his land, and by incessant toil and economy added to his original 40 acres until he is to-day the proprietor of a fine estate. His accu-

mulations of real estate in the county is attributable to his own indomitable energy, good judgment and economy; and, looking back over the history of the past, he realizes that his predictions have been fulfilled even beyond his expectations. He resides today on his fine estate in Oxford Township, retired from t' e active labors of a life of toil, and is enjoying the comforts which the present attributes to the labor of the past.

Mr. Calkins was married to Miss Hulda Griffin, a native of Massachusetts, in 1847. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, living: Myra P., wife of A. A. Shaw; Mary E., who married Ira K. Frankenberger; James P., who married Mary E. Keer; John F., the husband of Alvira J. Elliott; and Winfield C., who was united in marriage to Anna O. Keer. Mr. Calkins votes with the Republican party. He has held various offices within the gift of the people of the community in which he resides, and was the first Assessor of the township after its organization. He has made all the improvements visible upon his farm, such as buildings, fences, setting out an orchard, ornamental trees, etc., and has a fine evergreen grove of five acres upon his farm.

Milton Jennings Miller, Pastor of the Unitarian Church at Geneseo, was born Dec. 28, 1831, at Bethel, Clark Co., Ohio. He is the fourth in order of birth of a family of 12 children, of whom seven are yet living. His father, John Miller, was a native of Botetourt Co., Va., and went thence in his young manhood with his parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Peery) Miller, to Ohio, where they located on a farm on Donnels' Creek, six miles west of the city of Springfield.

In the paternal line of descent Mr. Miller is of German extraction, his grandparents being of that nationality, but of American birth. John Miller died in 1863, aged 65. His wife was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Van Cleve) Smith. Peter Smith, her great-grandfather, was a native of Wales. He came in youth to this country, and studied for the ministry, taking his degree at Princeton. He married a lady from the State of Georgia, and a few years after that event he set forth with his family on pack-horses for the State of Ohio. He located in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Samuel Smith, his son, grew to manhood there, and became a prosperous farmer on Donnels' Creek, one mile from the Miller settlement. His father had married an English-speaking wife and the German tongue in their case fell into disuse. None of his children were taught it at their home. John Miller was the proprietor of 300 acres of land, and was considered a well-to-do farmer, keeping one-half of the place under a good order of cultivation. His children were sent to the common schools for three or four months in the year, and they acquired a fair degree of English education. Meanwhile the labors of the farm in which they were participants were sufficient to ensure a goodly physical development. The mother is still living, and is passing a serene old age in the families of her children at various points in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Miller of this sketch was a boy of quick perceptions, and he has made good use of the opportunities afforded by the schools to which he had been sent. He was 18 when he first attempted teaching, and the results were sufficiently encouraging to warrant a repetition of the same experience. During the winters of 1851 and 1852 he attended a High School at Springfield. In 1853 Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, was opened with Hon. Horace Mann as its President, and Mr. Miller entered the institution with the intention of pursuing a course of collegiate study. He fulfilled his project and was graduated with the class of 1859. He taught several terms of school meanwhile to aid in defraying his expenses. He passed a year as tutor in the same college, and went thence to Harvard University, where he took a three years' course of theological study. In 1863 he was graduated at the Divinity School, and he passed several succeeding months in preaching at various points in New England. At three places where there were vacancies he was invited to make a settlement. He had, however, an inclination to enter upon ministerial labor in the West, and he accordingly accepted a call to fill a pulpit in Troy, Ohio, at a point about 20 miles from his old home, and was settled as Pastor over the Christian Church in that place.

His marriage to Hannah Dean, daughter of Hon. George M. Allen, of Scituate, Mass., transpired Sept. 6, 1863. Mrs. Miller is the granddaughter of Rev. Morrill Allen, late of Pembroke, Mass.



Susan L. Lemmings

Soon after their marriage they went to Troy, and after a ministry of nine months, Mr. Miller was commissioned Chaplain of the 110th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf. Aug. 26, 1864, he joined the command to which he had been assigned, which was attached to the Corps of General Sheridan, at Bolivar Heights, Va. Mr. Miller was a participant in the daring and brilliant campaign of the intrepid Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah. He passed the winter of 1864–5 in camp in front of Petersburg, and was present at the final conflicts which resulted in the surrender of General Lee and the consequent collapse of the Rebellion. He was mustered out of the military service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, on the 26th day June, 1865.

He immediately returned to his charge at Troy. He filled the position there until the autumn of 1868, when he resigned his place as Pastor there and was selected to take the pastorate of the First Unitarian Society just organized at Geneseo, Ill. He entered upon the discharge of the duties of the position Nov. 15, 1868, and is still the incumbent of the charge.

Mr. Miller and his wife are held in high esteem among the people where they reside. They are the possessors of a goodly share of this world's goods, and are prominent for their hospitality and liberality. Mr. Miller is one of the leading spirits in the business and prosperity of Geneseo, and is interested in banking and other corporations. He is of the highest repute for integrity and honor. He is practically interested in the educational institutions of Geneseo, and has been an official in the Public Library Association since the founding of the institution, and a large degree of its success is due to his efforts.

Mrs. **Susan Huls Jennings**, resident on section 12, Cambridge Township, has been connected with the history of the county since 1849, when her husband located with his family on 400 acres of land in the township in which the seat of Henry County is situated.

She was born Aug. 20, 1813, near Chillicothe, Ohio, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Van Meter) Shepherd. In both lines of descent he is of German extraction. Thomas Shepherd, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Jennings, was a pioneer of Jefferson Co., Va. He was a prominent man in all the general interests of that part of the State, and was identified with its settlement, its business and its agricultural development. He built a "merchant" mill, as it was characterized in that locality, and through the energetic frugality which he inherited from his ancestors he became wealthy. Through his efforts, the town of Shepherdston, Va., was laid out and became a place of more than ordinary pretensions, and is the perpetuator of the patronymic of its founder. Thomas Shepherd married Susan Huls, the belle of Wheeling, W. Va., and they reared a family of eight children. Two sons, two sons-in-law and the father enlisted as soldiers in the War of 1812, and the latter took a drove of cattle for the use of the army. His granddaughter, Susan, who is the subject of this account, was born on the day he came home from the war.

John Shepherd was born Feb. 16, 1786. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Wright) Van Meter. She was the child of affluence and was educated and accomplished to an unusual degree. Her father was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county of which he was a resident, and was esteemed for his sterling worth as a man, and for a life of undeviating integrity. John Shepherd and his wife became the parents of eight children. He and his wife went to Ohio when they were still young, and while there the father served as Sheriff of the county in which he settled. In the fall of 1835 the family removed to Vermillion Co., Ill. The father died there April 3, 1841. By vocation he was a farmer and miller. His wife was born May 4, 1783, and died in Pickwick Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1835.

Mrs. Jennings is the fourth child of her parents in order of birth. Her brothers and sisters were named Abraham, Rebecca W., Isaac V., Rachel, Mary, Elizabeth and Joseph L. In 1885 there are but three survivors. She was married March 6, 1835, to Levi Jennings. He was born March 10, 1794, in Virginia. After their marriage they located on a farm in Knox Co., Ill., on which they lived two years, removing at the end of that time to Peoria Co., Ill., where they continued to reside 13 years. They then sold out and returned to Ohio, and remained in the Buckeye State one summer. They came thence

to Canton, in Fulton County, whence they removed in April, 1849, to Henry County.

They entered with vigor into the work common to pioneers of this section of the great State of Illinois, living at first in a log house, barely large enough to accommodate the members of the household. This was their home for five years.

Mr. Jennings died Dec. 28, 1859, in Sibley Co., Minn. The original purchase of 400 acres of land remained in the possession of the family, and Mrs. Jennings prosecuted the interests of the estate with characteristic energy. She interested herself in everything pertaining to real-estate matters in the county, and has been individually one of the most extensive purchasers of landed property in Henry County, and is at date of writing the owner of nearly 1,300 acres of land. which is all in well-improved condition. The mistress of the estate has given much attention to raising stock, and fattens for market 300 hog sand 200 head of cattle annually. She owns 60 horses; 1,120 acres of land are included in the home farm. The remainder is in timber, and is located three miles from the homestead. The estate is supplied with all necessary buildings, and the property is a substantial witness of the energy, thrift and perseverance of its mistress.

Mrs. Jennings is a better exponent of theoretical women's rights than though she had expended her energies and ambitions in behalf of the tenets of the shrieking sisterhood, among whom there is not a representative of the variety of womanhood typified by Mrs. Jennings,—a class who show the material of which they are made by their achievements. She is characterized by the possession of good business tact, enterprise, keen powers and habits of observation, accuracy in detail, and a perfect memory.

Nor has she been recreant to the obligations of maternity, as she has reared three children. Ann V. is the wife of James Bush, of Adair Co., Iowa, and she is the mother of five children; Frank is deceased. The survivors are named Rosemary, Frank (2d), Frederick and Benjamin Eugene; Mary J. married N. B. Gould, of Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Gould are represented by a sketch on other pages. They have had two children. Nellie L. is deceased. The remaining daughter is named Kate M. John L., only son of Mrs. Jennings, is a resident of the township of Burns, in Henry County. He is married and has two sons, John Levi and Frank Roy.

From the foregoing sketch of Mrs. Jennings, the satisfaction with which the publishers of the HENRY COUNTY ALBUM present the portrait of a representative woman will be understood. The likeness of Mrs. Jennings was copied from a photograph taken in 1883.

Adam Butzer, a farmer on sections 1 and 2, in Phenix Township, is a native citizen of the township in which he resides. He was born Feb. 27, 1844, and is the youngest son of George Frederick and Louisa (Boltz) Butzer. His parents were both natives of Baden, Germany, and they emigrated to the United States from their fatherland in 1835. They lived about two years in Michigan, whence they came to Chicago, and a few months later they removed to Henry County, where they settled in the year 1837.

They were among the earliest settlers in the town of Phenix. The father entered a claim of land on section 3 of the township named, and on it he built a log house. He covered the building with "shakes" (which the generation of the future may be interested in knowing were simply long shingles split from a log), and the floor was made of puncheon, which was split logs, and in this case was of black walnut. He improved a large farm, and was its owner and occupant until his death, in March, 1850. His widow survived him until July 2, 1881. They were the parents of eight children, and six of the number grew to maturity. Jacob became a prosperous farmer, and was a citizen of Phenix Township as long as he lived. His death took place Nov. 27, 1883. Catherine is the wife of Daniel Henney, and they reside at Geneseo. Louis lives in Crawford Co., Kan. Caroline married Valentine Sieben, of whom a sketch may be found elsewhere. Marseilla is the wife of Joseph Arnett, of Loraine Township.

Mr. Butzer, of this personal narration, was but six years of age when his father died, and he lived on the home farm with his mother until he reached the age of 19. In 1863 he crossed the plains to California, and he became a teamster there and in Nevada, remaining in California and Nevada four years, chiefly employed as a teamster. In 1867 he came back to his native township, making the journey thither by the Isthmus and city of New York.

The first business in which he engaged was the management of the farm of his brother, in which he was occupied three years. He then went to Kansas and was absent there a few months, after which he returned and made a purchase of 80 acres of land on section 1 in Phenix Township, which was originally settled and improved by Dr. Maxwell. On this he has since pursued his agricultural projects, and has been prosperous to a satisfactory degree. He is at present the owner of 320 acres in a connected body, and it is all in profitable agricultural condition. The stock on the place is of valuable quality, and includes horses, cattle and swine. In 1883 Mr. Butzer built a good and substantial frame house for the accommodation of his family, and the place is fitted with all structures necessary to the care and comfort of the stock.

His marriage to Margaret Licht occurred in April, 1868, and their children are named as follows: Alice May, Hattie G., Bert J. and Belva L. The mother was born in Prussia, and she came to the United States when she was four years old.

Andrew J. Anderson, who is a general farmer and stock-raiser on section 27, Andover Township, was born in Kise, Sweden, April 6, 1833. His father, Andrew Johnson, was a farmer of Swedish nativity, and died in his native country when his son, the subject of this sketch, was about 14 years of age; and five years later, his mother, *nee* Sarah E. Johnson, with her two children, emigrated to the land of greater opportunities, first settling in Andover, this county, where he is yet living, aged 78 years.

Mr. Anderson, whose name heads this notice, was married in October, 1855, in Andover, to Miss Hannah Bankson, who was born in the parish of Oker, in the kingdom of Sweden, about 1833, and came to America with her parents, Swedish farmers, when 19 years of age, and lived with her mother until her marriage; her father died in 1854, the year in which they emigrated to this country. She is the mother of three daughters and four sons: Sarah C. married August Nelson, who resides in Andover Township; the rest live at home.

In 1856, Mr. Anderson bought 80 acres of land on section 21, Andover Township; in 1860 he exchanged this for 54 acres where he now resides. At present he owns 320 acres, nearly all of which is cultivated and in good condition. He rears and deals in a considerable number of live stock, especially of a Short-horn variety of cattle. Mrs. A., who was a member of the Lutheran Church, died at her home in Andover Township, July 6, 1877. Mr. A. was formerly a member and officer of the same Church. Locally, he is a Road Commissioner in his township, having now held the office for about ten years. In political views, he is independent.

Eugene H. Ash, bookseller and stationer at Geneseo, has resided in Henry County since 1864. He was born April 13, 1858, in the city of Adrian, Mich. His parents, M. and Margaret (Gouger) Ash, removed from that State to Illinois in the year named and located at Geneseo.

Mr. Ash was educated in the public schools of the city, and commenced active business life in the capacity of clerk with E. F. Godfry. In 1884 he established himself in trade, and has since conducted a prosperous business.

He was united in marriage to Jennie E. Lambert, April 13, 1885. Mrs. Ash was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y., and is the daughter of J. E. Lambert.

In political connection Mr. Ash is a Republican.

Leonard R. Bothwell, general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 22, Western Township, is a native of "York State," having been born in Depauville, Jefferson County, April 28, 1838. His father, David Bothwell, was a farmer by occupation, and was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1794. He was married in Jefferson County, to Jemima Spencer. She was the daughter of a farmer, and was born in Jefferson County, that State, Feb. 6, 1803. They always resided in that county, where he died, in 1846, and the latter July 10, of the same year.

Leonard R. Bothwell was the youngest of a family

of five children, all of whom are living and married. Martin resides in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is a shoemaker by trade; Mary (Scott) resides at Depere, Wis.; her husband is a ship-builder and a carpenter; Jeremiah resides in Hannibal, Jefferson County, where he is engaged in the livery business; David also resides in the last named county.

Leonard R. Bothwell, after the death of his parents, resided with his sister Mary until he attained the age of 15 years, when he set out on the road of adversity to fight the battles of life single-handed and alone, and in 1848 went to Wisconsin. In 1860, he came to this State and enlisted in the army of the Union shortly after. The date of his enlistment was August, 1861, and he joined the 11th Ohio Battery, under Captain Constable, was assigned to Pope's division, and was engaged in the battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. At that place he was severely wounded and sent to the hospital, where he remained for a time, and was finally discharged on account of disability, the date of his discharge being Jan. 12, 1863. Returning home to this State, he began the occupation of a farmer, which he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Bothwell was united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, to Miss Florence D., daughter of the late Mahlon B. and Amelia L. (Davenport) Lloyde, natives of Bucks Co., Pa., and New York State respectively. Both parents came West before they were married, locating in Morristown, this county, Dec. 30, 18—. Their marriage was the first solemnized at Morristown. After that event they moved to Western Township, this county, where they resided until their deaths. Mr. Bothwell, after his marriage to Miss Lloyd, remained on her father's homestead three years, engaged in its cultivation, and afterward received from his father-in-law 80 acres of land. By good judgment, energetic effort and the active co-operation of his good help-meet, he has added to his original purchase until he at present is the proprietor of 306 acres of land, all in an advanced state of cultivation, and also an undivided interest in 200 acres of the old homestead. He has erected one of the best residences in the township, and is one of the progressive and energetic farmers and stock-raisers of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell are the parents of 13 children, four of whom are deceased. The record is as follows: Ada F. was born May 30, 1868; Herbert L., Feb. 24, 1874; Amelia, Oct. 16, 1875; Esther, May 24, 1878; Lizzie M., Aug. 10, 1879; Elwood M., March 24, 1881; Arthur, Dec. 11, 1882; William, Jan. 8, 1884, and Clarence L., March 23, 1885; Laura, born Nov. 24, 1869, and died Sept. 19, 1870; Mary, born April 7, 1872, and died Sept. 4, 1873; May, born April 9, 1871, and died Aug. 7, 1871, and Leonard, born June 30, 1877, and died July 19, 1877.

Mr. Bothwell has been Assessor and Collector of his township.

Politically, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and socially he is a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W.

John Fleming, a retired farmer resident in the city of Geneseo, is one of the most esteemed citizens of Henry County. He has been an inhabitant of the county since 1855, and has made a record second to that of no other man who has been identified with the general interests within that time.

He is a native of the township of Redbank, in Armstrong Co., Pa., and became by a division of his native county, a citizen of Clarion County. He was born May 14, 1818, and is the son of John and Sarah (Everett) Fleming. He is a farmer by birth, inheritance and training, and passed all his life previous to his removal to Henry County on a farm.

He settled on sections 28 and 29, in the township of Cornwall, when he came to this county, beginning with a purchase of 120 acres of land. As he advanced in prosperity he made additional purchases, until he is now the owner of 510 acres. The entire tract is in excellent farming condition. Mr. Fleming remained a resident on section 28, Cornwall Township, until January, 1879, when he removed to Geneseo.

Mr. Fleming arrived at the period when he was under obligations to assume the duties of citizenship in 1841. The political world was then in a transition state, and although he was a Democrat by inheritance, he held to Free-Soil principles. On the organization of the Republican party he accepted the issues of that element, and has since given them his hearty support. During his residence in Cornwall

he was often called to discharge the duties of responsible official positions, all of which proved his probity of character and fitness for the transaction of the business pertaining to the interests of the general public. He served as Assessor, Collector, Justice, Highway Commissioner and in the various school offices. At the time of the war he was made custodian of the war fund, and was intrusted with the charge of a large sum of money without being required to give bonds. About $14,000 was raised to avoid the draft, which was anticipated, and Mr. Fleming exerted all his influence to fill the quota. It was his opinion that the money should not be disbursed, but his judgment was overruled and the funds were devoted to the purpose for which they were raised, although the men who were enlisted in readiness to a call were never summoned to the field.

Mr. Fleming was married in the county in which he was born, Dec. 25, 1845, to Mary A. Johnson. She was born in Center Co., Pa., and is the daughter of William and Ann Johnson. Three children were born to them before their removal to Illinois. Sarah A. is the wife of Robert Pritchard, of Henry County. William married Nellie Benedict, and they are the managers of the homestead. Mary married S. M. Reynolds, of Davenport, Iowa. Elmira, the first child born to them in Illinois, died in childhood. Isabella lives with her parents. Mr. Fleming and the members of his family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Chineas M. Jefferds, a prominent farmer and stockman of the township of Atkinson, is a resident on section 13, where he is the manager of a fine farm, which contains 840 acres. He is also proprietor of that property, in company with Charles Dunham, of Geneseo. They are interested in breeding fast horses, and exhibit about 40 animals of excellent claims for speed on the road and as trotters. They are the owners of a standard stallion,—sire, "General Knox," and dam, the celebrated "Old Drew." The pedigree is justly noted as among the best of Eastern stock, and is favorably regarded in the sporting circles, which are considered authority in Maine and in other New England States. The other stock on the farm of Messrs. Jefferds & Dunham includes thoroughbred Short-horn cattle.

Mr. Jefferds was born in Maine, Aug. 30, 1826. Alpheus Jefferds, his father, was born in York Co., Maine, and married Rebecca Gerrish, a native of the same part of the Pine-Tree State. Their marriage took place in 1825. Both are now deceased. At the age of 20 Mr. Jefferds entered the military service of the United States as a soldier of the Mexican War. He enlisted in December, 1846, in Co A, First Reg. Mass. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Edward Webster. He was in the service through the entire course of that struggle, and received an honorable discharge at Boston, July 19, 1848.

He was one of the earliest to make his way to California after the discovery of gold there in 1849, and he went by water to the Isthmus. He crossed it on foot, and sailed thence to San Francisco, reaching the Golden State in 1850, in the first month of spring. After passing two years in the mines, he returned in 1852 to the East, traveling *via* the Nicaragua route. He reached his native State in July.

True to the instincts of the spirit which characterizes every genuine American citizen, he again cast his fate with that of the throng who rushed to defend the integrity of the national flag. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1862, and was commissioned Captain of Co. B, in the 20th Maine Vol. Inf., and was at once sent to the front. The strain from the forced march to reach the field of Antietam, and the exposure in camp, produced rheumatism, which disabled him, and he was honorably discharged in December, 1862.

After his return to his native place, Mr. Jefferds was active in the administration of public affairs, and he served in the Legislative Assembly of Maine in the term of 1868–9. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture six years.

In October, 1878, he came to Illinois. In the same year, in company with Mr. Dunham, he bought a half interest in the farm now owned by himself and Mr. Dunham, and has since been the resident manager thereon.

He was married Oct. 27, 1852, to Cleora E. Chamberlain. Her parents, Samuel and Abigail (Tucker) Chamberlain, were both natives of Worcester Co.,

Mass. Mrs. Jefferds was born in Maine, May 15, 1827. She has borne no children. Mr. Jefferds is independent in political action, and both himself and wife are Unitarians in religious views.

Olof Johnson, deceased, was born Jan. 30, 1820, in Soderala, Gefle, Sweden. He is a son of John and Martha Olson. Olof retained his father's first name as his surname, that being customary in his native country. John Olson, father of the subject of this notice, had five children. He was a well-to-do farmer in the old country, and belonged to the older and most respectable families of his community, having lived on the old family homestead for more than a century. The homestead was known as "Rosenwall," and was one-half a Swedish mile from Soderham.

Olof Johnson received a primary education in his native country. He emigrated to this country with a part of the Bishop Hill Colony, consisting of some 600 or 700, who located in this county. Previous to his emigration to this country, he was married to Miss Christina Johnson, Nov. 3, 1843. She was born Feb. 4, 1819, and is yet living. She was a daughter of John and Catherina (Swanson) Johnson, both natives of Sweden. The name of their home was "Norbynn," in the same parish that the Olson family lived. She and her husband came to this country in 1846, arriving in New York in December of that year, on board the good ship Caroline, a Swedish vessel having 200 passengers on board. They came direct to Bishop Hill, where they shared all the ups and downs through which the Colony passed, and aided very materially in establishing the Colony at that place. Mr. Johnson was the one who piloted them across the country. He was one of the seven Trustees of the Colony and principal business manager and financier. They came by the way of the canal and around the lakes. Many children died on the trip across the ocean, and among them a little daughter of Mrs. Johnson's—Martha, aged nine months. From Chicago many walked on foot to Bishop Hill, some 50 in number, and among them Mrs. Christina Johnson. They first lived in tents, even during the winter, and during the summer following erected sod houses. They finally built the Colonial building during the second summer, and the families had one or two rooms assigned them, according to their size. In 1861, Mr. Johnson removed with his family to Galva, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred July 18, 1870.

His leading characteristic was the disposition that he possessed for making large financial transactions. He was liberal and charitable and public-spirited. During the war he contributed freely for recruiting soldiers. He also read law in Rock Island for the benefit he would derive from it in his business, and also for the purpose of perfecting his English. In 1851 he was appointed Notary Public, and for several years was a member of the Galva Town Board. He traveled over nearly all the United States in the interest of the Colony, and in 1849 returned to his native country, Sweden, where he raised upward of $6,000 for the benefit of the Colony at Bishop Hill. He was a stockholder and director of the American Central (now Galva & Keithsburg Railroad), and aided in the construction of the Central Military Tract (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad). He was connected with a paper published in Galva in the interest of Bishop Hill, and with the *Swedish American*, published in Chicago.

While in Sweden, Mr. Johnson was a member of the Lutheran Church, but on coming to this country joined no Church, but worshiped with the people of the Colony. Prior to the first election of Abraham Lincoln, he took no interest in politics, but ever since that time has voted with the Republican party. His first three children died in infancy. Three are now living,—Olivia, Christina and Lillie Valnora. Christina is the wife of Peter Larson, and they have two children,—Ernest Olof and Rollin.

S. H. Lay, of the township of Munson, a farmer on section 22, has been a citizen of Henry County since 1864. He is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Cayuga County, June 22, 1820. When he was still in infancy, about two years old, his mother died, and at the age of six he was wholly orphaned by the death of his father.

Before the demise of his mother his father had

removed with his family to Nunda. After the death of his father he was placed in the care of a guardian, to whose charge he was assigned by his father before he died. That gentleman resided in Manchester, Ontario County, in the Empire State, and the boy remained there until he was 11 years of age. He then went to live with a man named George Redfield, in the same place, and he continued under his care until he was 16, in Manchester. In that year Mr. Redfield removed to Michigan, and settled in Cass County. Mr. Lay there grew to the age of manhood. The first event of his life of much importance was his marriage. He was joined in matrimony to Hannah Sophia Wood about the time he came of age. She is a native of the State where she was married, and was born in Camden, Oneida County. Mr. Lay bought a farm in Cass County, and was its owner and occupant until his removal to Illinois, as has been stated. On coming to Henry County he bought 168 acres of land, located on section 32 in the same township, where he has since been a citizen, and is still its occupant. The farm is all improved.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lay are recorded as follows: Phineas, a farmer, lives in Grand Forks Co., D. T.; Louisa is married to R. E. Whipple, and lives at Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co., Mich.; George E. is a lawyer of Grand Forks, Dak.; Julia is the wife of John Dangle, of Peoria, Ill.; Lovdy lives at home.

Daniel F. Zimmerman, furniture dealer and undertaker at Geneseo, established his business at that place in 1861. He lost his factory and machinery by fire in 1869, and, as he was wholly without insurance, the loss was total. He at once rebuilt, and his affairs were once more in a prosperous condition when, in 1872, his store and stock were burned, and he was again a heavy loser! Notwithstanding the fact that he sustained a loss of $4,000 above the insurance, he was soon in running order again, and he has since prosecuted his affairs with the success his energy and indomitable perseverance deserves. The value of his stock of furniture is estimated at $8,000, and in the line of undertaking he keeps all articles and appurtenances common to the best institutions of the kind. He is the owner of two hearses.

Mr. Zimmerman was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 21, 1833, and is the son of Daniel and Magdalena (Lappel) Zimmerman. His father was a cabinet-maker, and instructed his son in a complete and practical knowledge of the business.

He came from his native land to America in 1854, first establishing his business at Chillicothe, Ohio, and operated there about a year. He went thence to Chicago in 1855, and passed a year in work at his trade in that city. In 1856 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and very soon after to Galena, in this State. In the spring of 1857 he proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, and passed the time until 1861 in the pursuit of his business at that place, at Rock Island and at Moline. In November of the year named he came to Geneseo, and at once interested himself in the establishment of his affairs in the lines in which he has operated, as has been stated. The building in which he carries on his transactions is 82 x 26 feet on the ground and two stories in height. The structure is of brick, and the extent of his relations require the assistance of nine men. He is also the owner of a store-house constructed of brick, 28 x 77 feet in extent, and two stories high. The stock of Mr. Zimmerman is large and well assorted.

In political preferences Mr. Zimmerman is a Democrat, and in religious views he claims the privilege of forming his own opinions, and accords to every other man the same right.

He was married at Rock Island, Sept. 3, 1859, to Kunigunde Tresel, and they have four children, namely: Emma, who is the wife of Julius Hanson, of Geneseo; Julia, Fred C. and William G. are the three youngest children. Mrs. Zimmerman is a native of Bavaria, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

James S. Hadsall. In connection with his agricultural pursuits, Mr. Hadsall is also engaged in carpentering and building. His farm, which is located on section 34 of Burns Township, was entered by him in 1852. He did not, however, move upon it until 1856. He was born in Luzerne Co. Pa., Sept. 26, 1822. There he lived until his removal to this county, where he was also engaged in farming and mechanical work. Early in life he learned the carpenter's

trade, which he has followed, in connection with his farming interests, until the present time. He has fine farm buildings, all of which he has erected himself.

While living in Luzerne County, Mr. Hadsall and Miss Malinda Brace were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed Jan. 13, 1848. Mrs. H. was born in that county, on the same day of the month of 1827. The number of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. H. is six,—Medora, Anna, Henry, Smith, and two who died in infancy. Henry met his death by falling from a building; Medora died when one year old, and Anna is the wife of Edgar Kemerling and resides in Nebraska. Smith is also married and resides in Burns Township. His wife was Julia Zeigler.

Mr. H. has held the office of Justice of the Peace for four years, Highway Commissioner for several years, as well as other positions of trust in the township. He was appointed Postmaster of Hawley office June 16, 1879, and has filled the position since. On the 18th of May, 1864, he enlisted in the 134th Ill. Vol. Inf. and served for six months. He is a member of the Julius A. Pratt Post, 143, of the G. A. R. Politically, he is a Republican. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas Greene, of the firm of F. H. Greene & Co., at Geneseo, was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., and is the son of Henry and Sally Greene. His birth occurred Dec. 18, 1823, and he was reared to manhood in the place where he was born. At a suitable age he acquired a practical understanding of the trade of a carpenter, at which he passed his time until he came to Illinois. He was married before leaving his native State to Julia, daughter of Ora Graves. She was born in the vicinity of the city of Rochester, N. Y., and was married in 1853.

On coming to Illinois they located at Prophetstown, in Whiteside County, and there Mr. Green was interested in the business of farming, until he came to Geneseo in the winter of 1865. While they were residents of Prophetstown two children were born to them. Helen is the wife of Charles Youngs, and they live at Geneseo.

Frank H. Greene, son of Thomas Greene, whose sketch is presented above, was born in Prophetstown, Whiteside Co., Ill., May 28, 1857. He passed eight years in the employ of E. P. Van Valkenburg, a former merchant of Geneseo, and later in that of J. H. C. Peterson & Sons, with whom he operated three years. In 1882 he established the grocery business in which he is at present engaged. He was at first associated with Frank Trauger, and that connection continued until February, 1855, when the firm style became as recorded above, his father purchasing an interest.

In political opinion Mr. Greene is a Republican. He is the owner of 80 acres of land in Edford Township.

Elmer E. Fitch, the editor and proprietor of the Galva *News*, was born Aug. 13, 1846, in Trumbull Co., Ohio. He is the son of George and Deborah (Boleyn) Fitch, natives of Connecticut. The former was born in Norwalk, and died in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1848. The father of our subject was in early life a teacher, but the latter years of his life were devoted to farming. He was married twice, and the father of five children, viz.: Jane, Martin B., Alice A., George W. and the subject of this sketch. His mother, 13 years after the decease of her husband, was married to O. W. Hageman, and now resides at Elgin, Iowa.

Our subject was brought from Ohio to La Porte, Ind., in 1854, and in 1856 the family removed to Fayette Co., Iowa. He was educated primarily at the Upper Iowa University, located at Fayette, and completed his education at the Iowa University at Iowa City, at which he graduated in June, 1874. After he had accomplished this, the event of his early ambition, he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he was Principal of the West Hill School. A year later he came to Galva, and was engaged as Superintendent of the Galva schools, which position he filled successfully for eight years. Desiring to retire from his profession, in April, 1833, he bought out the Galva *News*, a Republican organ which was established in 1879. Since then he has conducted that paper with credit to himself and satisfaction to its many readers.

Mr. Fitch was married at Decorah, Iowa, July 5, 1876, to Miss Rachel Helgesen, a native of Wiscon-

sin, where she was born April 23, 1850, and is a daughter of Thomas Helgesen, a native of Norway. The three children born to them are George H., born June 5, 1877; Rachel L., Sept. 26, 1878; and Robert H., Jan. 17, 1881. Mrs. Fitch is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. F. is a member of the G. A. R., having served faithfully during the late war. He enlisted at the age of 16, at West Union, Iowa, in the 38th Iowa Vol. Inf., Co. A, Aug. 13, 1862, and was honorably discharged Sept. 8, 1865. During the last year and a half of his service, he was detailed as a drummer. He participated in many of the important engagements of the war, among which are the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Yazoo City and Fort Morgan, and the famous charge at Blakeley.

Gust. **Alfred Swanson**. Among the numerous persons in Henry County bearing the name of Swanson, the subject of the following biography is both a leading and a prominent one. His home is upon section 34, of Western Township, where his attention is given to farming and stock-raising. He was born in Linkoping Lan, Sweden, Sept. 16, 1839. His father, John Swanson, and his mother, Catherine Swanson, were natives of the same State, where they followed farming. In 1853, they came to America, with their family of seven children. They made their way to this county, and settled in Lynn Township, where they purchased 80 acres of Government land, upon which the elder Swanson lived until his death. (See sketch of J. V. Swanson.)

Our subject was the youngest member of the family, and was given the advantages of the common schools wherein to receive an education, and remained under the care of his parents, working on the farm, until his marriage. This event occurred on the 25th of January, 1869, at Andover, this county, when he was married to Miss Carolina C. Larson, daughter of Lewis J. and Mary C. (Munson) Larson, natives of the State of Kalmar Lan, Sweden, where they now reside, being by occupation farmers. Mrs. S. is the eldest of seven children in her parents' family, one of whom is deceased, and one sister and two brothers now living in the United States. She came to this country with her eldest brother, John A., when 19 years of age, having been born Jan. 12, 1849. They stopped at Andover, where the following year she was married. To them have been born eight children, bearing the following names: Joseph E., Luther A., Sophia C., Alfred N., Amanda C., John P., Otto S. and Lida A., the latter being deceased.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. S. located on 160 acres of wild land on section 34, Western Township. Here Mr. S. immediately began to make improvements, and he now has it all under excellent cultivation, and well improved. He has been a prominent and progressive farmer, and is well known throughout the community. His name was originally Gus Alfred, but at the time of his enlistment in the army during the late Rebellion, he was induced to add to it the name Swanson, which he has since borne. On the 14th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served in the Army of the West, and participated in all the active battles of his regiment, being about 20 in number. Among these were Franklin, Nashville, Wilmington, N. C., Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Columbia, Tenn. He was honorably discharged June 20, 1865, at Greenborough, N. C. He at once returned to Western Township, where he has since lived. Both himself and wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Orion. Politically, Mr. S. is a Republican, and has served his township as Collector.

Robert **W. Fleming**, a successful farmer, a respected citizen of Henry County and the owner of 412 acres of tillable land in Osco Township, residing on section 35, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Mealman) Fleming, natives of Pennsylvania. John Fleming, father of the gentleman whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch, died in Pennsylvania, and his widow is at present residing in Missouri.

Their children were six in number, of whom Robert W., whose life sketch we give, was second in order of birth. He was born in Indiana Co., Pa., March 29, 1847. His education was acquired in the common schools and his years prior to the age of 18 were passed in his native State. At this age in life

Mr. Fleming came to Henry County, and in 1865 engaged in farming for others by the month, and continued in that vocation for four years. He then purchased 80 acres of land on section 16, Osco Township, and engaged in its cultivation and improvement and continued to reside thereon for two years, when he removed to section 35, same township, where he is at present residing. Mr. Fleming came to this county, as will be seen by the perusal of his biography, a poor man. He possessed no means to purchase land or procure a home for himself and family; but, with a firm determination to succeed in life, he engaged in working for others, and by energetic effort and economy has succeeded in becoming the proprietor of 412 acres of good farm land in this county, the major portion of which is in an advanced state of cultivation. He has a fine residence on his farm, together with good and substantial outbuildings. He keeps about 100 head of cattle on his place, 15 head of horses and fattens about 140 head of hogs annually. Thus we see what has been accomplished by one possessed of the qualities of energy, perseverance and good judgment; and we see, further, that his accumulations are not the outgrowth of a gift of inheritance but of honest toil, tact and good judgment.

Mr. Fleming was married in Davenport, Iowa, to Zipporah West. She was born in New York, Feb. 22, 1836. Two children, Robert W. and Blanche, have been born of their union.

Politically, Mr. Fleming votes with the Democratic party.

William J. Smith is a veterinary surgeon at Geneseo, and Mrs. L. Smith is the manager of the green-house in the same place. Dr. Smith was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., May 31, 1820. Barton and Fatha (Moore) Smith, his parents, were farmers in that State, and he was brought up at home and trained in the avenues of employ common to an agricultural life until he was 15 years of age. In 1830 he went to the State of Indiana, and came thence to Illinois in 1836. The family settled in Joliet.

In the spring of 1843 Mr. Smith united with the Methodist Church, and in the year 1848 he joined the Rock River Conference and was assigned to ministerial duty on the Aurora Circuit. He was connected therewith one year, and was next appointed to Sugar River, where he remained the same length of time. He was next sent to the Marietta Circuit, and officiated in its relations two years. The next two years he was at Macomb. His appointments subsequently were as follows: Kaneville, one year; Sheffield, one year; Victoria, two years; Wyoming, two years; La Fayette, two years; Oneida, two years; Woodhull, two years. His health having become impaired, he then removed to Galva, in this county, where he resided about five years, although he had been placed on the "superannuated" list by the Conference. During the last 15 months of his residence at Galva he preached on Saxon Circuit, in Stark County, he having been again made "effective," and then started the business of a veterinary surgeon, and conducted a drug store therewith three years at Galva. He went thence to Miami Co., Kan., and passed three years there. In 1875 he came to Geneseo, and this has since been his home. On his arrival here he opened an office for the practice of his professional knowledge as a veterinary surgeon. He began the study of that branch of business at 18, and through all his subsequent career kept pace with the progress made by veterinarians in the theory and practice of the art. He gave his entire attention to it as a business until 1848, when he entered the ministry. The practice of Dr. Smith has become extensive, and his hospital stalls are filled with patients. His uniform success is his best recommendation in his line of business, and he is specially adapted for the duties of a practitioner from a natural love for horses and a thorough understanding of their attributes, nature and diseases.

Dr. Smith was married in Joliet, Ill., June 19, 1845, to Lydia Harrington. She is a native of Canada, and was born Dec. 14, 1827, near the line of Vermont. She was the daughter of Marsh T. and Lucy (Mott) Harrington, and has borne six children: Lucretia F. is the wife of J. H. Simmons, and they reside in the State of New York; Lucy J. married John Dunkle, and lives in Rice Co., Kan.; Mary L. is the wife of W. B. Foster, of the same county; Charles W. married Annie Joslin, and they are living in Geneseo; Mark B. married Mary B. Baker, and they have removed to McPherson Co., Kan.; Fred F., now residing in Rice Co., Kan.

In 1882 Mrs. Smith began to operate as a florist at Geneseo, and is conducting a prosperous business. Her conservatories have a roofing of 1,000 feet of glass. She made a small beginning, and, meeting with a satisfactory degree of encouragement, she has gradually extended her stock and facilities until she has an excellent assortment and a large patronage. She has resided at Geneseo since March, 1875. She is a member of the same Church in which the Doctor is a minister. He became a Republican in 1860, and in later years has adopted the principles of the Prohibitionists.

John M. Hanna, who is engaged in agriculture and in the raising of live stock on section 9, of Western Township, is a native of the Keystone State, being born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., March 15, 1835. His father, Robert Hanna, a native of the same State, and of Irish descent, was a farmer by occupation, and was married in the above mentioned county to Priscilla Hamilton, also a native of that county, and of similar ancestry.

Mr. John M. Hanna, the second in a family of four, was two years old when his parents moved to Richland Co., Ohio, and three years later, in 1840, came to Illinois, settling in what is now Cornwall Township, this county, near Shabbona Grove. This was before the Indian Chief, Shabbona, left this section of the country. The first land was taken here when there were no settlements by the whites, and the Indians were numerous at Shabbona Grove. Both Mr. Hanna's parents died in Cornwall Township, his mother in 1843 and his father in 1860. The latter had been officially connected with the township and county. Both parents were members formerly of the Presbyterian Church and later of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject received but a limited education. After the death of his mother, he resided a short time with Capt. Charles Jack, well known in the early history of Cornwall Township; but, owing to the unsympathetic and tyrannical disposition of the Captain, he left him and returned home. Nov. 6, 1856, Mr. Hanna was married, in Cornwall Township, to Miss Martha Bleeks. Her parents were John and Maria (Chrisman) Bleeks, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, who settled in Crawford Co., Ohio, in which county Mrs. H. was born Aug. 16, 1838. Her father, with the family, moved from that county to Indiana, and in 1855 came to this county, settling in Cornwall Township; her mother, however, died before the last removal. Her father has since died. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have two children—Charles R., who married Emily Finley, and resides on a farm in Western Township; and George, who is yet at home, assisting in the cultivation and management of the farm. After his marriage, Mr. Hanna lived two years in Cornwall Township, and then in Atkinson, Geneseo and Colona. In 1870, he purchased a quarter of section 9, where he now resides, and has a well improved farm; he has also a good farm of 86 acres under cultivation on section 17, Western Township. He is also a dealer in swine to a considerable extent.

In political principles, he is independent, and publicly, he has been Township Assessor for about nine years.

Mr. Hanna's three brothers are: Hamilton, who resides in California; Alexander B., a farmer living in Audubon Co., Iowa; and James, married, residing in the same county.

Rev. Philip K. Hanna, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Henry County in the fullest sense of the term. He came here before the organization of the county and was a factor in each and all of the earliest movements to adjust its municipal affairs. He was the head and guardian of the moral and spiritual welfare of the community, and he was foremost in the organization of the Methodist societies in Henry and Rock Island Counties.

He was born in Kentucky in 1810, and came to Henry County in 1835. At the organization of the county he was made one of the first Commissioners, and afterward he was prominent in the official management of the townships of Hanna and Geneseo in the capacity of Supervisor. In 1868 he was elected to represent the 46th District in the Legislature of Illinois. In all the official stations which he was

called on to fill he discharged the obligations in a manner consistent with his own character and with the nature of the duty incumbent on him. A detailed account of his career in Henry County, if it were possible to obtain it in its completeness, would supply a large blank of interesting matter that has passed into hopeless oblivion. At his residence, in the pioneer home of 1835, the first religious society in the county was formed. He became an extensive land-holder, and there was every prospect that he would be permitted to close his life in the county in which he had been among the most useful and valuable of its citizens; but in the stringencies of 1873 and 1878 he was compelled to succumb to the shrinkages, and he surrendered all he had accumulated. True to his character, he prepared to commence anew, and he went to Kansas to start once more under the auspices of another State. One of his labors there will for ages to come constitute a noble monument to his memory,—a forest of 3,000 trees set out by his own hands and nourished by his own care.

Mr. Hanna was three times married, and he was survived by his last wife. Eight of his 12 children are still living. His death took place at his home near Peabody, Kan., Thursday, Jan. 17, 1884, when in the 74th year of his age.

Henry D. Keel, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 16, Western Township, and owning three separate and well improved farms of 80 acres each, was born in Indiana Co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1833. His father, whose name was Jacob Keel, was also a farmer and an active and zealous minister of the Baptist Church. He also was a native of that State, and, in Indiana County, married Elizabeth Dewalt. The ancestry on both sides were American, and of German origin. Rev. Jacob Keel gained a fair, local reputation as a Pastor of his flock in Indiana County, which relation he sustained most of his life. He died there in 1879, a highly respected citizen and an ardent laborer for the cause he so ably advocated. The widow yet survives, and is living with her youngest daughter and child, Rebecca Lukehart. She is very aged, and has been an invalid for five years.

Mr. Henry D. Keel, whose name heads this article, passed the days of his boyhood as a faithful son on his father's farm, but having very limited opportunities for securing a school education. At the age of 19 years, October, 1852, he married the object of his first love, Miss Sarah Pearce, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 11, 1834, of American parentage and of German ancestry. The newly married couple, with hearts in unison, set out the following spring for the great unbroken West, determined to have a home of their own, in a section where they could grow up with the country, and become honored citizens and financially independent. They arrived in this county with no goods but what they could carry under their arms, and $12.75 in cash. After stopping for a short time with the wife's relatives, who came with them, Mr. Keel obtained work, and with the strictest economy he soon made a good start. He was first employed by Mr. T. W. Huston, who is now a prominent Justice of the Peace at Orion, a well respected citizen and an old settler.

Mr. K.'s first investment, out of his sinking fund of $12.75, was 75 cents for a ham of meat, and the $12 for a yoke of yearling calves, which he at once set to work, hauling, marketing, etc. Dr. Trego, now deceased, then one of the first settlers of the county, and considerably aged, met Mr. Keel one day with his diminutive ox team, and, although a comparative stranger to him, suggested, in a jesting way, that he should take the calves home and "let them suck." This was too much for the feelings of Mr. Keel, and, rising up in his wrath, and, forgetting the respect he had been taught to give to old age, raised his hand, placed it upon the Doctor's shoulder, told him he "would have plenty to do if he minded his own business and let other men's business alone!" He afterward, however, found the Doctor so great a friend and gentleman that to this day he has a pang of true regret for showing the aged man any disrespect.

Being too ambitious to be a laborer for others for any great length of time, Mr. Keel soon secured money by which he was able to purchase a little lumber, for the erection of a small, portable cabin, on the school section (No. 16), which had not at that time come into market, but a portion of which he had some hopes of buying when it was sold.

Without any assurance that he would obtain the land, he ventured to commence making improvements on 40 acres of it; and when the land was placed in market he obtained the indorsement of Mr. Huston as security for the tract, and learned also that Mr. Huston had so great confidence in his fidelity that he would have indorsed him for twice the amount had he asked for it. Mr. Keel says that he shall ever owe a great debt of gratitude to the man who thus helped him get his start in the world. Since then, he has been remarkably successful in the pursuit of his chosen calling and in the improvement of his chosen homestead. The land is beautifully undulating, and is situated in the best farming community in the county. Soon after he secured the ground, and before he attempted to pay for it all, he set about the work of putting in drain tile, and he now has more than 1,200 rods of tiling on his three farms; and this is demonstration to the modern farmer that his is a first-class farm.

Officially, Mr. Keel has consented to serve the public in only the minor offices of the township. He was made Sexton of the Western Township Cemetery 16 years ago, and his care and successful management of that most quiet retreat has made him actually essential to the position. Politically, he sympathizes with Republican principles.

He has had five children, two of whom are now deceased. Annie E. married H. J. Scheasley and now resides on her father's homestead, which her husband helps to manage; M. D. married Jennie Keer, and they reside on one of Mr. Keel's farms in Western Township; Vina B. is yet unmarried and lives at home.

Mrs. Juliett Cox, widow of John W. Cox, a prominent and early settler of Northwestern Illinois, still owns the old farm homestead, but lives at her home in Alpha, at the advanced age of 73 years. Mr. Cox was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1807. In 1836 he came into Illinois, and settled on the banks of the Mississippi, at a place called Tippecanoe, near Hampton, Rock Island County. There he lived and labored hard in the development of the country for 13 years, when he came into Oxford Township, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 16. Here he was one of the first pioneers, and was an honored and respected citizen. He lived on the old place, which he had brought to a good state of cultivation, until his death, which occurred March 2, 1864. Politically, Mr. Cox was a Republican, and religiously, an ardent Methodist, and for 40 years had been connected with that Church.

In 1832, while living in Indiana, Mr. Cox was married to Miss Juliett Williamson, the lady whose present name heads this sketch. She was born in Kentucky, in 1812, and passed through all the hardships and privations of pioneer life attending them on their removal to Illinois in so early a day. She can scarcely realize the remarkable transformation that has taken place in this section of Illinois since she and her husband came here in 1836. Mrs. Cox is and has been for many years connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She reared a family of respected and useful children, some of whom are well known in the community in which they reside. The following list gives their names and to whom they have been married: Eliza, the eldest, is the wife of John Henderson; Joseph F. married Jennie Sutton; John W. was united in the bonds of matrimony with Mary Wagner; Samuel K. has for his wife Miss Ella Patterson; Evarald S. became the husband of Hattie Epperson.

William S. Charles. One of the very earliest pioneers of this part of Illinois, is William S. Charles, an Englishman by birth, having been born in London, Nov. 1, 1813. He has, however, passed all of his active business career in this country. When he was quite young his parents moved to Wales, where he lived until 1832, when he crossed the ocean for America. For four years he remained in the East, most of the time in New York, and in 1837 came West and located in what is now Stark Co., Ill. At this early period the face of the white man was rarely seen upon the broad, unbroken prairies of Northern Illinois. Mr. Charles was a sturdy young man and endured the hardships and privations which are necessary accompaniments of pioneer life, nobly. He did not remain in Stark County long, however,

for in the autumn of 1840 we find him on his way to Henry County, and in Burns Township he made a location, being one of the very earliest pioneers, not only in Burns Township but also in Henry County. He now resides on section 32, where he owns a good farm of 200 acres of land.

The year before he left Stark County, April 18, 1839, his marriage to Miss Esther L. Stoddard occurred. This was the first marriage ceremony that was performed within the borders of Stark County, which fact in itself tells of the unsettled condition of that country when Mr. Charles and Miss Stoddard carried on their courtship. His wife was a native of Goshen, Conn., and was born on the 6th of October, 1815. For many a year they traveled together along the journey of life, but on the 5th of May, 1879, this union was broken by the death of Mrs. Charles. Her demise occurred at her home in Burns Township. Five children had come to bless their home in those early pioneer days, only one of whom, however, is living. Their names are George S., Elizabeth M., Frank H., Rhoda I. and Mary A. Elizabeth is the only one now living.

Mr. Charles has been a prominent, active pioneer and citizen, and has acted as School Director, and in other positions has served the public. Politically, he is a Republican.

John V. Swanson, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising upon section 36, of Western Township, was born in the central part of Sweden, Sept. 6, 1835. His father, John Swanson, was a farmer by occupation, and came to America with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children—three sons and four daughters. He soon found his way to Henry County, and located in Lynn Township, where the elder Swanson remained until his death, which occurred Sept. 13, 1869, at the age of 71 years. The mother is still living upon the 80-acre homestead, purchased by her husband when they first came to the country. She is at the advanced age of 86 years, yet resides alone.

Mr. Swanson, of this biography, was about 17 years of age when his parents crossed the ocean for the New World. He continued to reside at home, helping his father to develop the farm, until 1862. On March 28, of the following year, he was married in Andover, to Miss Anna M. Peterson, who, like himself, was born in Sweden, and came with her parents to America in 1849. The family came West and settled in Western Township, where her mother died in the autumn of 1883. The father still resides on the old home farm. The home of Mr. Swanson has been blessed with nine children, seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

After his marriage Mr. Swanson settled on the farm, which he now owns as a renter, but purchased it in 1864. He now has 320 acres, all pretty well improved, and well stocked with a good grade of cattle. He ranks among the large farmers of Western Township, and is a thoroughgoing and enterprising man. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which Mr. S. is a Deacon. He is now, and has for many years, served as Director of his district. Politically, he is a member of the National Greenback party.

Eli Holland, one of the large land-owners, successful farmers and respected citizens of Henry County, residing on section 30, Osco Township, is a son of Reazon and Joanna (Wilson) Holland, natives of West Virginia. The gentleman whose short biographical sketch we write, was the fifth in order of birth of a family of 13 children. He was born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., Dec. 1, 1816. His years prior to attaining majority, and in fact until he was 23 years old, were passed on the farm, and his education acquired in the common schools. On his attaining his 23d year he was engaged in the saw-mill business during winter seasons, and in the summers followed farming for different parties for a time. He then engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits in West Virginia and followed that occupation until 1864. In the fall of that year he came to Henry County, and purchased 160 acres of land located in Osco and Western Townships, in partnership with a gentleman named Elijah A. South. They cultivated this land together for about three years and soon thereafter divided the same. By honest toil and economy Mr.

Holland has succeeded in adding to his original purchase of land in this county until at present he is the proprietor of 423 acres, the major portion of which is under an advanced method of cultivation. He keeps about 80 head of cattle, 10 head of horses and fattens over 100 head of hogs on his farm annually. He is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture, which, in fact, he has followed all his life, and to-day enjoys the comforts which a life of labor and economy, coupled with the active co-operation of his helpmeet, has brought him.

The marriage of Mr. Holland took place in Monongalia Co., W. Va., Jan. 3, 1839, at which time Miss Louisa Tarleton became his wife. She was a native of West Virginia, having been born in that county, June 8, 1822. Their union has been blessed by the birth of 12 children. The living are: Hannah M., Sarah H., Elmos T., Mary J. and Margaret L. Hannah M. is the wife of Thomas Lanham, a resident of Iowa; Sarah H. married Jackson Steel, who lives in Kansas; Elmos T. is a resident of Iowa; Mary J. became the wife of Harvey Lough, and they are living in Osco Township; Margaret L. married Notley S. Cole, and resides with him in Iowa. The deceased children are: Thomas A., William E., George P., Willie and James E., besides two who died in infancy. The wife and mother died in Osco Township, March 26, 1883. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a kind mother, a loving wife and a respected and honored neighbor.

Politically, Mr. Holland votes with the Republican party. He has held the office of School Director in his township, and in his religious views is an adherent to the doctrines of the Baptist Church.

H. Lowry, M. D., a physician, practicing at Woodhull, was born Feb. 1, 1847, in Erie Co., Pa., his parents being Samuel and Ruth A. (Parsons) Lowry, natives of Vermont.

While very young, Mr. Lowry lost both his parents, and he came to Altona, Knox Co., Ill., with an uncle, when ten years of age, and there he attended the common and high schools. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Co. G, 132d Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., for the 100-day service; and after remaining in the army for half a year, he received an honorable discharge. In 1866 he commenced the study of medicine, under the guidance of Dr. Parsons, of Kewanee. After remaining there two years he pursued a course of study for three years at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; then in 1870 he came to Chicago, entered the Hahnemann Medical College (homeopathic) and graduated there in 1872. Coming then to Woodhull, he commenced the practice of his chosen profession, and has since pursued it at that place with an increasing patronage and satisfactory success. He, in company with D. K. Colburn, his brother-in-law, is the proprietor of a quarter of a section of land in the townships of Rio and Oxford, and a half section of land in Cedar Co., Mo.; he is also interested in the rearing of Jersey cows and Hambletonian horses. He is a Republican in his views of national policy, attends the Presbyterian Church, is a member of the G. A. R., and is one of the "city fathers."

July 10, 1872, at Ithaca, N. Y., the Doctor married Miss Grace C. Fairman, a native of Rhode Island, and they have four children, viz.: Fayette C., born Aug. 18, 1873; Harry L., born Oct. 24, 1875; Annie G., born April 25, 1881; and Dan K., born Feb. 15, 1883.

John H. Everett, born Jan. 6, 1832, in Litchfield Co., Conn., is a resident on section 25, Galva Township. His great-grandfather was Ebenezer Everett, a native of Hebron, Windham Co., Conn., whose ancestors were of English extraction. He had three sons—Isaiah, Ebe and Eliphalet, the two latter of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Eliphalet Everett was for several years Steward of Washington's military family. He spent the last years of his life in Watertown, N. Y. Isaiah Everett died Aug. 4, 1834, at the age of 82 years, leaving six sons,—Adolphus, Asa, Gamaliel, Russell, William and Roswell. Ebe Everett died Jan. 5, 1840, aged 86 years. He left four sons—Samuel E., Augustus, Elmore, Hovey and John. The latter three are physicians. Adolphus Everett, son of Isaiah, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Lydia Studley, who was born in Sharon, Conn., and who died there in 1864, aged 83 years.

Their children were Thomas A., Ichabod S., Russell A., Ruby, Betsey A., Abby C. and Caroline P., none of whom are living.

Of their children, Thomas A. was the father of our subject. He was born in April, 1806, in Sharon, Conn., and died March 22, 1845, aged 39 years. He was a farmer by occupation and married Mary Ann Hatch, who was born in Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 17, 1806, and who died Feb. 12, 1880. She was the daughter of John Hatch, a Revolutionary soldier and patriot, who died June 5, 1839, aged 88 years. She bore to her husband three children, as follows: Lydia, Elizabeth and John H., the latter of whom is the subject of this sketch and the only one of the three children living.

At the age of 13 years, John H. Everett was orphaned by the death of his father. He worked on farms in his native State until 1868, when he came to Galva Township, this county, where he has constantly resided until the present time, engaged in the occupation of farming. He has a farm of 80 acres of improved land and four acres of timber located on section 25, Galva Township, and is meeting with success in its cultivation.

The marriage of Mr. Everett took place March 1, 1879, in this township, and the lady to whom he was united was Miss Elizabeth Gadd, the accomplished daughter of William and Sarah Gadd, natives of England, who died in Kewanee, this county. Politically, Mr. Everett votes with the Democratic party.

Alanson R. Morgan, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing at Orion and engaged in the drug business at that place, was born in McDonough County, this State, Feb. 8, 1844. His father, Joseph Morgan, was a farmer by occupation and also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in McDonough County. He was a native of New York, of Welsh descent and extraction, and was born in 1799. His marriage took place in his native county, and the lady chosen to share his joys and sorrows, his successes and reverses, was Miss Lydia Thomas, a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y. (native county of the father), and the ceremony was solemnized in the year 1822. The parents, after living in Dutchess County a few years, came to Illinois in 1832. In the fall of 1833, after the Black Hawk War, they removed to McDonough County, and purchased 80 acres of land near the present village of Table Grove. The county at that time was new and undeveloped, and they had to haul their wheat to the city of Chicago, where they realized only 50 cents per bushel, and the journey would require some 20 days. In 1848 the father went to Fulton County, this State, and improved another new farm, on which he resided until 1863, from whence he moved to Bushnell, McDonough County, where he died, April 18, 1877. The mother still survives and is 82 years of age, and resides with her son, Reuben A., in Fulton County, this State.

Alanson R. Morgan, whose name heads this sketch, received a good education at the district schools, and at the schools in Cuba, Fulton County, this State. July 25, 1861, soon after the news had flashed across the continent that rebel guns had poured forth their shot and shell upon Sumter, and the President had called for brave hearts and strong arms to battle in defense of a nation's honor, Mr. Morgan enlisted in Co. F, 8th Ill. Vol. Inf., commanded by Col. R. J. Oglesby, better known as Uncle Dick, and present Governor of this State. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the West, and participated in the battles of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Ft. Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, and others of less import, together with many skirmishes. He was, at no time during the interval he was engaged in service, wounded. After the expiration of his three years' service, he was honorably discharged, July 25, 1864. Returning home, he attended school for a time, and afterward, Jan. 25, 1865, at Cuba, Fulton County, was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Shaw. She was born in Rock Island Co., Ill., Feb. 24, 1847. Her father, Robert Shaw, was at one time Treasurer of Rock Island County, and died there in the year 1858. Mrs. Morgan lived with her mother after the death of her father until her marriage. She and her husband are the parents of four children,—Dell E., Arthur C., Robert H. and Harry W.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. Morgan joined the Central Illinois Conference at Onarga, Iroquois County, this State, and from that time until the present has



S. A. Hurlbut

been preaching actively in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1881, he was appointed Presiding Elder at Canton, Ill., for the Rock Island District, and has since filled that position. In 1884, he also engaged in the drug business at Orion, and is still conducting that business at that place. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. He is a man gifted with fluent speech and possessing knowledge which is the accumulation of hard study for years; he presents an argument in such a forcible and attractive manner as not only to be convincing, but as to win the respect and esteem of his hearers. His reputation as a public speaker, out of the pulpit as well as in it, together with his rhetoric, is appreciated by the many who have heard him. Politically, he is identified with the interests of the Republican party.

Leander Chilberg, engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 19, Lynn Township, where he has located his residence, is a native of Sweden, in which country he was born, Dec. 12, 1845. His father, N. M. Chilberg, was also a native of Sweden, and a shoemaker by trade. He was married in that country to Margaret E. Bergeson. The family emigrated to the United States when the subject of this notice was but three years of age. They located in Swedona, where the parents are at present residing, and where the father was engaged in working at his trade for a period of 16 years. He then purchased the tract of land on which Leander is at present residing, but subsequently sold the same to his son, and is now living in retirement at Swedona. He and his family came to this county in 1849, being the first family of his nationality who located in Mercer County. He and his wife are connected with the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which denomination he was Trustee for many years.

Leander Chilberg resided at home, alternating his labors on the farm with attendance at the district schools until he attained his majority. One year after that event, when 22 years of age, he was married to Miss Amanda Kinsey, in Richland Grove Township, Mercer County, the date of the ceremony being Sept. 24, 1867. She was a daughter of Warner and Ann (French) Kinsey, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively, of American parentage and of Welsh and English extraction, and members of the Society of Friends. Her parents were married in Bulington Co., N. J., and a few years thereafter came to this State, locating in Mercer County at a time when the same was very meagerly settled, the date thereof being 1841.

They located in Richland Grove Township, and it was there that Mrs. Chilberg was born, Nov. 28, 1844. She was reared under parental influence, and remained at home attending the district schools, at which she received her education, until her marriage. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and died June 5, 1878; and her mother at present resides in the village of Swedona, Mercer County. Mrs. Chilberg is the third child in order of birth of a family of six children.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Chilberg has been blessed by the birth of three children,—Harry W., Anna M. and Charlie K. All reside at home and attend the public schools. After Mr. and Mrs. Chilberg were united in marriage they located on the farm on which they at present reside, which at that time comprised 140 acres. Mr. C. has subsequently sold 20 acres, and at present is the proprietor of 120 acres, which is in a fair state of cultivation. In addition to devoting his time to agriculture, he raises considerable stock of a good quality, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture. He has held the position of Assessor of his township for some time, together with other minor offices. Politically, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Frederick A. Hurlbutt, residing in Galva Township, was born in Nov. 9, 1831, in Dalton, Coos Co., N. H. He is the son of Alba and Laura (Osgood) Hurlbutt. His father was born in Canada, and was a physician and farmer. He came West in 1840, and settled in Peoria County, this State, where he rented land, and was engaged in the vocation of farming for three years. He then purchased land in Knox County, on which he resided with his family until his death, which occurred Oct. 1, 1858, while he was in his 64th year, an honored and respected pioneer.

He was married in New Hampshire, and his wife died in Galva, March 14, 1871, aged 64 years. She bore him eight children,—Hubbard, Edmund, Nathaniel, Laura, Frederick A., Susan, Frances and Charles.

Frederick A. Hurlbutt was educated in New Hampshire, and Knox County, this State, and has followed the occupation of farming all his life, meeting with success in his chosen vocation. Mr. Hurlbutt is, strictly speaking, a self-made man, and whatever he has accumulated of this world's goods is attributable to his own indomitable energy, good judgment and perseverance. His first purchase of land consisted of 80 acres in Burns township. Success has crowned his efforts to such an extent that he is now the proprietor of 624 acres of land in this county. This fact, of itself, considering that he started with comparatively nothing, speaks in better and stronger language than any words we can use of the energy and perseverance he possesses, as well as the aid and assistance given him by his wife.

Mr. Hurlbutt was married in Knoxville, Knox County, this State, to Miss Caroline Osgood, Oct. 31, 1860. She was born April 15, 1840, in Littleton, N. H., and is a daughter of Willard and Mary (Perry) Osgood, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbutt are the parents of nine children, namely: Edgar L., born Dec. 20, 1861; Elmer E., May 14, 1863; Levi H., Oct. 5, 1865; Minnie L., Oct. 24, 1867; Jennie M., July 11, 1870; Frederick N., Jan. 2, 1873; Zelda D., Aug. 31, 1875; Charles H., Dec. 11, 1878; and Frank Lewis, Dec. 12, 1880.

As a splendid representative of that worthy class, the self-made men,—with whom Mr. Hurlbutt may justly be classed,—the publishers take pleasure in presenting his portrait to the patrons of this ALBUM.

Peter Hammond, deceased, formerly a resident of Geneseo, was the oldest citizen in Henry County at the time of his death, and was probably the oldest Mason in the world. He expired at 12 o'clock, noon, April 9, 1878, aged 102 years. He was born April 9, 1776, at Newton, Mass., and was the senior of the United States of America by three months. He survived the centennial anniversary of his country two years.

The detailed history of his ancestors in America would make a most interesting exhibit, from the fact that he came of stock of historic renown in the Colonial history of this country in both lines of descent. His father, Samuel Hammond, was a member of the "Tea Party" in Boston Harbor, Dec. 10, 1773. The name of his mother before her marriage was Mary Rogers. Samuel Hammond died in Wardsboro, Vt., in the 95th year of her age.

After Peter's birth his parents went to Windham Co., Vt. The Green Mountain State, or the territory that became such in 1791, was at that time in a tumultuous condition through the disputes of the adjoining States of New York and New Hampshire, and Peter was left at Newton, with his grandparents. When he was but a small lad his mother came from Wardsboro after him, journeying thither on horseback. The distance was 125 miles, and the son walked the entire distance beside the horse that his mother rode.

He received the training and instruction which it was the custom of those days to bestow on farmers' sons, when agriculture was the common heritage of succeeding generations. He was 26 when he was married to Charlotte, daughter of Col. Holbrook, who had acquired the distinction of a patriot in the troublesome times in which his manhood's prime was passed. The marriage was celebrated in October, 1802. The wife died in Troy, N. Y., in 1856. She had borne eight children,—three daughters and five sons: John R. became a lumber merchant of extensive relations in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and died in Illinois in April, 1857; Joseph is a resident of Geneseo, and is represented by a personal narration on another page; Martha is now the widow of Alfred Taylor, and resides at Geneseo; Caroline is now the widow of Alphonso Bills, and resides at Troy, N. Y.; Charlotte now resides at Geneseo; Caroline and Charles were twins.

The Hammond family reached prominence in business affairs in Wardsboro. The location where they operated took their name, and was called Hammond's Mills, through the establishment of the relations of Mr. Hammond of this account. The place is now called West Wardsboro. He had a farm, and owned and operated a grist and saw mill. His abilities brought him into prominence in the administration of local affairs, and he held many official positions of honor and trust. He was Postmaster in

the place where he lived and transacted his business, and resigned the office after a continuous service of 18 years. He officiated many years as Justice of the Peace, and in all his dealings in his public or private capacities he was conspicuous for undeviating probity.

On arrival at the period on which he entered on the privileges of citizenship, he adopted the principles and issues of the Whigs. He kept pace with the march of progress in public opinion, and after the founding and organization of the Republican party, he became its adherent and inflexible supporter. He cast his first Presidential vote for the elder Adams.

Mr. Hammond was made a Mason in the fall of 1799. He was one of the moving spirits of the local body at Wardsboro, and officiated a series of years as its Master. During the excitement attending the "Morgan" affair the lodge was disbanded, though he strenuously objected to the action. He was the chief official at the time, and when the organization became defunct he retained his "Master's" jewel. When the order came again into good repute he gladly resumed his obligations, and was ever afterward in full harmony with its workings. April 9, 1876, he reached his centennial year, and Stewart Lodge at Geneseo commemorated the occasion by presenting him with a beautiful gold-headed cane. The event was made the cause of a special communication in order to take place on the day designated. The inscription on the cane was as follows: "Peter Hammond, from Stewart Lodge, No. 92, A. F. & A. M., on his 100th birthday. April 9, 1876. Born, 1776; made a Mason, 1799."

All his life he preserved the simplest habits in all things. He never used tobacco in any form, and his strength and physical endurance were continued to a wonderful degree. When he was 100 years old he was in the habit of walking to church. In later life he professed a belief in the vital principles of Christianity, and passed his remaining years in the consistent exercise of its views. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He came to Geneseo in 1856, to visit his son, and after that he divided his time between that place and Vermont. For several years prior to his death he remained with his daughter, Mrs. Taylor, at Geneseo, and died at her house April 9, 1878. His remains were tenderly and reverently borne back to the scenes of his active life, and he was laid in the family burial-place of the Hammonds, as was suitable and appropriate. At Geneseo a monument has been raised to his memory, by his son Joseph, in the lovely city of the dead, Oakwood Cemetery.

John Love, deceased, formerly a resident of Bucks Co., Pa., and a blacksmith by occupation, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, of English parentage and ancestry. He was educated in his native country, and was married there April 30, 1825, to Miss Mary A. Duncan, who was born in the same county, June 18, 1810, the daughter of a farmer of Scotch parentage. He had come from Scotland to Ireland on account of religious persecution in his native country, he being of the Presbyterian faith.

The early history of Mr. Love is only that which is characteristic of poor, hard-working and honest people in the North of Ireland, which county had during his day undergone some radical changes in the habits, etc., of the people. His father had become a skillful smith in his native country, and after his marriage he lived in his native country until 1849. The family were all born near Belfast, Ireland, near the channel separating that island from Scotland. The ten children who were born there were Ann, who was born May 24, 1827; Eliza, who married John Blair, and died in Millville, N. J., leaving two children, J. B. and Anna L.; the latter is a teacher; the third child in the family above mentioned was Jane W.; the fourth is Mrs. Nancy Watson, now residing in Western Township, this county; Mrs. Matilda A. Finlay is now a resident of Orion, this county; Mrs. Mary Garrity resides in Philadelphia, Pa.; William is also married and resides in Western Township; Maria L. and James; Alexander is married, and is yet residing at the parental home.

On arrival in America the family located in Bucks Co., Pa., near Trenton, N. J., July 2, 1849. The father died there September 3, following, aged 46. Mr. Love was a Presbyterian in religious principles. After the death of the head of the family the mother and children were obliged to maintain themselves. They secured a farm in Bucks Co., near Trenton,

consisting of 95 acres, where they made their home until 1871; selling out in that year, they came to Illinois, and purchased the southwest quarter of section 8, Western Township, where they have since resided, and where they are now enjoying prosperity. They have a good brick residence, and fine outbuildings on the farm. The family were all baptized in what is called the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland."

William Cornell, a retired farmer, residing at Woodhull, was born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 14, 1814. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Paxton) Cornell, natives of Maryland. They came to Ohio in 1819, where they purchased land, and where his father engaged in the occupation of farming. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and he and his wife resided in Ohio until their death.

William Cornell remained on the old homestead in Ohio, assisting in the labors on the farm and attending school, until he attained the age of 24 years. He was the main stay of his parents in their old age, and lived with and cared for them until their deaths. He then sold the farm that they had purchased and bought another of 80 acres in Morgan County, consisting of timber. He cleared this land and fenced it and engaged actively and energetically upon its improvement, and continued to reside thereupon for about five years. He then sold it and purchased 200 acres of timber land. This he mostly cleared, and erected two houses upon the same, together with barns, outbuildings, fruit trees, etc., and there resided for ten years. He then sold 100 acres, and subsequently exchanged the other 100, in 1859, for 320 acres of land in Iowa.

In 1861 he came to Illinois, and remained one year with his son, William C., who had previously come here, and on his son's entering the army and losing his life in defense of the Union cause, Mr. Cornell concluded to stop in this State. He finally rented land in Henry County, and followed farming in that manner for about four years. He then purchased 80 acres of land located on section 6, Clover Township, on which he resided four years; then he sold it and purchased 160 acres, on which he resided for five years more. At the expiration of this time, in 1872, he left the farm, and has since rented it. He has purchased a house and three lots where he is at present residing in Woodhull, and also a house and four lots at that place which he rents.

Mr. Cornell was married in 1837 to Miss Nancy Jeffers, and their union has been blessed with five children,—Mary J., Martha L., Hannah, Cynthia and Joseph—all married. Mrs. Cornell died Feb. 2, 1856, aged 37 years and ten months. His second wife, Jane Conners, whom he married Oct 20, 1857, died Feb. 19, 1883. He was married again to Mrs. J. Anderson, a daughter of David Patterson, in 1884.

Mr. Cornell, politically, is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George W. Johnson, general manager of the stock company's general store at Orion, was born in Andover, Henry Co., Ill., Oct. 8, 1857. His father, S. P. Johnson, was a farmer, residing on a farm in Lynn and a native of Sweden. When a young man he emigrated to America, and was united in marriage in Andover Township to Miss Christina Peterson. She was also a native of Sweden, and came to America when a young woman. She became the mother of eight children, five of whom yet survive, and four of whom are sons,—George W. is the oldest of the family and made his home with his parents until his marriage, attending the common schools, where he received a fair education.

At Andover, on the 31st of May, 1882, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Carolina F. Hogg, who was born in Lynn Township, this county, and is the daughter of J. P. and Catherine Hogg, both natives of Sweden. Both were formerly married in Sweden, but after the death of each of their companions, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg were united in marriage in this country. Mr. Hogg died in Lynn Township, 1874, and his widow resides in Andover. Mrs. Johnson was the youngest of their two children. She received a good education in the common schools of Andover.

After marriage, Mr. Johnson engaged in farming

in Lynn Township for two years, upon his farm of 120 acres, which is well improved. In 1884, he connected himself with the stock company, organized for the purpose of carrying on a general mercantile business at Orion, and in June, 1885, became manager of the concern. The company carries a very large stock of goods, amounting to about $20,000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. are the parents of two children,—Mabel T. and Morris W. Mr. Johnson has held several minor offices of the township, and politically is a straight-out Republican.

Buenos Ayers, a retired farmer, resident at Geneseo, was born in Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., Jan. 17, 1810. His parents, Asa and Mary (Wait) Ayers, were both natives of the Bay State, and were of English descent. The first of the family in this country were three brothers, who came hither from England in the early part of the 17th century. They settled in the State of Massachusetts, and the family to which Mr. Ayers belongs traces its descent to Capt. John Ayers, of Brookfield, Mass. The latter removed thence to Ipswich, Mass., in 1662. He settled in the former place in 1648, and lost his life in one of the struggles with the Indians to which the earliest settlers in the East were subjected. His death occurred Aug. 3, 1675. He had two sons: John Ayers, the older, died at Ipswich, Dec. 24, 1685; his son Samuel was successively a resident at Newbury and Rowley, in the same State, and married Abigail, daughter of William Fellows, at Ipswich, on the 16th of April, 1677. They had ten children. Their son Joseph resided at Brookfield, but there are no other particulars about him to be obtained. His son Samuel lived at Brookfield, was a weaver, and married Martha Bell, Jan. 21, 1742. They had the regulation number of children, which was ten. Asa, their son, was born June 5, 1761, and married Mary Wait. They had ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest, and he is in the seventh generation from his ancestor of Brookfield memories.

When Mr. Ayers was a lad of ten years his father removed his family and interest to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and there bought 100 acres of land, which he cleared from the stump, as the saying went in those early days. The location was then Geauga County, but the town of Chester, in which they lived, has been by a more recent division assigned to Lake County. The son became a carpenter and a mill-right, and grew to the estate of manhood in the vicinity where his father settled. He was married Sept. 1, 1833, to Miss Sarah Osborne. She was the daughter of Ransom and Sarah (Hurd) Osborne, and was born at Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Sept. 2, 1816. In descent she is of English extraction, and her ancestors were residents of New England for several generations. To them have been born 11 children. Seven are now living.

Soon after their marriage they removed to Willoughby, in the Buckeye State, and there their two oldest children were born. Sheldon H. was born April 23, 1835, and was twice married. He was first joined in marriage to Louisa Emery, Jan. 22, 1857. Her decease took place at Galva, in Henry County, March 12, 1864. Sarah Fronk became his wife in May, 1865. Sheldon Ayers went to Kansas during the troublesome times in that State, and took a prominent part as a Free-State man. The second child, Orlando B., was born July 26, 1836. He married Annie L. Stone, and is engaged in the practice of law at Knoxville, Iowa. In the spring of 1837 Mr. Ayers and his family removed to Hicksville, Defiance Co., Ohio, where six of their children were born, as follows: George W., Jan. 6, 1839, died Oct. 10, following; Mary A. Nov. 22, 1840, died Nov, 25, 1840; Samuel P., May 16, 1842, married Mary Englefield, April 6, 1871, and is a practicing attorney in Knoxville, Iowa; Esther E., born May 14, 1845, is the wife of J. D. Hill, a farmer of the township of Munson, to whom she was married Sept. 30, 1868. Mr. Hill was a soldier of the late war, and a member of the 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. He served three years. Roderick W. was born April 26, 1847, and he was married Feb. 12, 1874, to Sadie M. Englefield. He is a farmer in the township of Bussey, Marion Co., Iowa. His first wife died, and he was again married Dec. 27, 1877, to Edith Swain; Ransom O. was born in Bureau Co., Ill., Oct 24, 1852; he was married Jan. 18, 1878, to Fannie Reaber, and is engaged in the pursuit of a farmer in Knoxville, Iowa; Azoline was born in Munson, Ill., Aug. 24, 1854, and died three days later; John C. was born in Munson, Ill., Aug. 26, 1856; he was

married Dec. 25, 1879, to Allie Martin, and is a farmer of Munson Township; Helen E., the youngest, was born in Munson Township, Sept. 3, 1859, and died Oct. 13, 1862.

Mr. Ayers remained in the State of Ohio, and operated as a mechanic until 1850, when he went to Fond du Lac, Wis. He operated there as a millwright about a year, and was engaged in the construction of some important mills. In 1851 he came to Illinois, and passed two years in Bureau County. He worked at his trade there, and in 1853 came to Henry County, and purchased a farm in the township of Munson. He is still the owner of 320 acres of land there, which is in an excellent state of cultivation. Besides, he is the owner of 160 acres in the township of Cambridge in Henry County. Mr. Ayers continued a resident of Munson Township until 1877, when he took possession of the pleasant residence his family have since occupied in the city of Geneseo. He has been an energetic, upright business man, a first-class mechanic, and a farmer, the excellence of whose methods and judgment is proven by the results he has achieved. He has passed the space allotted to human life, but is still vigorous and is in unbroken physical vigor. With the exception of impaired eyesight, he is still in the possession of all his faculties.

In the days of his early political connections he was a Whig; he is now a Republican. In religious opinions he is a liberal.

Lee Chamberlin, stock buyer and shipper, located at Alpha, was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Aug. 11, 1845. His parents, who were John and Mary (Titus) Chamberlin, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, came to Illinois in the year 1850, and settled in Whiteside County, near Morrison. They remained there for three years, when they moved into Henry County, locating in Oxford Township, where they purchased a quarter of section 32. To this they subsequently added 80 acres. In 1883 they sold out their Henry County property and removed into Iowa, settling in Taylor County.

Lee, of whom we write, remained until 23 years of age with his parents, receiving during that time a good education in the ordinary branches. His first enterprise after leaving home was to embark in farming on a rented place in Oxford Township; here he remained for five years. In 1874 his mother died, when he returned to the old homestead and worked the farm until 1883. At that time he came into Alpha village to live, where he has since been engaged in buying and selling stock. Here he is well known and respected, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the place.

During the year 1869 an important event occurred in the lives of Miss Urania M. Bundy and Mr. Lee Camberlin. This was their union in the holy bonds of matrimony. Their home has been blessed with three children, to whom they have given the following names: Howard E., Mary B. and Clarence H.

Leroy Woodruff established his business as a dealer in ice, at Geneseo, in 1864, and is still interested in the same enterprise, and has been since that time without intermission. He has the exclusive control of the trade in ice, and sells annually an average of 300 tons, which is obtained from Green River. He is also a member of the firm of Way & Woodruff, manufacturers of the "Little Gem Creamer."

The article which the firm of Way & Woodruff are manufacturing is one of the most popular in the dairy business, and is their own invention. They took out letters patent July 20, 1880. The "Little Gem" is an entire success, and bears comparison with the various creamers in use. It is used with cold water.

Mr. Woodruff was born Oct. 13, 1839, in Oswego Co., N. Y., and is the son of Rev. George C. Woodruff, of whom a personal account is given elsewhere in this work. His father being a minister in the Methodist Church, the childhood of the son was passed in the migratory manner which is a feature of the existence of that class of men. He was a few months past his majority when the infatuation of the South culminated in the attack on Fort Sumter, and he entered the service of the Union within the first year of the war. He enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, in Co. M, Fourth Ill. Cav. He was one of the first men to enter Fort Henry after its capture, and was almost immediately made one of the aids of Colonel Wal-

lace, and was the Orderly of that officer. He was also a participant in the siege of Fort Donelson. At Shiloh and at Corinth he was in the advance guard of Sherman. After the latter battle he was sent to the hospital at St. Louis, and was discharged at Memphis before the termination of the first year of service, because of his inability to perform military duty.

Mr. Woodruff was united in marriage with Jennie M. Barse, Dec. 24, 1862. Their marriage took place at Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Woodruff was born in St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 7, 1842, and she is the daughter of Eli Barse. The three children now included in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were born as follows: Amasa D., Dec. 28, 1866; Cora M., Nov. 13, 1872; and Edna F., Oct. 4, 1880.

Mr. Woodruff came to Henry County in June, 1855, and has continued a resident within its limits since that date, with the exception of the time he passed in the army. He passed eight years in farming in the township of Edford. In the fall of 1864 he fixed his residence at Geneseo.

In political preference he is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows, and has represented Lodge No. 172, of Geneseo, in the Grand Lodge. He is also Secretary of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, and has been a representative of that body in the Grand Lodge. He is the Assessor of the city and township of Geneseo.

C. V. Fisher, hardware merchant at Geneseo, was born Oct. 15, 1848, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and is the son of C. V. and Elizabeth V. Fisher. His father was a native of the State of New Jersey, and in his early life went to Pennsylvania. He was one of the first to become interested in the coal business in the Keystone State, and he became one of the leading operators in that line of business.

Mr. Fisher came from his native State to Aurora, Ill., in 1869; and, after a short stay three, he came in 1870 to Geneseo. He established the hardware trade, in which he has since been engaged, in the same year of his arrival, under the firm style of C. B. & H. V. Fisher. The firm was changed in 1875, its factors being H. V. and S. A. Fisher, and they are still the proprietors. They are transacting a heavy business, and are carrying a stock whose estimated value is about $12,000. Mr. Fisher is also one of the proprietors of the Eagle Stove Works, of Geneseo.

He is one of the reliable and trustworthy citizens of Geneseo, and considered one of the most enterprising and liberal-minded of its business men. He takes a practical interest in its affairs, and has served nine years as a member of the Board of Education. He has also officiated as one of the Council. He has been a straightforward and consistent Republican from the period when he assumed the privileges of his citizenship. He is connected with the Congregational Church by membership.

John Lewen, residing on section 26, Galva Township, was born in February, 1842, on the Isle of Man. He came to Galva, this county, at the age of 14 years, where he received all the schooling he has acquired, not having attended school any in his native country.

On arriving here he worked on a farm at $10 per month for two years, and after that worked by the month for other wages for several years. Then he rented land, which he cultivated for his own individual benefit, and by energetic labor and economy he succeeded in acquiring sufficient means to purchase 80 acres in the northeast corner of Knox County. He soon afterward sold that, and in the spring of 1880 he purchased 240 acres, located on section 26, Galva Township, which he still owns. He has improved the same, and last summer erected a barn on it, which cost him $2,000. He has fenced the land, set out trees and otherwise improved the place until it to-day presents an attractive appearance, and is not only indicative of good taste and judgment, but a fair representative of what may be accomplished by laborious toil combined with a wise foresight.

Robert Lewen, deceased, father of the subject of this notice, was born in Ramsey, Isle of Man, and died in Galva, this county, Sept. 20, 1857, aged 51

years. He was a son of William and Isabella (Kerruish) Lewen, whose father was a hatter in his native country and there died. His wife afterward married James Collins, a Sergeant in the British army, who participated in the battle of Waterloo. Robert Lewen was a millwright and carpenter on the Isle of Man. He was married in that country, June 6, 1835, to Miss Isabella Kissick, who was born May 12, 1811, in Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man. They resided for about 20 years on the island, where he followed his trade, and then they emigrated to this country, arriving here June 1, 1856. On coming to this country, Mr. Lewen followed his trade at Galva, this county, until his death. He was a liberal-minded man, and religiously was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is likewise his widow, who resides on the homestead with her son, John. Robert Lewen and wife became the parents of nine children, three of whom are yet living: Robert, Jr., a resident of Ford County, this State, where he is engaged in farming; John, the subject of this sketch; and Isabella, the wife of John J. Corkill. The other children were, Mrs. Jane Kneale, who died in her 35th year; Thomas, in his 21st year; Margaret and William, when three years old; and William, Jr., and Catherine, who died in infancy.

Joseph F. Cox, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 20, Oxford Township, was born in Port Byron, Rock Island County, this State, Jan. 16, 1840. His parents were John W. and Juliett (Williamson) Cox, natives of Kentucky. (See sketch of the latter, on another page.)

Joseph Cox remained at home until he became 21 years of age, when he enlisted in the war for the Union, Sept. 3, 1861, in Co. M, Fourth Ill. Cav. He remained in the service for three years and a month, participating in the following battles: Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and many smaller engagements. He was sick at the hospital in Keokuk, Iowa, for a year. After returning home he immediately engaged in farming. He purchased 80 acres of good land on section 16, Oxford Township, and 80 acres on section 15, which land he put under good cultivation and then sold. In 1875 he purchased the land that he is now residing upon, being 160 acres; upon this he entered vigorously and energetically on the task of improvement, and later added to his original purchase by buying land in Pawnee Co., Neb., where he has 320 acres of good farming land.

Dec. 6, 1864, Mr. Joseph Cox chose for his wife Miss Jane W. Sutton, a native of Canada. Of their union have been born six children, living, namely: Wilhelmina G., Elmer S., Clinton C., Walter K., Daisy M. and Treva. Mr. C. in politics is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Order of Masons. He has been Supervisor, and is considered one of the solid and reliable men of Oxford Township.

William G. Heaps. Here and there throughout the county, one meets the gray-haired pioneer. However, those who came to the county and "took up" their claim upon the broad, unbroken prairie, or settled on some point of timbered land, are fast passing away. As another decade rolls by the number, though at present small, will be still further diminished.

William G. Heaps, one of these gray-haired veterans, was born on the 17th of December, 1810, in Maryland. When a young man of 22 years, he married Miss Hester Green, the wedding occurring Jan. 11, 1832. Mrs. Heaps was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and ten years after their marriage she accompanied her husband to Illinois. They located near Quincy, in Adams County, where they remained for about six years, when they moved north and settled on Rock River, in Rock Co., Wis. They remained there, however, only two years, when they came into Henry County, and located upon section 32, Annawan Township, where they expected to spend the remainder of their earthly life. Among the old pioneers he was well known, and always joined in aiding every public enterprise. Though 75 years of age, he is strong and rugged. He is temperate in every respect, save in the use of tobacco. Though using it since he was 12 years of age, it cannot be truly said that he is intemperate with it. He is steady in all his habits, and a devoted and faithful member of his Church, and never so happy as when he meets

with his brethren within its sacred walls. He is connected with the United Brethren, and for the last 30 years has been a Class-leader. For over half a century Mr. and Mrs. Heaps journeyed together in their pilgrimage on earth, and it was not until April 12 of this year (1885) that they were separated, by the death of Mrs. H. They reared a respected and well known family of children, of whom sketches are given elsewhere in this volume. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Thomas E. Milchrist, an energetic and representative citizen of Galva Township, Henry Co., Ill., is a son of John and Ann Milchrist, having been born in Peel, Isle of Man, April 12, 1841. Mr. John Milchrist, the father, was a sailor and stone-mason, and emigrated to Illinois in 1848 with his family. They loctated at Brimfield, Peoria Co., this State, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1853. In that year he removed to Valley Township, Stark Co., where he followed the occupation of a farmer, but later moved to Galva, and has been a resident there since 1874. John Milchrist was born in 1804. Ann Conly Milchrist, the mother, was born June 15, 1806. They have four children,—our subject, Mrs. Catherine Kelley, Mrs. Margaret Speers, deceased, and William, an attorney at Storm Lake, Iowa.

Mr. Thomas E. Milchrist, whose name heads this notice, acquired his education by attendance at the common schools, during the years 1861–2. Having to assist in the maintenance of the family, he found but little time to devote to study. Being desirous of studying law, he began September, 1865, under the instruction of John I. Bennett, now a Master in Chancery of the Federal Court in Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar April 2, 1867. He then hung out his shingle in Galva, where he soon built up an enviable reputation as a reliable lawyer. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to the office of State's Attorney, and was re-elected in 1876, 1880 and 1884, filling the office with tact and ability. Mr. Milchrist is also a member of the School Board.

He was married Oct. 29, 1867, the lady chosen for his wife being Miss Lottie P. Ayres, daughter of John A. Ayres, a pioneer of Henry Co., Ill. She was born in Andover, Ill., Aug. 14, 1843, and is the mother of four children, viz.: William A., born Dec. 7, 1868; Ella, born Sept. 21, 1870; Dora, born Sept. 28, 1878; and Frank, born Feb. 7, 1882.

Mr. Milchrist enlisted in the late war Aug. 12, 1862, at Galva, in Co. G, 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., the regiment commanded by Colonel, afterward General, Thomas J. Henderson. Mr. M. was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1862, and was afterward promoted First Lieutenant, May 20, 1863, taking effect March 31. Later he was promoted as Captain, on the 29th of June, 1865, and was transferred to Co. F, of the 65th Ill. Vol. Vet. Inf. He was in all the battles and engagements that his regiment participated in, among which were the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville, and was then transferred to Fort Fisher, N. C., and was with that army until the close of the war. Mr. Milchrist received quite an injury in August, 1864, by his horse falling on him, having been shot while he was riding it. He was honorably discharged July 13, 1865, having served his country faithfully.

Mr. M. affiliates with the Republican party, and socially is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Galva Lodge, No. 243, Galesburg Commandery, K. T. and the G. A. R. Mrs. Milchrist is a member of the Baptist Church.

Henry Dewitt. Upon section 28 of Annawan Township, the gentleman whose name heads this biography, is engaged in general farming. He was born in Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., May 20, 1824, and in 1851 came to Henry County and purchased 100 acres of land in Kewanee Township. At that time there were but little improvements made in the township, and Mr. Dewitt became one of its pioneers. He built a log house 12 x 16 feet in size upon his land, and began its improvement. Here he lived until 1871, when he sold out the old farm, and bought the 240-acre place in Annawan, where he now lives. Upon this he has a good two-story dwelling 40 feet square, and other good farm improvements. He is devoting his attention to raising Short-horn cattle and has some very fine Norman and Hambletonian horses. He has one colt of the English Draft breed which is

one year old (May, 1885), and weighs 1,300 pounds! His hogs are of the Poland-China variety. The Indian trail leading from the Mississippi to Hennepin crossed this farm and in places is now to be seen.

Elucus Dewitt, the father of our subject, was born at Durham, N. Y., in 1795, and lived until November, 1877. He was married in 1817, to Miss Mary Williams, a native of the Empire State, who was born in 1794. She is of Welsh descent and is still living.

Mr. Dewitt and Miss Sarah Ann Nelson were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, May 5, 1849. She was born Oct. 18, 1831. She was the daughter of James Nelson, who was born in New York State in 1801, and died June 9, 1844. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Kinney, a native of New Brunswick, where she was born in 1795. Their marriage occurred in 1882. The wife, after becoming the mother of four children, died. Their names are Israel, Lovina, Sarah Ann, the wife of our subject, and William B. Of these, Sarah Ann is the only survivor.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt's marriage occurred in Upper Canada, where they lived but a short time after that event. To them have been born six children, namely: Harriet E., Feb. 22, 1851; Orin D., June 19, 1853; Elucus N., June 22, 1857; Lovina J., Sept. 15, 1860; Ada B., Sept. 14, 1868, and Henry S., Nov. 29, 1872.

Elbert P. Kemerling. At this comparatively early day in the history of this section of Illinois, it is rarely that one meets an active business man who was born here. The biographical writers of this ALBUM in their travel through the country meet but few such. Among this limited number, and one who is also today a prominent farmer of Burns Township, is Mr. Elbert P. Kemerling, of section 35. He was born in Burns Township, Feb. 1, 1851. Here he was reared and received a good common-school education, and has thus far in life resided. His parents, Jacob and Sarah (Albraight) Kemerling, were natives of Ohio, and early in the history of this county became residents here. They had a family of nine children, of whom Elbert was the youngest. They were: Levi J., Barbara S., Sophronia, Ellen, Henry H., Prudence H., Charlotte and Elbert P., besides one who died in infancy. The elder Kemerling died Jan. 13, 1882; he was born May 18, 1807. His wife was born July 9, 1807, and died Sept. 25, 1864.

Elbert was married in Lawrence Co., Pa., Oct. 3, 1878, to Elvira Dean, who was a native of that county, and who was born Sept. 17, 1852. William J. is their only child. Mrs. K. is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. K. affiliates with the Democratic party.

Reginald H. Hinman. This gentleman has been foremost in the affairs of Osco Township for many years, even prior to the organization of the county under the township law. His residence is located upon section 27, where he has a large and valuable farm. His father, Willis Hinman, was a native of Connecticut, where he met and married Olive Atwater, also of the same State. In May, 1851, they came West, and found a desirable location in Osco Township. Here they lived and farmed until 1858, when they moved into the village of Geneseo. Subsequently they moved to Cambridge, where they now reside. They are the parents of three children,—C. R., Reginald H. and William W.

Reginald H. was born in Connecticut, Feb. 4, 1828. He received an ordinary education, and, his father being a carpenter, he learned that trade, but for the past 37 years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In January, 1851, we find him in Henry County, preceding his parents. In 1854 he settled on a quarter of a section of land entered by his father in 1851, being section 27 of Osco Township, where he now resides. Here he has erected splendid farm buildings, and has 253 acres of tillable land.

His first marriage occurred in Troy, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1852, Miss Elizabeth Miller being the lady who joined him in the holy bonds of matrimony at this time. She was the daughter of Christley and Hannah (Wright) Miller. She accompanied him to his prairie home, and in Osco Township, on the 4th of October, 1866, she died. She had become the mother of three children, William Elliott, Frank M. and Jennie M. Mr. Hinman was subsequently

married to Mrs. Susan Corl, widow of Henry Corl, and daughter of Thomas and Ann (Fraly) Combs. Their wedding occurred in Osco Township, Oct. 18, 1867. Henry Corl was a member of the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died while in the service of his country at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1864. Mrs. H. was born in Germantown, Pa., May 2, 1832.

Mr. H. has occupied more than two ordinary positions in the affairs of his township, and is regarded as a man of superior judgment and thoroughly honest in person. He has held the office of Supervisor for several years, has been Collector, and was the first man to fill that office after the organization of the township. He has also served as Justice of the Peace for many years, and also been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He has been Secretary of the Henry County Agricultural Society for 13 years. In politics he is a Democrat, is a member of the Masonic Order, and both himself and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

Cornelius Hayes. This gentleman, who resides at Annawan and who has retired from the active labors of farm life, has been for many years one of the extensive and prosperous agriculturists of Henry County. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 1, 1832, and came to America when a young man of 20 years of age. He located in New York, where the following five years were spent at farm labor, working by the month. He then came to Springfield, Ill., and for two years more worked in the same way. In 1859 he came to Henry County, and on the 4th of March the following spring, moved here and purchased 80 acres of land on section 32, of Alba Township. This he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. In 1869 he purchased 240 acres on sections 20 and 21. Two years later he secured another 240-acre tract, and now owns 490 acres in Alba Township, and 160 acres on section 10 of Annawan Township. He also has a good dwelling at Annawan, where he lives, which is large and commodious, and well suited for a hotel. Besides this property he has horses, cattle and hogs, valued at $5,000.

The marriage of Mr. Hayes and Miss Maggie J. Smith was celebrated Dec. 1, 1872, the Rev. Father Smith, of Geneseo, officiating. Mrs. Hayes was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1850, and was brought to America by her parents. Alice, who was born April 22, 1883, is their only child.

Mr. Hayes has held almost all the township offices, and is recognized as an excellent business man. He has been Assessor of the Township 14 years, served as Supervisor for six years, and Treasurer for eight years. He has been Highway Commissioner for nine years, and Director of his school district for four years. He is now engaged in handling agricultural implements in Annawan, among which is the McCormick Harvester. Religiously, the family are members of the Catholic Church.

Thomas Franklin McKane, editor of *The Standard*, at Galva, was born at French Grove, Peoria Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1855. The McKane family is traced back to the Isle of Man, where the parents of our subject were born. They were Francis and Mary (Gawne) McKane, and were by occupation farmers. They came to America and located at Rochester, N. Y., where they were united in matrimony. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Peoria Co., Ill., where they conducted a hotel, and finally, in 1856, they came to Galva and settled on a farm near that city. The elder McKane was engaged in the mining and gardening business during the latter years of his life. He died at Galva, Jan. 17, 1873, aged 56 years. His wife, who survives him, is the mother of five children now living, namely: Mrs. Jane Kissick, a resident of Holt Co., Mo.; Mrs. Anna Kermeen, of Nemaha Co., Kan.; Rufus H., of Galva; the subject of this sketch and Mrs. Lillie Reed, of Galva.

Mr. McKane received a good common-school education at the public schools of Galva, and at the age of 14 years entered the office of the Galva *Republican.* He remained in that office until it was removed to Chicago, when he went to work in the Galva *Journal* office, where he continued until after the big fire. In 1873 he went with his employer, W. J. Ward, to Wenona, Mich. At the latter place he remained, following his trade most of the time, until the spring of 1880, when he returned to his old home

at Galva. Here he worked in different printing offices in the vicinity until in August, 1881, when, in company with F. M. Riggen, he embarked in the newspaper enterprise for himself. At that time they started the Galva *Standard*, with which paper he has since been connected, getting up a very creditable paper, to which Mr. McKane devotes all his energies, giving it his undivided attention. He manages the office, and also does the editorial work.

Mr. McKane is a public-spirited, enterprising young man, and does much to advance the interests of his town. At present he is filling the office of Town Clerk, and Clerk of the Board of Highway Commissioners.

John T. Finch. When the present line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was being projected and built from Galesburg to Chicago many shrewd men from the older settled portions of the country saw the advantages offered by the section it passed through and rapidly came in to improve them. Among those who were thus attracted was John T. Finch, who is now engaged in general agriculture on section 34, of Burns Township. The first 14 years of his life were passed in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he had been born, on the 23d of July, 1828. His parents removed to Clinton County, in the same State, where he passed the following ten years, when he came West, and in the spring of 1852 we find him making preparations to prepare for a home in Burns Township. He possessed but little or nothing in the way of wealth, but by his own exertions has been quite successful, and is to-day the owner of a magnificent tract of land consisting of 480 acres, all of which is tillable and provided with fine farm buildings. He is looked upon as one of the prosperous, well-to-do farmers of Henry County. He has taken considerable interest in school matters, and has served his district as Director.

The parents of Mr. Finch, William and Elizabeth (Farris) Finch, were natives of Connecticut. In an early day they removed to Ohio, and both died in Clinton County. The number of their children were 11, of whom John T. was the youngest. Before leaving for the West, Finch and Miss Caroline Schoonover were united in marriage in Washington Co., Ohio. The wedding occurred on New Year's Day of 1852. Miss Schoonover was a daughter of Henry and Eunice (Hopkins) Schoonover, and was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1834. Her parents were natives of New Jersey and Connecticut respectively, and her father was killed while living in Washington County, on the 4th of March, 1842, being thrown from a horse. Her mother still survives.

Mr. and Mrs. Finch have had born to them three children,—Hattie, who was born Oct. 1, 1852; Henry, Oct. 16, 1859; and Adolphus, Feb. 2, 1862. Hattie was the wife of Henry F. King, and resided in Fillmore Co., Neb., where she died Feb. 6, 1876. She was the mother of two children—Walter and Ralph. Henry C. and Adolphus reside in Burns Township.

Mr. Finch has been School Director in his township, nnd politically affiliates with the Republican party.

Abraham Huffman, an enterprising and progressive farmer, residing on section 13, Galva Township, Henry County, was born April 13, 1820, in Green Co., Pa., and is the son of George and Julia (Fry) Huffman, natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. His parents' family consisted of 14 children, only three of whom survive, namely: George, Mrs. Mahala Wilson and our subject.

Our subject was reared on a farm, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the public schools in the acquisition of an education. In 1865, after the close of the war, he emigrated West, locating on section 11, Galva Township, and afterward removed, purchasing 320 acres, which he is the owner of at present and on which he resides. Mr. Huffman commenced in the world without a dollar, and by his good judgment, economy and perseverance, has accumulated a considerable amount of this world's goods.

Mr. Abraham Huffman was married in Pennsylvania, the lady of his choice being Miss Hannah Bowen, daughter of Mason Bowen. Of their union 12 children have been born, ten of whom survived,—George was married twice, his present wife being Casa Jane (Bowler), and they are the parents of four

children, viz: Lucy, Ella, Maggie and Walter; Mason, who took for his better half Miss Nancy Plants, of Pennsylvania, and whose home circle has been bleesed with seven children,—George, Levi, Seely, Abraham, Mary, Ollie and Minnie; Julia Ann married Rollin Bryan, a native of Iowa, and they have eight children,—Abraham, George, Johnny, Lizzie, Anna, Katie, Jimmy and Ross; Dilla was united in the bonds of matrimony with William Bryan, and their family consists of 11 children, namely: George A., David M., Celia, Abraham, May, Minnie, Charly, Mason, Della, Harry and Effie; Eliza is the widow of Zenith May, and is the mother of three children,—Peter, Maggie and George Zenith; Mary married Charly White, of Stark County, and they have become the parents of a family of five children,—Jane, Harvey, George, Hattie and an infant girl; Haley was united in marriage with Robert Sprague, and the following are the names of their children: Mary, Abraham, Nellie, Johnny, Willie and George; and John, Willie and Frank are unmarried.

Mrs. Huffman is a member of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. H. is a supporter of the principles advocated by the Democratic party.

William W. Hinman, a successful farmer, as well as one of the respected citizens of Henry County, is a resident on section 27, Osco Township, where he follows his chosen vocation. The parents of Mr. Hinman, Willis and Olive (Atwater) Hinman, were natives of Connecticut. In 1838, they emigrated to Miami Co., Ohio, where they resided until 1850, when they came to this county. On arriving here the father entered 360 acres of land in Osco Township. He located on this land and continued to reside thereon until 1858, when he removed to Geneseo and retired from the active agricultural labors of life. Previous to his removal to Geneseo, he was severely kicked by a horse, which has since prevented him from manual labor, and he has made his home since that time in Geneseo and Cambridge. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, three of whom attained the age of maturity, namely: Clara R., R. H. and William W. Clara became the wife of Nelson Gaines, and died in Geneseo in October, 1877.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this notice was born in Hartford Co., Conn., April 11, 1833, and was five years old when his parents removed to Ohio, in which State his education was acquired in the district schools. In 1849, Mr. Hinman went to Dayton, Ohio, to learn the harness-maker's trade, but did not complete the same, concluding to come to this county, where he arrived in the spring of 1851. His first purchase of land in this county consisted of 80 acres lying in Geneseo Township, which he afterward exchanged with his father for the farm on which he is at present residing in Osco Township. Mr. Hinman is at present the owner of 200 acres of land in Osco Township, all of which is in an advanced state of cultivation. His farm is indicative of what energy and perseverance may accomplish in the improvement of land, and his success in his chosen vocation of what economy and energetic effort may bring about.

Mr. Hinman was united in marriage in Andover Township, this county, Oct. 22, 1867, with Clara Olmstead, daughter of Daniel and Almira Olmstead, natives of New York. Her parents came to Henry County about 1853, and settled in Andover Township, where her father died in 1866, and her mother in Cambridge, this county, April 7, 1885. Mrs. Hinman, wife of the subject of this notice, bore her husband two children,—Daniel O. and Heber, the latter of whom died in infancy. The wife and mother departed this life, Dec. 9, 1870, in Osco Township, and Mr. Hinman was again married, Feb. 21, 1872, at Geneseo, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Eusebius and Elizabeth (Pratt) Townsend, natives of Pennsylvania, where her father died, April 18, 1863. The mother still survives. Her parents' children were nine in number,—Anna F., George B., Theo. E., Lacy D., Sarah E., Joseph, Elizabeth, William H. and Robert D. Mrs. Hinman, wife of William W., of this sketch, was born in Chester Co., Pa., March 6, 1842. She and her husband are the parents of three children,—Willis T., E. Parker and Ralph B.

Mr. Hinman has held the office of Township Assessor and others of minor import. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. Socially, he is a member of the Order of Masonry, and politically, he is a supporter of the principles advocated by the Democratic party. Aug. 9, 1862,

Mr. Hinman enlisted in the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf. and served in defense of his country's honor until the close of the war. After the close of the war and the cause for which he fought was victorious, he returned home, doffed his uniform, cast aside his accoutrements of war and once more entered upon the peaceful duties of a farm life and has since continued to reside on the old home farm on section 27, Osco Township.

George D. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer & Walker, dealers in groceries and provisions, Galva, Ill., was born July 6, 1854, in Otsego Co., N. Y., near Schuyler's Lake.

The parents of Mr. Palmer, of this sketch, were Dudley W. and Laura (Bard) Palmer, natives of Otsego Co, N. Y., and of English extraction. A reunion of the Palmer family residing in America was held at Long Island, in August, 1883, and over 5,000 families were represented. Their great-grandfather, Christopher Palmer, resided in Connecticut, where he died at the advanced age of 103 years. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His son, Nathan S. Palmer, was born in 1800; was a farmer by occupation, and died in Galva, this County, Feb. 14, 1883, aged 83 years. He came here from New York State in April, 1858, and married Eliza Smith, daughter of Ezra Smith, who died here in 1877, aged 77 years, having been born in Connecticut in 1800. One thing most remarkable in the history of the Palmer family, from which George D. is directly descended, is that all four of his grandparents were born in the year 1800. His grandmother bore her husband three children,—Dudley W., Louisa E., and Christopher C. Of these, Dudley was born in Otsego Co. N. Y. He was a mechanic in early life, and later a farmer in this county. He came here in April, 1858, where he followed the occupation of farming for ten years and until his death, which occurred in February, 1868, while in his 42d year. He was married in New York to Laura Bard, who was born there in 1830. She is yet living, and resides in this county, and is the daughter of Wilson and Lasina Bard, both of whom were born in 1800, in New York. She bore her husband four children,—Louisa E., wife of A. G. Bruce; George D., subject of this biographical notice; William H. and Delia M.

George D., subject of this notice, came to this county with his parents when he was but four years old. His education was partly received in the district schools of this country, but he finished his education in the Galva High School. His years of manual labor prior to majority were spent on the farm. At the age of 26, in 1880, he became the junior partner of the firm of Regnell & Palmer, engaged in the grocery business, and has continued in that business until the present time. In January, 1884, the name of the firm was changed to Palmer & Walker, and the business is conducted under that name at the present time. By honest and straightforward dealings with their fellow-men, and they are meeting with success in their business.

Mr. Palmer was united in marriage Nov. 4, 1874, with Miss May L. Walker, a daughter of Joseph A. Walker. She was born Nov. 5, 1857, and has borne her husband two children—Rena M., born July 6, 1879; and an infant unnamed, born June 30, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer religiously are members of the Baptist Church. Socially, Mr. Palmer is a member of the I. O. O. F., Galva Lodge, No. 408, and Galva Encampment, No. 174, and is also a member of the Fire Company. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

Philip Emmert, dealer in grain at Osco, Osco Township, is a son of Andrew and Margaret (Smith) Emmert, natives of Germany. They were married in the old country and there resided until their emigration to the United States, which took place in 1833. On their arrival in this country they located in Bedford Co., Pa., where the mother died March 10, 1855. The father afterward sold his farm in Pennsylvania and came to this county to live with his son, the subject of this notice, and with whom he resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 29, 1875. The issue of their union was seven children,—Elenora C., Philip, Caroline, John Valentine, Margaret, John and Dorothy.

Philip Emmert, subject of this notice, was born in

Germany, July 17, 1822. He came to the United States with his parents in 1833. He received a fair education in the common schools and continued to reside under the parental roof-tree until he attained his majority. On becoming his own man he engaged in the occupation of farming on his own account, which vocation he followed from 1842 to 1851. From 1851 to 1860 he was engaged the major portion of his time in carpenter's work. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Emmert came to this county, accompanied by his wife and eight children, and located in Osco Township, where he purchased 160 acres of land located on section 8, and on which he resided until 1855, when he sold the same and bought a farm of 200 acres on section 17; there he lived until 1875, when he sold that also. Mr. Emmert has been a resident of Osco Township since 1851. After selling his farm in 1875, he removed to the village of Osco, where he erected a fine residence and where until the present time he has been engaged in buying grain, meeting with success in that business.

Mr. Emmert was united in marriage, in Bedford Co., Pa., Jan. 20, 1842, with Miss Margaret S. Weidlein, a native of Germany, in which country she was born Jan. 22, 1819. She was the daughter of John and Sybilla Wiedlein, who had five children, namely: John, John S., Margaret A., Nicholas and Lovina. Mrs. Emmert, wife of the subject of this notice, was about 22 years of age when she accompanied her parents to the United States and located with them in Pennsylvania, where she resided until her marriage. She and her husband are the parents of ten children,—Barbara, George S., Rebecca, John Philip, Valentine W., Andrew J., William H., Margaret A. and Charles F. Rebecca died Oct. 28, 1880, in her 38th year. She was the wife of Wm. E. Hill, a resident of Iowa, but died at the residence of her parents in Osco Township, this county. One child was born of their union, named Philip. Barbara is the wife of J. H. Conrad, and resides in Dodge City, Kan.; Margaret A. married Aaron Hill, a resident of Herkimer, Marshall Co, Kan.

Mr. Emmert of this sketch has held the office of Highway Commissioner, School Director and other minor offices within the gift of the people of his township. He and his wife are active, leading members of the English Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. Emmert is an advocate of the tenets of the Democratic party.

George S. Emmert, son of the subject of this notice, enlisted in August, 1861, in the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf. At the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., in December, 1862, he was wounded by a minie ball in the leg, in consequence of which he was obliged to have his leg amputated just above the knee. He resides in Herkimer, Marshall Co., Kan., where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

John P. Emmert enlisted in August, 1862, in the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, receiving no serious wounds, although he was in many a hard-fought battle. He was 17½ years old when he enlisted. His residence at present is Kansas City, Mo., where he is engaged in stock and commission business. Valentine W. Emmert resides in St. Joseph, Mo., and is likewise engaged in the stock and commission business; Andrew J. Emmert is a resident of Kearney, Mo., where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising; William H. is a farmer, following his vocation in Marshall Co., Iowa, where Philip also resides, engaged in the same occupation; Charles F. is a farmer, residing in Jasper Co., Iowa.

Henry Herman, senior member of the business firm of Herman & Waterman, at Geneseo, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany Nov. 26, 1831. His parents were Philip and Carrie (Neuberger) Herman. Mr. Herman came to the United States in the same year in which he attained his majority. He went to the State of Kentucky, and made his home there until 1857, when he came to Geneseo, and formed a partnership with Mr. Waterman in the sale of clothing and the lines of merchandise common to a gentlemen's furnishing store.

Theirs is the oldest establishment of the kind in the county. Mr. Herman is also one of the founders of the Farmers' National Bank. Messrs. Herman & Waterman are the owners of two-thirds of the Geneseo Brewery, and Mr. Herman is the secretary of the stock company who are its owners. He has occupied the position since its incorporation. In his political relations Mr. Herman is a Democrat.

He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1863, to Addie Hirschland, and they have had four children. Samuel was born Dec. 4, 1864; Carrie was born Feb. 12, 1865; Sadie died in infancy; Felix was born Sept. 4, 1874. Mrs. Herman was born in Nassau, Germany, and is the daughter of Samuel Hirschland. The family are adherents of the Jewish faith.

Robert Looney, deceased, formerly residing on section 36, Galva Township, where he followed the vocation of farming, was born in Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man, Nov. 10, 1833, and is a son of Robert and Isabella (Lewen) Looney, who both died on the island. Robert Looney was educated on his native island, and at the age of 17 years he emigrated to the land of greater possibilities, and soon after landing at an Eastern seaport he came to Brimfield, Peoria County, this State, where some people from his native isle had preceded him and were residing. He worked at his trade in Peoria County, which was that of a carpenter and which he had learned in his native country, for a time, and after four years spent in this country he returned to his native isle. There he married his old sweet-heart, school and play mate, Eleanor Corkill, who was born there Nov. 8, 1835. She is the daughter of William and Isabella (Jochan) Corkill, natives of that country. Her father was a banker there and from one of the older families. Ten children were born to her parents, who all reached the age of maturity, but Mrs. Looney was the only one who emigrated to this country.

Mr. Looney came again to America, with his bride, in the spring of 1855, and went directly to Brimfield, Peoria County. He remained there only two weeks, and then came to Galva Township, this county, and located on section 36, where he had previously purchased 40 acres of land and had partially improved the same. Subsequently, by energetic effort and economy, he succeeded in acquiring a sufficiency to purchase 140 acres additional, which he did, and at the time of his death was the proprietor of 180 acres. He was a great worker and a good manager, and his success is attributable to his own indomitable energy. He attended the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On coming to this country, Mr. Looney was poor in purse but rich in will power and ambition, and his life from the time he first located in Peoria County until the time of his death was one of continual activity and labor. He died here, Jan. 22, 1874. His children were eight in number, namely: Mrs. Alice Nichols, Mrs. Isabella Meikel, Hattie, Robert H., Frederick, Fannie, Lizzie and Florence, and two children who died in infancy.

Mrs. Looney, since the death of her husband, has managed the farm with good judgment and success, and has added to the same 40 acres by a subsequent purchase, until at present the place consists of 220 acres. She is a lady of considerable business tact, combined with good judgment, and is meeting with success in a financial point of view. Religiously, she attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Poppy. Among the many sturdy young men who came into Henry County in an early day was William Poppy, who to-day is a well known farmer residing on section 7 of Weller Township. He is a native of Prussia, and was born near Hanover, Jan. 6, 1834. When a young man, in 1847, he accompanied his parents to America, landing at New Orleans. They made their way northward, and in June of the following year made a location in Henry County. Here William resided until 1871, when he removed to Jo Daviess Co., Ill. He seemingly was not favorably impressed with the advantages offered there, for at the end of six years we find him on his way back to Henry County. He then located on a farm in Weller Township, where he owns a small farm, and in Clover Township he also owns 120 acres of land. Politically, he is united with the Democratic party.

Jan. 28, 1862, there occurred a wedding in Andover Township, this county, in which William Poppy and Sophia Neumann were the conspicuous parties. The children who have been born of this union number four and bear the following names: Garhard, Franklin, Lena and Rosa. Franklin is deceased.

Peter Hanna, liveryman at Geneseo, came to Illinois and to Geneseo in 1852. He was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1832. His parents, Andrew and Ann (Smith) Hanna, were members of the agricultural class, and he was brought up on a farm, receiving the education and training common in the experience of the sons of farmers. He determined on following another mode of life from that pursued by his father, and when he was 22 he came to Geneseo and began to deal in horses. In the spring of 1881 he embarked in the business in which he is now interested. He conducts all the lines of traffic common to the business in which he is interested, and also runs the mail routes between Geneseo and Cambridge in Henry County and Prophetstown in Whiteside County. His hacks traverse the routes daily, and facilities for the transportation of travelers are also provided.

In political principle Mr. Hanna is now a Republican. He was formerly a Democrat.

June 29, 1855, he was married, in Phenix Township, to Mary J. Cherry. She was born in Licking Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of James Cherry. They have two children, who are named Eva and Etta. Mr. Hanna and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hiram Crossley, the proprietor of 120 acres of land in Osco Township, and one of its successful farmers, resides upon section 16, where he follows his chosen vocation. The parents of Mr. Crossley were John B. and Elizabeth (Goldtrap) Crossley, and were natives of Ohio, where they were married and resided, his father following the occupation of a farmer. In 1850 the parents came to Bureau County, this State, where they resided four years, and then removed to and settled in Atkinson Township, this county, and continued to reside in the same until 1866. During that year they returned to Clermont Co., Ohio, where they are still living. Their children were six in number, of whom Hiram was the fourth in order of birth.

Mr. Crossley, of whom we write, was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1836. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native county, and his years prior to attaining his majority were passed on the home farm assisting his father in the labor thereon. In September, 1862, Mr. Crossley enlisted in the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served in defense of his country's flag until March, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. Receiving his discharge, he returned to this county and continued to reside here until 1864, when he again enlisted in the 72d Ill. Vol. Inf., known as the Board of Trade Regiment. He served until October, 1865, when, the war having closed, and the soldiers on both sides having doffed their uniforms, laid aside their accoutrements of war, and returned to their peaceful vocations of life, he came home. Mr. C. met with a serious accident in Kentucky prior to his leaving the field of battle. Jan 1, 1863, he was run over by a forage wagon, which was the cause of his receiving his discharge formerly referred to.

On returning from the war, Mr. Crossley again settled in Osco Township, and purchased 80 acres of land on section 16. He erected good buildings on his farm, and entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its improvement. He has since added to his original purchase, and at present is the proprietor of 120 acres of land in an advanced state of cultivation.

The marriage of Mr. Crossley to Sarah F. Hamilton was solemnized in Osco Township, Feb. 13, 1867. She was a daughter of Levi and Mary (Walker) Hamilton, natives of New York and Massachusetts respectively. Her parents were married and resided in Massachusetts for a time, and in 1856 came to this county, locating in Osco Township, where her mother died April 7, 1876. Her father still survives, and is a resident of Osco Township. Mrs. Crossley was third in order of birth of a family of ten children, six of whom lived to attain the age of majority, namely: Sarah F., William O., Mary A., Emma W., Henry W. and Lucy J. Mrs. Crossley was born in Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., March 11, 1839, and has borne her husband two children,—Hattie E. and Harry T.

Mr. Crossley has held the office of Township Col-

lector, School Director, and Overseer of Highways in his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Crossley always casts his vote with the Democratic party.

John N. Morgan, one of the self-made men of Henry County, and an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 15, Galva Township, is at present representing the township in the Board of Supervisors. He was born at Charidon, Geauga Co., Ohio, July 5, 1830, a descendant from English and Welsh ancestry. His grandfather was one of several brothers who settled in New England at an early day. His father, Gideon Morgan, was born in Massachusetts in 1788. He came West in an early day and in 1845 died in Exeter, Scott Co., Ill. He was twice married, having one child by the first marriage, Seymore Morgan, who died on the Mississippi River on his way home from New Orleans. When a young man, Gideon served in the war of 1812 and afterward settled in Geauga County, where for a time he worked at the shoemaker's trade. In 1837, he came to Morgan County, this State, and for a time lived at Jacksonville, and subsequently in a small village near that city. He finally removed to Scott Co., Ill., where he died. He married Ruth Norris, who was born in Tolland, Conn., Jan. 24, 1790. She died at Farmington, Ill., June 12, 1851. She was the mother of five children,—Ann E., Julianna, Hope, Helen and John N., the subject of the present sketch.

John N. had very limited school advantages, attending only the old-fashioned subscription school. Here he received a fair rudimentary education, upon which he has built what is termed a good practical business education. He was reared upon a farm and spent much of his younger days in working out as a farmer. He was brought to Illinois when only eight years of age and passed the years of his childhood and youth in Scott and Peoria Counties. When a young man of 20 years of age he came into Marshall County, where, near the village of Henry, he farmed until the spring of 1852. We next find him among the mountains in the northern part of California, where he had gone in search of gold. For three years he worked hard as a miner in the placer mines near Placerville, and among the Klamath Indians, who at the time were quite hostile. His mining operations were quite successful, and fortunately he left in due season for the States. The year following his departure all the settlers in that locality were either driven off by the Indians or killed. He came home *via* Panama in the spring of 1855, and after reaching Illinois and on looking for a desirable location, he selected one in Henry County. In the autumn of 1856, we find him locating in Burns Township, where he had purchased 160 acres of land. He subsequently traded this for land in Galva Township, where all of his real estate is now located, having 560 acres of good land. He has proven himself to be a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and has won the respect and esteem of the people of the township. He has held the various offices of his township, and for the last 13 years has served it as Supervisor. He is at present one of the Directors of the Kewanee Mutual Insurance Company. Politically, he is a thorough Republican, although he took an active part in the late "farmers' movement." He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Morgan was married, May 9, 1853, in Galva, to Miss Mary McKinney, daughter of John and Ann Currant) McKinney, both natives of New Jersey. The record of their eight children is as follows: Blanche J., born Nov. 18, 1864; Fannie E., Aug. 18, 1866; Norris E., Dec. 28, 1869; Jennie B., Nov. 3, 1871; Lorenzo S., Aug. 15, 1875; John W., Dec. 6, 1877, and Harold L., deceased, an infant.

John L. Piatt. The late John L. Piatt was for many years one of the leading spirits, not only in Weller Township, but also was well known and highly respected throughout the county. His native place was in Butler Co., Ohio; and the date of his birth, Dec. 9, 1809. Here he was educated, and lived until 24 years of age, when he came West, and stopped in Indiana for about two years. In 1839 he came on to Knox Co., Ill. He stopped one year there, and then pushed on northward into Henry County, and made a settlement in Weller Township, where he soon became largely identified with its interests, and until the day of his death, which occurred in 1881,

where he was recognized as the leading citizen of the township. His influence was not confined to Weller Township, but it extended throughout Henry County, as well as into Knox. He was the owner of large tracts of land, and for about 18 years represented the township in the Board of Supervisors. Prior to the county being organized under the Township Organization Act, he served as one of the Associate Justices of the county. In political sentiments he was generally independent. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

In 1834, while living in Indiana, Mr. Piatt was first married. Hannah Hileman, who was a native of that State, was the lady he led to the altar, and three children—Wycoff, Esther and Jacob—were born of this marriage; Esther is the wife of William Price, and all reside in Madison Co., Iowa. Mrs. Piatt died at her home in Weller Township, March, 1842. Mr. Piatt was subsequently married in 1844, in Knox County, to Martha McMurtry, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Knox County. She was born in Crawford Co., Ind., Jan. 11, 1823. The record of the four children born of this union range as follows: Ellen, the eldest, is the wife of Joseph Fezler, a resident of Rock Island; James resides in Colorado; Catherine is the wife of Anson W. Bruner; John T. is a prominent farmer of Weller Township, and a sketch of him is given elsewhere in this book. Mrs. Piatt makes her home with him.

Joel Wells, deceased, was a pioneer of West Illinois. He was born Aug. 1, 1775, at Deerfield, Mass, and was reared to manhood in his native State, where he was married May 8, 1797, to Mary Edwards. Her father, Calvin Edwards, was a lineal descendant of Jonathan Edwards, of historic fame. The daughter was born at Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1878. Not long after their marriage Mr. Wells removed with his wife to Windham Co., Vt., and they were among the pioneer settlers of the Green Mountain State. A few years later they went to Buffalo, and were residents there at the time of the burning of that city during the progress of the second war with Great Britain. They suffered the common loss of home and household fixtures, and went from the ruined village, as it was then, to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1818 they came thence to Illinois, and located at Shawneetown, Gallatin Co. In the same year the State was admitted into the Union. They were there resident until 1827, when they made another transfer of their relations, to Galena. They crossed the Illinois River at the point where the city of Peoria now stands, and where then (1827) stood a solitary log cabin. The party was taken across Rock River at the point where the city of Dixon is now located by an Indian ferryman. Their stay in Galena lasted but a year, and in 1828 they came to Moline. They were the first family to locate there permanently. Mr. Wells died there, Sept. 3, 1838. His wife died Dec. 4, 1847. Four sons and three daughters were living when the family settled in Moline.

Andrew Calhoun, residing on section 5, Galva Township, was born May 1, 1824, near Lisford, County Donegal, Ireland, is of Scotch extraction, and a son of Robert and Mary (Galbraigth) Calhoun. His mother died in Ireland, and his father emigrated to the United States, locating in Galva, this county, where he died, aged 76 years, leaving a family of four children, three sons and one daughter.

Andrew Calhoun was married in Bellendrait Church, Ireland, May 3, 1848, to Miss Mary Galbraith, born near Londonderry, Ireland, Feb. 13, 1826. She was a daughter of Hugh and Susan (Weir) Galbraith, who were prominent people in that country, and of Scotch extraction, their great-grandparents having come from Scotland. Mrs. Calhoun had three brothers and five sisters, of whom two of the former and three of the latter are now living. The Calhoun and Galbraith families were Protestants, being members of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Three weeks after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun sailed for the United States. After a journey of 45 days on the ocean, they landed at Philadelphia, where they lived for nine years, he working at the business of draying, and having a considerable number of men employed. He came West in March, 1857, and settled in Galva Township, this county, first near Toulon, Stark County,

and in 1864 purchasing 160 acres of land on section 5, Galva Township, where he at present resides. He is at present the proprietor of 400 acres of land, which he has succeeded in obtaining by his own indomitable energy, economy and good judgment, and the major portion of which is in an advanced state of cultivation. In 1885, in company with his daughter, Prudence, Mr. Calhoun went to the old country. He arrived in Ireland in June, of this year, visited his relatives and the old landmarks which he remembered in the days gone by, and, after passing a very pleasant vacation, again returned home to this country, arriving here in the latter part of August of the same year.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun are as follows: Mary A., Margaret J., wife of Thomas W. Patterson; Andrew G., Prudence, Rebecca, wife of James A. Ayers; Hugh A., William J., deceased; Susan E., William W., Henry C. and Frederick C. Mrs. Calhoun, together with her daughters, Mary A., Susan E. and Prudence, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Calhoun, politically, votes with the Greenback party. He has filled the minor township offices, and has held that of Road Commissioner for seven years.

John Taylor, one of the energetic and progressive farmers as well as respected and prominent citizens of Henry County, residing on section 23, Burns Township, was born in Venango Co., Pa., Oct. 28, 1835. Mr. Taylor received a common-school education in the district schools of his native county and also attended the academy at Utica, his native State, one term, and likewise passed three terms at the Hillsdale Academy.

He resided on the parental homestead, assisting his father on the farm, until he attained the age of 21 years, when he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade. He mastered that trade under the instruction of his father, and after attaining his majority followed the same for several years. In the summer of 1857, Mr. Taylor went to Omaha, Neb., where he spent that season and again returned to his home in Pennsylvania. In 1859 he came to this State and was engaged in teaching school in Warren County one winter. He also taught school during winters from 1856 to 1861. We next find him in Venango Co., Pa., again, in the spring of 1861, where he remained until 1866, when he came to this county and located in Burns Township, and here he has continued to reside until the present time. He is the proprietor of 320 acres of good farm land, and has erected a nice residence thereon. In addition to his landed interests in this county, Mr. Taylor is the owner of 640 acres in Lancaster Co., Neb.

The marriage of Mr. Taylor occurred in Venango Co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1859, and the lady selected for his life partner was Miss Levina Deets, a native of that county, where she was born Dec. 11, 1838. The issue of their union has been five children,—Alanson O., Robert E., Eldin E., Vadie and Neva. Mr. Taylor has held the office of Supervisor of his township three terms, also of Township Clerk, and several school offices. He and his wife are both members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Politically, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles advocated bp the Republican party.

The parents of Mr. Taylor were David and Sarah (Foster) Taylor, natives of Pennsylvania, where they resided until their death. The parents of Mrs. Taylor were Joseph and Sarah (Cousins) Deets, natives of the same State and residents therein until the time of their death. Alanson O. Taylor is a graduate of the State University of Lincoln, Neb., where he resides and is engaged in farming and teaching. He was married in Burns Township, this county, Sept. 4, 1883, to Josie Porter, a daughter of William Porter, of Atkinson Township, and they have one child. Robert E. Taylor is a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan.

When Mr. Taylor left home, the residence of his parents in Pennsylvania, he proposed attending school at Hillsdale College, Michigan, and did attend that institution for one term. He then went to Omaha, Neb., where he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and his illness was protracted for six weeks. At that time he was the possessor of only $7 in money and a thousand miles from home. As soon as he recovered he began to work at his trade, and saved sufficient to take deck passage to St. Louis. At that place he sold his watch, which enabled him to obtain means to get to Illinois. On his return he worked about six months at his trade, thereby procuring means to enable him to return to Pennsylvania, where, after arriving, on account of poor health and

his limited means, he was compelled to abandon his hopes of passing the entire curriculum of college. During 1858–9, he worked his father's farm; and in the summer of the latter year a heavy frost came in the locality where he was engaged in agriculture, injuring his crops, and he turned over all he had raised to his father to pay expenses.

Mr. Taylor has made his own way in the world. In fact he is a self-made man, and is regarded as one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers of Henry County. He has a pleasant home, surrounded by a good acreage of well improved land, and his accumulations of this world's goods is attributable to his own indomitable energy, perseverance and good judgment, combined with the active co-operation of his good help-meet.

Silas Crouch, one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of Henry County, residing on section 16, Osco Township, is a son of John and Margaret (Daly) Crouch, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. Their family consisted of eight children—Nancy A., Lovilla, Maria, Amanda, Silas, John, Fred and Aaron.

Silas, our subject, was born in Crawford Co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1834, and continued to remain in the State of his nativity until the year 1860, when he learned the cooper's trade and came to Henry County, and for one year lived in Cambridge, engaged in carpentering. He then worked a farm on shares for his uncle about a year, and continued to rent land until 1867, when he purchased 80 acres on section 24. He has since increased his landed interests until he has now in his possession 420 acres of good farming land, all tillable. When he came to Henry County, Mr. Crouch had nothing but his own resources to depend upon, and he is, at the present writing, one of the most successful farmers of Henry County.

Mr. Crouch was united in marriage in Cambridge, Aug. 10, 1861, the lady being Mary Carothers, daughter of James and Rachel (Skyhonk) Carothers, who are both natives of Ohio. She was their only child, born in Scott Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch were the parents of 11 children, nine of whom are living, as follows: Lovilla J., Frank, John, James, Benjamin, Lester, Frederick, George and Ella. Two died in infancy. Mr. Crouch has been honored by the position of School Director in his township, and in politics he is identified with the Republicans.

William Weimer, a pioneer of Henry County of 1853, was born May 29, 1837, in Westmoreland Co., Pa. He is the son of Jonathan and Susan (Burger) Weimer, and his parents were both natives of the same State, and were of German extraction. They removed in 1850 to Jefferson County, in the same State, and the family were there resident until 1853, when another removal was made to Henry County. Soon after the father was afflicted with rheumatism of a serious nature, which precluded his laboring any more. He died Nov. 26, 1871. The mother survives and lives with her son.

The family included nine children, of whom five are still living. Joseph is a resident in the township of Phenix; Mary married William Ellingworth, and they are living in Geneseo; that place is also the home of William, Samuel and Israel. When the family first came to the county they located in the township of Colona. After a residence of three years they went to Hanna Township.

Mr. Weimer commenced his career in the county as a farm laborer. For his first work he received a compensation of $14 a month, and as he grew familiar with the ways and customs and the value of his services increased, his wages swelled in proportion. About the year 1863 he rented some land in the township of Atkinson, and later he was similarly situated in the township of Loraine. In 1865 he made his first purchase of land by buying 160 acres in the township of Geneseo, situated on section 2. The tract was then in its original condition, and had never had a furrow turned on its acres. The quality of the prosperity of the owner may be inferred from the fact that he is now the proprietor of 705 acres. The place is stocked and fitted with farm fixtures of a character in keeping with the dimensions.

Mr. Weimer was married Oct. 30, 1862, to Susannah Heller. She died June 13, 1880, leaving seven children. They are named: Emma C., Albert W.,

Minnie C., Edith M., Frankie R., Bertha C. and Susie L. The mother was the daughter of David Heller, one of the earliest of the pioneer settlers of the township of Loraine. She was 36 years and two months old at the time of her death. Mr. Weimer contracted a second marriage with Paulina A. Stenzel, in October, 1880. She was born in Germany. The children of the second marriage are Jessie H. and Nellie A.

Henry Poppy, farmer on section 6, Weller Township, was born near Hanover, Prussia, Feb. 5, 1831. Here he lived until about 16 years of age, when his parents decided to emigrate to America. He accompanied them, and in the spring of 1848 we find them preparing a home in Weller Township, this county. Here Henry Poppy has become one of the substantial and influential men of the community. He has an excellent farm of 240 acres of land, provided with good farm buildings and well equipped. Six years of this time he lived at Galva, where he was engaged in gardening.

On the 30th of June, 1858, Mr. Poppy and Lissettie Neuman were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mrs. P. was also a native of Prussia, and was born near Berlin. Six children she bore to her husband before her death, which occurred April 15, 1883. The names of the children are: Henry B., Volly J., Lucy E., Herman G., Julia C. and Clarence B. Henry, Lucy and Clarence are dead.

Mr. P. has been given positions of trust and responsibility by the people. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party.

John T. Piatt, one of the leading agriculturists of Weller Township, and at present its Supervisor, resides on section 7. He is also a native of the township, having been born here May 9, 1848. Here he was reared and educated, with the exception of two years spent in Abingdon College, at Abingdon, Ill., and has long since become one of the influential and representative men of the township. His father, John L. Piatt, of whom a sketch is also given in this ALBUM, was one of the early and most highly respected pioneers of Henry County. John T. owns a fine farm of 480 acres, 400 of which is tillable.

Our subject was married in Knox Co., Ill., Oct. 4, 1874, to Irena Keeler, who was a native of that county, having been born just 18 years prior to the day of her wedding. Her parents were Vincent and Elizabeth (Firkins) Keeler, natives of New York and Illinois respectively. Of their eight children, Irena was the second. Don V. and Roy L. are the names of their two children.

As above stated, Mr. Piatt has been prominent in the affairs of his township and has represented it in the Board of Supervisors. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and in politics is independent. Mrs. P. is connected with the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Jane McKibbons, the widow of Robert McKibbons, who is engaged in the management of her estate on section 5 in the township of Atkinson, was born in 1828 in Ayrshire, Scotland. Her father, William McClave, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and he died in Scotland in 1865. The mother of Mrs. McKibbons is still living, and is 98.

The daughter was married to Mr. McKibbons, Sept. 14, 1846, in the town of Derry, in Scotland. He was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was born in 1827. In his native country he was a coal miner by vocation, and operated in that line of business aoout 25 years. In 1851 they emigrated to the United States. After landing at the port of New York, they went thence to the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, where the husband was similarly occupied in coal mining.

They were there resident until their removal to Illinois, in 1856. They made their first location at Carbon Cliff, in the county of Rock Island, where they remained but two months. They went thence to Minersville, in the same county, and there Mr. McKibbons operated as a miner two years. Then they went to Mineral Creek, and lived there about three years, after which lapse of time they returned to Minersville and continued to live there two years. In 1865 they settled in the township of Atkinson.

Mr. McKibbons at first bought 40 acres of land, and by later purchase increased his property to 160 acres, on which his family are still resident. He died on his homestead in August, 1873. He was a Catholic in religious principle, and in politics a Democrat, as are his sons.

Mrs. McKibbons has borne 11 children: Mary was born Jnly 5, 1847; Henry, Jan. 24, 1849; Margaret, Nov. 9, 1851; Robert, May 2, 1854; William A., April 11, 1856; Robert A. (second), March 2, 1858; Sophia, Nov. 22, 1860; Sarah, May 7, 1863; Anne E., April 17, 1864; John, Nov. 30, 1867; Jennie, Dec. 9, 1870. The death of the first Robert occurred in the year in which he was born. Sophia died May 9, 1885. Sarah died in infancy. Mrs. McKibbons is giving considerable attention to the improvement of the stock on the place, and shows some fine samples of Durham cattle and Clydesdale and Norman horses. She was in her youth a Presbyterian in her religious connection.

JE. Stoneberg, residing on section 2, Weller Township, where he follows the occupation of a farmer, is a native of Sweden, having been born in that country, Oct. 31, 1835. In 1846, realizing that better inducements were offered in the United States for the accumulation of a competency, or at least to procure a home for himself and family, he concluded to emigrate here. Accordingly, the same year he set sail for this, the land of greatest promise, and arrived in this county in 1847, settling with the Swedish Colony at Bishop Hill.

In 1857, Mr. Stoneberg left the Colony at Bishop Hill and worked out on a farm by the month for a short time. In 1859 he went to Missouri and was there employed by the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad for something over two years, and in 1861 again returned to Bishop Hill and has continued to reside in the county since that date. Mr. Stoneberg, by good judgment, energetic effort, perseverance, and assisted by his good helpmeet, succeeded in securing a sufficiency to enable him to become the proprietor of 440 acres of land in this county, the major portion of which is tillable. He has erected a good residence on his farm, together with barn and necessary outbuildings, and his place presents the appearance of a well-to-do farmer, whose accumulations are the outgrowth of his own laborious toil and energy.

Dec. 22, 1864, Mr. Stoneberg formed a matrimonial alliance, in Knoxville, this State, with Miss Eleanor Swanson, who was born Sept. 3, 1834, a native of Sweden. Of their union six children have been born,—Emma M., Mary A., Carrie H. and Charles E. Amanda J. and John F. are deceased.

Mr. Stoneberg has held the office of School Director and Overseer of Highways, and in his political views is independent. His parents, John and Betsey Stoneberg, reside on the farm with their son, the subject of this notice.

Izri Hellyer, a farmer on section 2, Geneseo Township, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Jan. 7, 1817. He has lived in the county since 1865. John and Annie (Jones) Hellyer, his parents, were both of Pennsylvania origin. In 1823 they moved with their family to Columbiana Co., Ohio. There their children grew to maturity, and the sons were trained in a complete knowledge of agriculture. In 1836 another transfer of the household was made, to Canada. A location was made in the part known as the Wellington District. Mr. Hellyer remained there two years before he married Elizabeth Clemens. She was born in the Dominion, and their union in marriage took place Jan. 9, 1838. After that event Mr. Hellyer bought a tract of timber on which he made a clearing and built a log house. This was their home until two years later. In 1840 the husband bought a house in the village of New Hope, now known as Estelle. He sold his farm and engaged in teaming in the village, to which the family removed. They remained there until 1851, when they came to Illinois and located in Whiteside County, where Mr. Hellyer was a renter until 1865.

On coming to Henry County he at first rented land in Geneseo Township, and passed three years operating in that method. He went thence to the township of Yorktown, where he passed three years. In 1869 he bought a farm on section 11 in the township in which he has since labored as a farmer. He has made additional purchases until he is the owner

of 240 acres of excellent land in good condition for profitable farming.

The children of the family are two in number. Amos is a citizen of Shelby Co., Iowa. Emeline is the wife of Elias Zimmer, of the same place.

William Seibel, confectioner and baker at Geneseo, was born in Hessen, Germany, April 22, 1830. His parents, Adam and Elizabeth (Seitz) Seibel, were natives of the same province in which he was born. He passed the years of his childhood and youth in the manner common in his country, where the laws dispose of the time of the youth, and on arriving at a suitable age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a baker. He served three years and obtained a thorough understanding of the details of the business, and in 1849, at the age of 19, he came to the United States. He was on the ocean 40 days, the voyage being greatly lengthened by a storm. He landed at the port of New York and passed but one day in the great city. He went at once to Philadelphia, where he passed the entire summer. In the same fall he went to New Orleans. From that time he traveled through various States and also in Texas and the Territories. He finally located in Booneville, Mo. After a brief stay there he went to Paris in the same State and there established his business. While there, he was married to Anna E. Wade. She is the oldest daughter of L. B. Wade, a prominent citizen of Madison, Mo. Their marriage took place in the fall of 1854.

Mr. Seibel continued to conduct his affairs in Paris for another year, and in the fall of 1855 he removed to Glasgow, near Paris, in Missouri. He remained there until 1857, when he came to Geneseo to make a permanent settlement. Practically, he has since been a resident of that place, but has been temporarily located one year at Rock Island, where he managed a hotel for that length of time. This was during the late war.

On his arrival in Geneseo in 1865, he founded a bakery. He has also been interested in the grain trade and in the sale of liquor. He has been prosperous in all his investments and has accumulated a handsome property. He has erected four stores and several dwellings. He was the builder and is still half-owner of the building called the Keystone Block at Geneseo. He has been prominently identified with the growth and improvement of the place where he is a resident, and is recognized as one of its most enterprising citizens. He is the senior partner of the firm of Seibel & Limle, confectioners and bakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Seibel have had two daughters. Julia is the wife of Christian Limle, the business partner of her father. Alice Ruth, the younger daughter, died Dec. 7, 1857. Lena Wade is their adopted daughter. She was received into the family in childhood and is at present a young lady. She receives the regard of a member of the family in very truth. Mr. Seibel united with the Christian Church at the age of 15 and received the ordinance of baptism from Elder Henry Thomas, then located at Paris, Mo.

In 1875 Mr. Seibel revisited the land of his nativity and went to several of the most noted places in that country. He returned to the United States in the same year.

He is a Democrat in political connection. He has been active in the general and local interests of his party, and has been present at the National Democratic Conventions for the past 16 years. In 1872 he was a Delegate by proxy to the Convention at Baltimore.

He has taken a warm interest in educational matters and has been for a long term of years the presiding official in the Teutonia Society and of the German Schools. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chief official positions.

Thomas J. McHenry, a native of Phenix Township, resident on section 15, is the oldest surviving son of George and Lucinda (Council) McHenry. He is a native citizen of Illinois, having been born in White County, Sept. 16, 1830. When he was seven years old his parents moved thence to Henry County and settled on a farm. He grew to manhood under the care and guidance of his parents, and was brought up to follow the calling to which his father and his other ancestors had devoted their lives.

Within the second year of the contest between the



J. Shivers

two sections of this country, Mr. McHenry entered the military service. He enlisted, Aug. 20, 1862, in Co. K, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., under Capt. E. H. Colcord. He was discharged, June 20, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C. His discharge papers gave ample testimony of the quality of the service he rendered during the period in which he was soldier. He was in the East Tennessee campaign under General Burnside in the fall and winter of 1863, and in the following May his command was assigned to that of General Sherman, and the summer of 1864 he passed in the Georgia campaign. He was a participant in ten general engagements and 30 skirmishes. In the fall and winter of 1864 he was in the Tennessee campaign with General Thomas, and in the spring of 1865 was assigned to the command of Gen. T. M. Schofield. The battles inscribed on his papers are Knoxville, Bean's Station, Dandridge, Brandy Creek, Kelley's Ford, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, Fort Anderson, Wilmington and Greensboro, N. C. He enjoyed the privilege of one furlough while his time of enlistment was unexpired. At Burnt Hickory he was taken ill and was granted a furlough. On his way he stopped at Nashville, where he found his brother Charles, who was in the hospital, suffering from the effects of a severe wound, and the two brothers returned to their homes together.

Mr. McHenry was joined in marriage, Aug. 30, 1860, to Amanda Anderson. She was born Dec. 14, 1835, in La Salle Co., Ill. She is the daughter of William and Ann (Stadden) Anderson. Their children are named Luella A., Virgil J., Ada N., Francis I. and J. Arthur.

Jacob Shively, who is engaged as a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 3, Andover Township, was born in West Virginia, June 9, 1837, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Pickenpoe) Shively, both of German ancestry. They were married in Monongalia Co., W. Va., and were prominent farmers in the community in which they resided, where they "took up" land which was entirely undeveloped and woods all around them, and by energy and industry put the same under excellent cultivation and improvements. Here they resided until the demise of the father, which occurred March 4, 1869, at the advanced age of 82 years. The death of the mother occurred about 1875, on the home farm which her son Michael had taken charge of, she being 82 years of age.

Jacob, of whom we write, was the youngest of a family of nine children, three of whom were sons and six daughters, only five of the family surviving; he resided at home until he reached the age of 25 years, in the meantime receiving such educational training as the district schools afforded. At the above age, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Emily J., daughter of James C. and Mary (Shaver) Snider, on the 9th of January, 1862. Her parents were farmers, the father a native of West Virginia, of Irish descent, and the mother of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. They were married in Monongalia County, that State, and afterward came West, locating in Mercer Co., Ill., in the fall of 1869. Later they resided at Pre-emption, the same county, where they both died, at the residence of J. R. Snider, of that place, the father in the fall of 1883, and the mother one year later, both at an advanced age.

Mrs. Shively, of this notice, was reared on her parents' farm in West Virginia, Monongalia County, where she had resided until her marriage. She and her husband have become the parents of nine children, as follows: Effa D., Mary G., James R., Laura A., Fannie B., Thornton P., Lida M., William R. and Gertrude. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. S. resided on a farm in West Virginia until 1870, when in March of that year they came to Illinois, locating in Pre-emption, Mercer County, and remained at that place for a period of three years. They next came to Western Township, where Mr. Shively purchased a well improved farm of 142 acres, and resided upon it until 1876, when he sold out, and in the autumn of that year came to Andover and purchased the E. S. Roberts farm. This place, which is located upon section 3, consists of 173 acres, in an excellent state of cultivation. He and his family have lived there since, and have purchased 93 acres adjoining on section 2. Mr. Shively is an extensive dealer in live stock, buying, feeding and selling large numbers of cattle and swine. He is looked upon in the community as one of its leading and representative agriculturists. The family are members of the

Christian Church, and Mr. S. finds his political home with the Republican party.

As one of the representative agriculturists of Henry County, the publishers of this ALBUM take pleasure in presenting to their patrons a portrait of Mr. Shively accompanying this sketch.

John M. Houghton, station agent and Postmaster at Nekoma, and one of the representative business men of that thriving little village, was born in Woodhull, this county, July 1, 1857. The education of Mr. Houghton was received in the district schools of his native county, where he has continued to reside all his life, excepting one year. He came to Nekoma in April, 1879, and took charge of the depot of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and still continues to act in that capacity. In 1880 Mr. Houghton was appointed Postmaster of the village of Nekoma and yet holds that position.

His marriage took place in Kewanee, Ill., April 23, 1884. The lady selected to accompany him through the pleasant and stormy trials of the future was Miss Carrie V. Weir, a native of Clover Township, this county, where she was born May 19, 1865. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child,—Blanche B. Houghton.

Politically, Mr. H. is a believer in and a supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party.

The parents of Mr. Houghton, Lewis C. and Mary F. (Monroe) Houghton, reside in Woodhull, this county. The parents of Mrs. Houghton are Joseph and Margaret (Davis) Weir, and reside in Clover Township.

Robert Henderson, one of the prominent farmers of Osco Township, residing on section 13, is a son of William and Ann (McConnell) Henderson. natives of Pennsylvania. Robert was the fifth in order of birth of a family of eight children, and was born in Butler Township, Dearborn Co., Ind., Dec. 19, 1829. He spent about ten years of his early life in his native county, and when quite young removed to Adams Co., Ill., afterwards returning to Dearborn County, and later again to Adams Co., Ill., where his parents died.

Robert lived at home until about 27 years of age. He then came to Henry County, in 1863, where he bought 143 acres, located on section 13, Osco Township, where he has since resided. All his land is in good condition.

He was married in Adams Co., Ill., March 20, 1869, to Rebecca Morton, daughter of Zelmunna and Clarissa Morton, natives of Ohio. She was the fifth child of a family of six children and was born in Ohio, Sept. 25, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. H. are the parents of nine children,—James E., Robert R., Laura R., Anna E., George M., Charles A., Albert B., Maud M. and Ralph J. Mr. Henderson has held the position of Commissioner of Highways and other minor offices in his township. He adheres to the Democratic party in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sterling Bennett has been a citizen of Henry County since 1856. He was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Pa., Oct. 24, 1830. He is the son of Thomas R. and Phebe (Smiley) Bennett, and in the paternal line of descent comes of patriotic stock, her grandfather, Rufus Bennett, having distinguished himself in the War of the Revolution, and was mentioned in the history of the times and period in which he took an active part.

Mr. Bennett attained to the age of manhood in his native town, and after arriving at suitable age was variously employed. When he was 23 years of age he entered the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Corporation as an engineer. He operated in that capacity one summer.

On coming to Henry County he made his first location in the town of Western, and was there occupied in farming. In 1863 he bought a tract of wild land, which included the southwest 40 acres on section 14. Directly after his purchase he entered with energy into the work of improvement and put it all under the plow. In August, 1865, he bought the southeast quarter of section 23, in the township of Colona, which was also in an entirely uncultivated

condition. Mr. Bennett bought a small frame house which he moved to the new farm, and of which his household took possession and established a home. Mr. Bennett at once commenced the improvement of a second farm, and the place is now in the finest condition for profitable farming. He has set out the varieties of trees common to the locality, and built an excellent type of farm structures. He is the owner of 320 acres, all lying in a solid body.

Mr. Bennett was married in June, 1857, to Elizabeth Washburn, and they have had six children, as follows: Olive, who is now the wife of Porter Baker, of Smithfield, Jasper Co., Mo.; Mary, who married F. J. Golden, and is a resident of Barstow, in the county of Rock Island; Winfield Scott, who lives in Arizona; and Nathan W., Francis S. and Herbert D. are the names of the others. Mrs. Bennett is the daughter of N. W. Washburn, of whom a sketch is given.

John M. Kingdon, grain merchant at Nekoma, Weller Township, this county, is a native of Devonshire, England, having been born there Jan. 10, 1847, and emigrated to this country with his parents when seven years old. On arrival in this country he lived in Pennsylvania four years, after which he came to Warren County, this State, where he resided for about seven years.

In 1865 Mr. Kingdon came to this county and settled in Weller Townshlp, where he has resided ever since. In 1875 he located at Nekoma, where he has been engaged in handling grain until the present time, meeting with success.

The marriage of Mr. Kingdon took place in Warren County, this State, Feb. 17, 1869. The lady chosen to accompany him through life's journey was Miss Fannie Bennett, a native of Columbia Co., N. Y. The issue of their union has been one child,—Howard J. Mrs. Kingdon died in Iowa, March 11, 1872, and Mr. Kingdon was a second time married, at Moline, Rock Island County, Dec. 1, 1879, to Miss Josephine Westburg, who was born at Bishop Hill, this county. Of the latter union three children have been born,—Forest H., Claude and Fred W.

Mr. Kingdon, socially, is a member of the Masonic Order and the Order of United Workmen of America. Politically, his vote is always cast in the interest of the Republican party.

Samuel Goembel, of Yorktown, was born March 12, 1850, in Tazewell Co., Ill., and is the second son of Jacob and Louisa (Luther) Goembel. His father was born in Hessen, Germany, then a dukedom but now a Prussian province. His birth occurred May 17, 1824, and the name of his parents were Sebastian and Annie (Schaeffer) Goembel.

He came to America with his father and mother in 1834. They made their location in Tazewell County, this State, where they owned a farm, on which their children were reared. The son Jacob was married April 11, 1846, to Louisa Luther. She was born in Allegheny Co., Pa. They remained in Tazewell County until the fall of 1851, when they removed to Henry County. They located on section 30, where the father is still the owner of 93 acres of land. In the spring of 1875 the senior Goembel removed to Geneseo.

To him and his wife seven children were born: William S. married Laura Early, and they reside in Geneseo; Samuel is the son whose sketch is incorporated with that of his father's; Jacob E. married Emma Rapp, and is a citizen of Yorktown; Peter married Christina Rapp, and they are residents of Geneseo; Annie is the wife of Henry Glave, of Tazewell County; he lives in Washington; Lydia is the wife of Isaac Krimble, of Bureau County; John E. is the youngest. Wilhelmina, born Dec. 15, 1858, died March 18, 1866; Lissa, born May 1, 1864, died March 18, 1866; their deaths took place on the same day. The parents are members of the Evangelical Association.

Samuel was less than two years of age when his parents came to Henry County. He had the training in labor and education common to farmers' children at that period of the county's progress, growing up on the farm and attending the district school. In 1871 he was married to Rebecca Zinser. They have seven children. They are named Harry S., Franklin J., Sylvia C., Lotta V., Mabel, Emery

and Estella. In 1875 Mr. Goembel bought the homestead on which he grew up, and which is still his property. It contains 244 acres. It is devoted to the raising of stock and grain.

Christian G. Gierhart, of the township of Atkinson, is one of the citizens of Henry County who deserve that their names should be put on permanent record, on account of the manner in which they have discharged the entire list of duties and obligations incumbent upon them as the sustainers of good government and wholesome conditions of society.

He is a native of Ohio and was born in Ashland County, April 17, 1824. Jonas Gierhart, his father, was a native of the State of Maryland, where he was born in 1796. He was married in 1812, to Susan Stough, a native of Pennsylvania. They had five sons and six daughters. They were born in the order in which their names appear here: Henry, Katy, Daniel B., Elizabeth, Christian G., Mary Ann, John S., Samuel, Susan and Eliza Jane. The youngest daughter was born when the mother was 51 years of age, and was named for a little girl who was born 12 years before and who lost her life from a painful accident in her early childhood. She was moving about the house after the manner of little children interested in the operations of her mother, who was busy preparing the evening meal and anticipating no harm to her child. She had made and removed from the fire a kettle of mush, into which the little one fell, thrusting her arms and breast into the boiling-hot substance. She was so severely burned that she lived but ten days! Jonas Gierhart died in 1876. The death of his wife took place in the same year on her birthday.

Mr. Gierhart, of this sketch, was married in December, 1849, to Sarah A. Gray. Their children were born in the following order: Martha, Jane, Lovena, Susan, John, Ida, Joseph O. and Olive. The last named died in infancy. They are all married but the youngest son.

The farm of Mr. Gierhart contains 248 acres of first-class land situated on section 6. The place has two good dwellings. and a fine and valuable feature is an artificial fish-pond five feet in depth. It is supplied with water by the wind-mill which is on the farm, and it has been one year in stock with German carp. The barn which has been erected by the proprietor of the estate is 70 x 80 feet in dimensions. The farm stock is of excellent grades of both cattle and horses, and includes a good drove of swine.

In his political relations and faith, Mr. Gierhart is a Democrat. He has been Justice of the Peace eight years, and acted in the capacity of Road Commissioner 12 years continuously. He has officiated 28 years as School Director.

Mr. Gierhart has the uncommon record of having twice served in the military history of his country. He enlisted in the Mexican War in June, 1846, and was in the service 13 months. He was enrolled in the Third Ohio Volunteers as a private, and was under fire at the battle of Buena Vista. He enlisted in Co. K, 112th Ill. Vol. in the Civil War, and on the organization of the command was made First Lieutenant. He was commissioned Sept. 20, 1862. He went to the front with his regiment, but the disease which he had contracted in the former military experience disabled him for further duty as a soldier, and he received an honorable discharge in December following.

Mr. and Mrs. Gierhart are connected by membership with the Methodist Church.

Nathan W. Washburn, deceased, was a pioneer of Henry County of 1836. In that year he came to Colona Township and located a claim on the northwest quarter of section 29. The county was not yet organized and the township was designated 17. He built a log house and returned to his home.

Mr. Washburn was born June 28, 1802, in Woodstock, Conn. His parents were among the respected class, but were not in circumstances of affluence, and he was obliged to maintain himself. He was variously employed in his native town until he was 19 years old, when he went to Springfield, Mass, and obtained a situation in the armory in the employ of the Government of the United States. He remained there until he came in the spring of 1836 to Illinois. He passed the summer of that year in the county and carried the chain for the surveyors of Henry County.

In the spring of 1837 he came back to his claim, accompanied by his family and his brother Abisha. The latter brought his household with him, and Luke C. Sheldon also.

Mr. Washburn and his family took possession of the abode he had built on his first visit to the county and they were its occupants 17 years. He then built a frame house in which they lived until the date of the death of the father. His decease occurred in 1875. After he settled in Colona Township he passed about four years in his native State.

He was married twice. The name of his first wife before her marriage was Olive Ashley. She was born in Massachusetts and died in 1832. She bore two children, one of whom is yet living. She is now Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, and a sketch of her husband, Sterling Bennett, is presented elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Washburn was a second time married, to Elizabeth Sheldon, of Suffield, Conn. Their only child is Olive, wife of W. W. Warner, of Western Township. Her mother is living with her.

Hermon G. Hier. A splendid illustration of what may be accomplished in this country by an honest, hard-working, energetic and enterprising man is given in the record of the life of Hermon G. Hier. To-day he is an extensive farmer on section 3, of Weller Township; but in his early manhood he came from Hanover without means, position or friends to assist him, yet he has accumulated the vast property he now owns by his own exertions.

He was born March 25, 1822, near Hanover, Prussia, and in 1845 came to America, and for six months lived at St. Louis. In the summer of 1845 he came to Henry County, and lived nine months in Andover Township, and in 1846 came into Weller, and three years later pre-empted 40 acres of land on section 3, where he established his home and has since lived. He was thus one of the first pioneers to locate in that part of the county. To-day he is the possessor of about 800 acres of land, most of which is tillable and well improved. He has erected upon the home farm a fine set of farm buildings.

Mr. Hier, before leaving Germany, was married to Mary Adelaide Eltings, who was a native of that country. Their wedding occurred Dec. 5, 1843. They have had born to them ten children, most of whom they reared to manhood and womanhood, and who have become respected citizens in the communities where they reside. The following is the list of their names: George, Sophia, Lucinda, Gerherd W., Eliza, Henry, William, Ada, August, and Dina, the oldest child, who died in infancy. George fell from a load of hay, in 1875, and broke his neck; he was at that time 29 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the German Lutheran Church, and Mr. H. usually votes the Democratic ticket.

John L. Gardiner, a resident on section 4, Munson Township, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1836. He was born May 13, 1817, on Long Island, and is the son of Matthew and Phebe (Bunce) Gardiner. His father was born on Gardiner's Island. Lyon Gardiner, the earliest known ancestor of the family in this country, was a native of England. In 1639 he became the owner by purchase of the island which bears the name of the family. The date of purchase was previous to the settlement of any part of the State of New York now included in the counties of Queens and Suffolk. Elizabeth, the danghter of Lyon Gardiner, was the first white child born of English parents within the entire province of New York. The property of the progenitor of the family still holds in their possession. The child referred to was born Sept. 14, 1641.

Mr. Gardiner was a resident of his native town, Huntington, until he was in his 20th year, when he resolved to try another locality to see if his health might not be improved. He came to this section of Illinois in company with a party who were expecting to form a colony, and they located in what is now the township of Andover. They journeyed hither on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and landed just below the present site of Rock Island. Coming at once to Henry County, Mr. Gardiner entered a claim of about 500 acres of land, lying chiefly in the township of Andover, or what is now included in that part of Henry County so designated. He reached the county in May. He was then unmarried, and was obliged to hire his board, while he entered with vigorous en-

ergy upon the improvement of his land. A few months later, associated with Alfred Jagger, he built a frame house and the two entered upon the management of their own domestic affairs after the pattern known as keeping "bach." They continued together through the winter of 1836-7, and passed the time in getting out timber and drawing it to the saw-mill, for the purpose of supplying the necessities of the settlers. In 1839 Mr. Gardiner returned to Long Island to fulfill a matrimonial engagement with Adelia Whitman. He came back with his bride to the home in the West, where they remained two years. In 1841 they went back to the island where they were born and where they resided until 1844. In that year another transfer was made of their home to Andover, and they occupied the old place two years. Then the estate was exchanged for a tract of land now included in the site of the city of Geneseo. Of this they took possession and were its occupants until 1853, when it was sold and the farm on which they have since lived, in the township of Munson, was purchased. The latter was still the property of the Government of the United States. Its appearance is now greatly modified and the good frame house pleasantly located on a rise of ground with a command of a sightly outlook extending to Geneseo. The beautiful hedges and the abundant trees speak for themselves of the quality of the energy that has been brought to bear on the place. There are on the farm two crystal mineral springs, both flowing from the side of a small hill.

Andrew Stoneberg, the owner of 200 acres of land on section 23, Weller Township, where he resides, was born in Sweden, Nov. 30, 1822. He crossed the briny waters and arrived in this country in 1846, seeking a new field for the accumulation of a competency. Soon after his arrival at an Eastern seaport, we may say almost immediately, he came to Bishop Hill, this county. He was one of the number who composed what was known as the Swedish Colony that located at Bishop Hill. On the dissolution of the Colony in 1863, Mr. Stoneberg located on land which at present comprises his farm and where he has resided ever since. He is the owner of 200 acres on section 23, most of which is tillable. On his farm he has erected a good residence, together with substantial outbuildings, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture.

The marriage of Mr. Stoneberg took place at Bishop Hill, in July, 1848. The lady selected to accompany him through the future trials of life was Miss Louisa Anderson, a native of Sweden, who emigrated to this country in 1847. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stoneberg were four in number, namely: John, Andrew, Louisa and Peter. Louisa is deceased.

Politically, Mr. Stoneberg is independent.

Charles Smith is one of the citizens of Henry County, of foreign birth, who have, since their removal to a land of free institutions, made themselves the equal of its best native-born inhabitants, and who have placed themselves in circumstances of prosperity and even affluence.

Mr. Smith was born in Germany, May 22, 1833, and is the youngest son of Henry and Caroline Smith, both natives of "Das Faderland." In his earliest childhood he became a herder of cattle, rising for the purpose at four A. M., and taking care of his charge until the hour for school, when he was obliged to attend some place of school, in order to satisfy the law, which, in his native country, disposes of the minority of all male children. He was at school from nine until one, when he resumed the business of watching the cattle. He passed the years of his life until he was fourteen in this method, and then was employed on the farm of his brother, as he must acquire a knowledge of some business. His brother was also a blacksmith, and had a shop on his farm, where they were in the habit of working after the duties of the farm were attended to. When he reached the age of 18, he determined to come to America, and he accordingly took passage on a sailing vessel for Baltimore, where he landed after a stormy voyage of 63 days. He went immediately after debarkation to Cumberland, in Maryland, where he had a brother, who was an inn-keeper. He remained in his employ three years, and at the end of that time engaged in the business of buying cattle in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. He had to

cross the mountains to the city of Baltimore, and he pursued that line of traffic until 1862, when the rebellion of the South made it dangerous for a man of decided and well-known Union principles to linger on the border line between the two sections. He was obliged to relinquish the industry which he had found profitable. He then rented the hotel of his brother, and conducted its interests two years. He then acquired an interest in a mercantile business, and passed between two and three years in the sale of dry goods, and in the grocery and provision trade, in Cumberland.

In 1866, he came to Henry County, and bought 112 acres of land, on section 10, in Geneseo Township. On this he set himself to the work of placing his affairs in prosperous condition, and he is now the owner of 340 acres of excellent land, which is all enclosed with hedges, and is in good condition for profitable farming. The buildings are of good type, and suited for the purpose for which they were constructed. The farm is devoted to the rearing of stock.

Mr. Smith was married, in October, in 1853, to Martha L. Warfield, and they are the parents of six children. Caroline L. is the wife of Gottlieb Ott, of Chicago. The other children are named Mary West Virginia, Charles Frederick William, Harry, Lewis B. and Jesse Howard. Mrs. Smith was born in Carroll Co., Md. Mr. Smith is independent in political principles and connections.

John D. Sundberg, a farmer of Weller Township, residing on section 27, was born in Sweden, Jan. 4, 1825. Mr. Sundberg continued to reside in his native country, where he was variously occupied until 1857, when, hoping to procure a home for himself and family, he emigrated to the United States. On his arrival in this country he located in Mercer County, and there resided until 1861. Soon after the news had flashed across the wires that rebel guns had thundered forth their shot and shell against Fort Sumter, and the President had called for brave hearts and strong arms to defend the country's honor, Mr. Sundberg was one of the first to respond. He enlisted in the 43d Ill. Vol. Inf., and served three years and four months fighting for his country, which he had adopted. After the term of his enlistment had expired, he returned to Mercer County, and soon thereafter, in the spring of 1865, came to this county, and located in Weller Townsnip, and has continued to reside there until the writing of this work. He is the proprietor of 80 acres of land, located on section 27, Weller Township, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, that of agriculture.

The marriage of Mr. Sundberg took place in Weller Township, and the lady selected to accompany him through the trials of life was Miss Lena C. Johnson, a native of Sweden. Of ther union eight children have been born,—Frank A., Alfred L., John A., Victor E., Fred N., Emila, Joseph and Hannah M. A.

William Kelly, a successful farmer and respected citizen of this county, living on section 28, Weller Township, is a Manxman by birth, having been born on the Isle of Man, Aug. 19, 1844. On attaining his 22d year, in 1867, he emigrated to the United States, and soon thereafter came to Knox County, this State, where he resided for nine months. From Knox County, Mr. Kelly came to this county and located in Weller Township, where he has resided, with the exception of one year, in which he lived in Galva Township, until the present time. He is at present the proprietor of 290 acres of land, all of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. His farm presents the appearance of thrift and good management, and indicates that prosperity is the outgrowth of hard labor. The marriage of Mr. Kelly to Catherine R. Emery, was celebrated Jan. 12, 1870, in Henry County, this State. She was born Feb. 15, 1849, in Fulton Co., Ill., and has borne her husband eight children—Laura V. E., W. Harry, Olive, Eugene O., Wilbur T., R Ann, Mary M., D. Emery, and one, Katie P., died in infancy.

Mr. Kelly has been School Director of his township, and politically always casts his vote with the Republican party.

His parents, William and Ann (Patty) Kelly, were natives of Ireland, and of the Isle of Man, respectively. His father died on his native isle, and his

mother yet survives, and is residing in Weller Township. Her parents were Henry and Olive (Jacobs) Emery, natives of Pennsylvania and New York. They came to this county in 1856, and her father died in Galva, Nov. 17, 1875, and her mother in Weller Township, Oct. 26, 1858.

Andrew P. Swanson is engaged in the calling of a farmer, on section 4, in the township of Atkinson, whither he came in 1856. He was born in Sweden, in 1824, and emigrated from his native land to America, in 1852. He came from New York, where he landed, to Rock Island, and remained there four years. He came thence to Henry County, in the year named. He settled on 80 acres of land on the section where he has since been a farmer. In 1868, he became the husband of Mary Hendrickson. She is a native of the same country as her husband, and was born in 1847. Annie M., Joseph H., Christina, John A., Emeline, Virginia and David are the names of the children who are now members of the household, and the entire number of whom they have become the parents are still spared to them. In religious views they are Lutherans. Mr. Swanson is an adherent of the Republican party.

Hon. James H. Paddelford has been for a long term of years one of the most prominent citizens of Henry County. He has been a resident within its borders since the removal of his parents here, when he was a child of ten years. He has grown up with the country, which was in its primitive days and condition at the time he first made the acquaintance of the municipality in which he has reached the distinction of a good and useful citizen, and as a faithful servitor in the interests of his constituency.

He was born Nov. 11, 1817, in North Enfield, Grafton Co., N. H. William and Hannah (Hoit) Paddelford, his parents, removed to Henry County, in November, 1837. His father was born May 9, 1787, in the same town in which his son was born. At the time of the removal of their family hither, it included six children. The journey from New Hampshire to Whitehall, N. Y., was made with private conveyance, and they went thence on the Champlain Canal to Troy, where they took passage on the Erie Canal for Buffalo. They embarked there on a steamer for Chicago, but were unable to make that port on account of stormy weather. Accordingly, they landed at Fairport, and proceeded from there overland to Steubenville, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, where they again embarked on a steamer on the Ohio River, and made their way to Rock Island. They passed a week there, and came thence to Henry County. They made their first stop in the township of Colona, where they passed the first year with a man named Brandenburg. The senior Paddelford had come to Henry County in 1836, one year before he brought his family, and had bought 160 acres of land on sections 32 and 33 in the township then designated as 18, in range 2. He built a house of the primitive pattern common in those days, and situated on section 32. The cabin was covered with clapboards, and the lumber of which the doors and floor were made, was made with a "whip-saw." Of this the family took possession, and were its occupants for several years. Mr. Paddelford, of this sketch, some years after became the possessor of 80 acres of land on section 4, on which a frame house was standing, and into this the family moved. There the parents resided until their deaths. The mother died Feb. 14, 1881, in the 91st year of her age. She was born in Laconia, N. H. The father of Mr. Paddelford died Dec. 10, 1858. Mr. Paddelford was the constant companion of his parents, while their lives lasted, after his birth. He was sent to school in the town of his nativity, and was a bright scholar. After the removal of the family to Illinois, he was an attendant at the schools of Henry County. He was sent to those of Andover and Colona. Later he attended a winter term at Moline. On settling to a career in life, he chose that of farming, to which he has devoted himself without intermission. He is at present the most extensive agriculturist in the township in which he is a resident. His farm contains 532 acres of land, and he is largely interested in the raising of fine stock. His specialty is the Short-horn breed.

Mr. Paddelford has been prominent in official life, and has served in many important positions. He has filled the office of Supervisor ten terms, and

has also acted in the capacity of Assessor, Clerk and Collector. In the fall of 1884 he was elected as Representative to the 34th Assembly of the State of Illinois, as a Democrat, receiving 13,912 votes.

During the ensuing session, in which he served, he was a member of the committees on Mines and Mining, Roads and Bridges, Banks and Banking, and Drainage.

Sept. 17, 1857, he was married to Rachel Hanna. Their children are named Mary C., Henry W., Fred L., Allie H. and Frank H. Mrs. Paddelford is the daughter of John P. and Nancy (Dockrey) Hanna. Her parents were early settlers in Henry County.

John L. Combs, a citizen of Geneseo, resident on section 29, has been in Henry County since 1868. He was born in Winchester, Cheshire Co., N. H., July 22, 1844, and is the son of Calvin and Delia (Taylor) Combs. He was reared in the town where he was born and was taught to make brooms, as it was the custom to instruct boys in the details of a trade. In the second year of the war he went to Massachusetts to enter the military service of his country. He enlisted in July, 1862, at Winchendon, in Co. D, 36th Mass. Vol. Inf. After a service of two years and two months he received an honorable discharge for disability and returned to New Hampshire. He again gave his attention to the manufacture of brooms in the town where he learned the business, and in Ringe, N. H., going thence to Dedham, Mass. He remained there until the year in which he came to Illinois. On coming to this State he located in Henry County and rented a farm in the township of Geneseo. He operated in that capacity two years, and at the end of that time took possession of the place of which he is and has since been the owner. He gave his attention exclusively to farming until 1882, when he erected a shop for the manufacture of brooms and has since been engaged in the prosecution of the two callings. He finds ready market for the sale of his wares in the county.

His union in marriage to Marinda Breed took place in 1865, and they are the parents of six children: George C., born Nov. 10, 1866; Frederick B., Oct. 15, 1868; Arthur L., Aug. 25, 1870; Charles A., March 28, 1872; Ella M., Oct. 26, 1876, and James F., Dec. 2, 1879.

Mrs. Combs is the daughter of Joseph B. and Mary (Wilson) Breed, and she was born in the town of Ringe, N. H., Oct. 10, 1836.

George Holzinger, of the township of Yorktown, has been a resident of the State of Illinois since he came to America from his native country in 1852. He has been a citizen of Henry County since the year in which he attained his majority. At that time he became the possessor of the property left him by his mother, who died in his infancy.

He was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 24, 1833, and is the son of John G. and Mary Holzinger, both of whom were natives of Baden. The senior Holzinger formed a second matrimonial connection soon after the decease of his son's mother, and when the latter was 19 years of age the family came to the United States. They came on a sailing vessel, and the trip consumed 44 days. They came to this State, locating in Du Page County, where the father rented land and engaged in farming.

Mr. Holzinger was sent to school in his native country, in compliance with the law which provides that all children be placed at school at the age of six years and be kept there until 14, which was in his case fulfilled. After coming to Du Page County he was also sent to an English school, and acquired an excellent education. In 1854 he bought a tract of land on section 20 in the township where he has since been engaged in the pursuit of his agricultural interests. It was wholly untilled and in a wild condition without fences. It is now in a state that ranks fairly with the surrounding farms. The buildings are of the class commonly constructed on farms in the country, and are in every way suited to the purpose for which they were designed.

Mr. Holzinger has been much interested in the progress of educational matters in his township, and has served several terms in the various school offices. He has also filled other local positions.

He was joined in marriage to Elizabeth Lehman, Feb. 21, 1860. She was born in the township of Loraine, and is the daughter of Lawrence and Eliza-

beth Lehman, who were pioneers of Henry County. The children of the Holzinger household are eight in number. Their names are William H., Anna M., Ella M., Daniel J., Emma C., Freddie C., George A. and Harvey E.

Mr. and Mrs. Holzinger are members of the Evangelical Association. Two of the ancestors of the former were engaged in the Thirty-Years War between the Catholics and Protestants, holding prominent positions as officers in the cause of the Protestants.

John E. Shere, of Yorktown Township, was born in Devonshire, England. He is a resident on section 13, and is engaged in the vocation of a market gardener, and is also raising small fruits. His birth occurred Sept. 20, 1810. His father died when he was six years old, and he was afterwards brought up by his mother. He was the only child, and was wholly orphaned by the death of his surviving parent when he was 16. He was then apprenticed to learn the business in which he is now engaged, and also acquired a practical knowledge of the vocation of nurseryman and florist. He served five years in the shire in which he was born, and went then to London. He was there employed in the National Gardens until 1832, when he came to the United States. He made his way, soon after reaching his port of landing, to the city of Albany, and entered the service of Buell & Wilson, the celebrated nurserymen, one of whom is inseparably connected with the history of small fruits in this country. In his honor the "Wilson" strawberry, which at that time led the list in America, was named. Mr. Shere remained with them one season, and at its close he went to Albion, in Orleans Co., N. Y., and commenced to do business in the line of drayman. He bought the necessary equipments, consisting of horses and the variety of vehicles employed in that avenue of business, and conducted extensive relations in the public interests. He also erected ice-houses and supplied the city with ice. He remained there in the same occupation until 1854, when he came to Henry County. On his arrival here he entered a claim of Government land on section 13, in the township in which he has since lived. He built a frame house and entered upon the work of improvement, as the land was entirely in its natural condition. He passed some years in the employments common to general farming, and combined with them a few experiments in the way of gardening. He raised very fine melons, for which he found a market at Princeton, 30 miles distant. As the growth of civilization increased and towns sprang up near at hand, he increased his gardening relations, and for some years went to Sterling with his products. He is now extensively interested in the cultivation of all kinds of small fruits common to this section of country and in vegetables. He has made a complete success of the enterprise.

Mr. Shere was joined in marriage Dec. 18, 1831, to Maria E. Artlet, who was born in the County of Kent, England, in December, 1812. Six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shere are living: Thomas is a resident of Humboldt Co., Iowa; Carrie is the wife of Alexander Brown, of Ottawa Co., Kan.; Ann Eliza married Charles Branch, of the county last named; William E. is a resident of Yorktown; Emma married Fred Landwehr, and they live in Whiteside County; Ambrose A. is the manager of the home farm. He was born in the township where he lives Sept. 7, 1859, and has always lived with his parents. He was married Sept. 6, 1877, to Linda Swanson. She was born in Henry County, in June, 1859. They have two children,—Jessie L. and Bessie L. The parents have 27 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

Richard Floyd Everett, residing on section 25, Galva Township, where he is the proprietor of 240 acres of well improved land, was born Sept. 15, 1831, in Copake, Columbia Co., N. Y. He was reared on the farm, receiving the education given by the common schools, and developed into manhood.

Ebenezer Everett, great-grandfather of the subject of this notice, was born in Hebron, Windham Co., Conn., in 1745. He had three sons,—Isaiah, Ebenezer and Eliphalet. Ebenezer and Eliphalet were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and the latter was for several years Steward of General Washington's military family. He lived many years in

Ellsworth, where Everett Dunbar now lives, but spent the latter part of his life in Watertown, N. Y. Isaiah Everett, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, died Aug. 4, 1834, at the age of 82 years, leaving five sons,—Adolphus, Asa, Gamaliel, Russell and William. Ebe Everett died Jan. 5, 1840, at the age of 86 years, leaving four sons,—Samuel, Augustus, Elmer and John. Russell Everett, father of the subject of this notice, was born Nov. 22, 1792, in Sharon, Conn.; was a physician by profession, and died there in October, 1865, aged 73 years. He married Caroline R. Parsons, who was born April 15, 1801, and died April 13, 1854. She had two children,— Enoch P. and Richard Floyd.

The latter was educated in his native country, where he attended the district and normal schools. He was married to Catherine H. St. John, born Nov. 26, 1836, in Ellsworth, Conn. Her parents were Henry and Catherine (Wheeler) St. John, natives of Sharon and Dutchess Cos., N. Y., respectively. She has borne him four children,—Walton, born Feb. 11, 1859, died May 6, 1860; Leland R., born July 19, 1861; Bertrand, born Aug. 4, 1869, died in Galva, April 4, 1863; and Walter B., born May 16, 1865.

Mr. Everett came West in 1865 and purchased 240 acres of land on section 25, Galva Township, on which he located with his family and entered at once upon its active cultivation, and on which he has constantly resided until the present time, meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and politically Mr. Everett is identified with the Republican party.

Thomas M. Robertson, owner of 317 acres of land, located on section 8, Weller Township, where he resides, is one of the progressive farmers and respected citizens of Henry County. He is a native of this State, having been born in Knox County, May 2, 1835.

Mr. Robertson received a good education in the common schools of his native country, and there resided until 1867. During that year he came to Henry County, and settled in Weller Township, where he has continued to reside until the present time, 1885. He is the proprietor of 317 acres of land, two-thirds of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. In 1862, Mr. Robertson went overland to the Pacific Coast. Arriving in the land of gold, he was variously occupied for two years and eight months, when he returned *via* the Nicaragua route to New York, his return being occasioned by indisposition in California.

Mr. Robertson married Miss Mary J. Bick, in Knox County, this State, Oct. 28, 1858. She was born in Ohio, May 17, 1840, and the issue of their union has been eight children, four living and four deceased. The living are Arthur, Fannie, Harry and Carrie. The deceased died in infancy, with the exception of Cora, who was three years old.

Mr. Robertson has held the office of School Trustee, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Robertson is a believer in, and a supporter of, the principles advocated by the Democratic party.

George W. Buck, Supervisor of Western Township, and one of the energetic and progressive farmers of that township, as well as stock-raisers, residing on section 6, is a native of New York State, where, in Chautauqua County, he was born April 9, 1834. His father, Roswell Buck, followed lumbering for sustenance, and was a native of Vermont and of New England parentage. He was united in marriage, in New York, with Miss Harriet Meach, who was born in Massachusetts, and died when the subject of this notice was but three months old. The father afterwards died in 1862, in the State of New York.

Left an orphan at the age of three months, and being the youngest in birth of a family of seven children, George W. was taken by Isaac and Nancy Stanbro, with whom he resided until their death. George W. resided with his foster parents on the farm, and when four years of age accompanied them to this county. At that time the country was new, and the hand of civilization was hardly visible in the locality in which they settled, and his foster father entered vigorously and energetically upon the improvement of the land on which he located. When

George was 16 years old his foster father died, and he set forth upon the road of adversity to fight life's battles single-handed and alone. He first engaged as a general laborer, which vocation he followed for some time, and until the date of his marriage. That event occurred in Henry County, July 8, 1863, and the lady chosen to share his sorrows and joys, his successes and reverses, through the storms and trials of the future, was Miss Mary A. Glenn. She was the accomplished daughter of James and Nancy (Kincaid) Glenn. Mrs. Buck was the eldest daughter and third child in the order of birth of a family of six children, and was born on her father's original homestead in Colona Township, this county, July 18, 1842. She was well educated in the district schools, and resided under the parental roof, assisting the mother in her household duties, until her marriage. She is a lady of remarkable ability, and socially is one of the most hospitable in this county, making the stay of a stranger while at her domicile as pleasant as that of the most intimate friend. Mr. and Mrs. Buck are the parents of four children,—James D., born April 22, 1866; George B., born July 31, 1868; Mary E., Dec. 7, 1874, and Charlie G., June 7, 1880,—all of whom have received a good education.

After marriage, Mr. Buck located on a farm of 66 acres on section 6, Western Township, where he entered upon the arduous task of improving his land. He has since made it his home. In addition to the property which he individually owns, he has leased for a term of years 669 acres in Rural Township, Rock Island County. He is one of the progressive and energetic farmers of the township and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation.

Aug. 15, 1862, Mr. Buck enlisted in the war for the Union, joining Co. C, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., Capt. Mitchell. He was made Fifth Sergeant, and afterward he was promoted to Fourth Sergeant, which position he filled until the close of the war, and was mustered out June 21, 1865, receiving his discharge July 7 of that year at Chicago. He participated in no particular battles, as he was engaged in the Quartermaster's Department; but at one time during his enlistment he, in company with more than a hundred others, were in a very perilous situation, when Mr. Buck, through the aid of four good legs attached to the body of a mule, made good his escape. Mr. Buck is a member of the G. A. R. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Road Commissioner, Town Collector, etc., and is at present serving his fifth term as Supervisor. He is a gentleman who has always been largely interested in the public schools of his township and has done no little to advance that cause. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

Orson H. Patterson, engaged as a farmer on section 21, Oxford Township, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1823, his parents having been Augustus A. and Philinda (Smith) Patterson, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively. They were farmers and their deaths occurred in 1870 and 1877.

The subject of this biographical notice received a fair education, and remained under the parental roof-tree, assisting his father on the farm, until he attained the age of 22 years. After leaving home he engaged in a manufacturing establishment, where they manufactured carpenters' tools, and there remained for four years; he next, in the fall of 1849, came West, to Galesburg, Ill., and there remained for eighteen months, in the manufacture and peddling of chain pumps. Afterward he moved into Oxford Township, and "took up" Government land, at first 40 acres, where he is at present residing, and since which time he has added 160 acres. By his industry and energy he has put the same under splendid cultivation; he has set out ornamental trees, erected a residence, outbuildings, fences, etc., and has to-day as finely an equipped farm as in the township.

Mr. Patterson has been quite a successful physician, making a specialty of cancers, which he has followed for 23 years, His first marriage was solemnized Nov. 16, 1848, the lady with whom he was united being Miss Cynthia Calkins, a native of New York, who died in 1857. Mr. Patterson formed a second matrimonial alliance with Miss Margaret Taze, a native of Pennsylvania. Of the latter union there has been one child, Philanda. She married W. O. Allison, and they have become the parents of three children, viz.: Ira D., Harry and Freddie.

Mr. P., in political matters, is a Prohibitionist, and

religiously belongs to the Baptist Church. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Socially, Mr. P. is a member of the Order of Masons, and is one of the leading and representative men of Oxford Township.

Hugh Eaton, residing at Cambridge, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, having been born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 4, 1826. He belongs in blood and birth to one of the best elements in the composite nationality of this country, his ancestors being among the refugees from the persecutions of James of Scotland in 1619. They settled in the North of Ireland, where they endured a persecution scarcely less irksome than that from which they had fled in their own country. They remained in the northern counties of the "Green Isle" 100 years, holding themselves aloof from the native people and in the main preserved their blood and their principles pure. In 1719 their exodus from Ireland to America began, and the emigration of the Scotch-Irish to the New World has since been continuous. For the benefit of generations to come it is recorded that the term "Scotch" refers to their true national origin. The term "Irish" simply means, "born in Ireland."

Sandy Eaton, great-grandfather of Hugh Eaton, of this sketch, was born in Scotland. He was a farmer by inheritance and a weaver by trade. His son, Hugh Eaton, married Mary Ramsey, a lady of unmixed Scotch descent, and they had three sons and three daughters. James Eaton, their son, married Mary Moore. Their children numbered seven, Mr. Eaton, the central personage of this narration, being the second in order of birth and the oldest son. Eliza, his eldest sister, is deceased. The younger born are named Matilda (Mrs. Jingle), Margaret (Mrs. Hall), Alexander, John and Jemima (Mrs. Adrain).

Mr. Eaton finished his education in the schools of the city of Dublin, where he studied four years, and when he was 20, in July, 1846, he came to the United States. He passed the first year after his arrival in the city of New York, and he then located in Luzerne Co., Pa., where he continued to reside about 18 years. The first five years he was alternately occupied, winter and summer, in teaching and in farming. Subsequently he gave up the former vocation.

April 15, 1865, he settled on a farm in Bureau Co., Ill., and after conducting his affairs there one year he bought a farm in Burns Township, Henry County. The transfer of his interests resulted successfully, and after a busy and prosperous career in agricultural avenues, in March, 1885, he removed to Cambridge to pass the evening of his life in the enjoyment of the fruits of a useful, well-spent manhood.

Mr. Eaton was married in January, 1850, in Luzerne Co., Pa., to Phebe Munson, and they are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Rogers, Mrs. Susan Brown, Stephen W., James W., Robert A. (deceased), George M., Matilda, Maggie, Anna, Carrie, Willie and Oscar.

Mrs. Eaton was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., and is the daughter of Walter and Susan (Bodle) Munson. Her parents were born respectively in the States of Pennsylvania and New York. The religious connections of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are with the Christian Church.

Peter Weaver, owning 320 acres of land on section 32, Weller Township, where he resides, is a native of Germany, having been born in that country Sept. 7, 1829. Mr. Weaver was but two years of age when he came to the United States in company with his parents. They settled in Brown Co., Ohio, where the subject of this sketch passed 24 years of his life. He came to this county at the expiration of that time, and settled in Weller Township, where he has continued to reside, following the occupation of a farmer, and meeting with success in that vocation until the present time. Mr. Weaver is the proprietor of 320 acres of land in this county, and 40 in Knox County. He has erected a fine residence on his farm, together with a good barn and substantial outbuildings, and his place presents the appearance of thrift, and is indicative of what laborious toil, coupled with good judgment and energetic effort, can produce.

Mr. Weaver was united in marriage in Brown Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1850, with Miss Mary A. Mefford, a

native of Brown County, where she was born, April 24, 1831. The issue of their union has been five children, namely: Lucinda W., Charles E., Henry L., George D. and Frank R.

Mr. Weaver has held the office of Road Commissioner, School Director and School Trustee. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Order, and politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

The parents of Mr. Weaver, Lewis and Mary Weaver, are both deceased, their demise having occurred when the subject of this sketch was quite young. On the death of his parents Peter was "bound out," from the age of 15 until he attained his majority, to a farmer, and was therefore brought up in the farmer's vocation. The parents of Mrs. Weaver, wife of the subject of this biographical notice, Henry and Elizabeth (Nickerson) Mifford, died in Brown Co., Ohio.

John Engdahl, senior member of the firm of Engdahl & Aldeen, merchant tailors and dealers in furnishing goods at Geneseo, is the founder of the business in which he has since been interested at that place, and which he established in 1865. He was at that time associated with Messrs. Ringquist & Smith, and in 1868 he became sole proprietor of the relations of the concern by purchase. He managed his affairs singly until 1878, when the present partnership was formed. The affairs of the house have prospered, and the relations of their trade require the assistance of five men.

Mr. Engdahl is a native of Sweden, and was born Nov. 27, 1834. He acquired a thorough knowledge of his business in his native country, as it is the custom there to make practical craftsmen of those who learn trades. He conducted his business there 12 years. In 1864 he emigrated to America, arriving in the United States in the month of August. He reached this city on the 16th day of the month, and 15 days later he was married to Anna Larson, who was a fellow traveler on the same ship with himself to the New World. They were acquaintances in their native land. Mrs. Engdahl was born in Sweden, Oct. 27, 1844. Their children number nine,—five sons and four daughters. Following is their record: Alfred, born Jan. 31, 1865, died in infancy; Emma Helen was born Oct. 20, 1866; Alexander, born Dec. 12, 1869, died in childhood; Almina, born Jan. 27, 1872; Martin Nathaniel was born May 20, 1874; Victor Emanuel was born Dec. 31, 1876; Oscar Alexander was born Dec. 9, 1878; Esther Anna Elizabeth was born Nov. 5, 1882; Nellie Adelia was born June 14, 1844. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Mr. Engdahl is a Republican in political faith and action.

Daniel L. Keleher, general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 14, Western Township, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, Aug. 20, 1836 His father, Daniel Keleher, was a native of the same country and by occupation a shoemaker. He was married in Ireland, to Ann Linihan, who was born and reared in the same county in which our subject was born.

Arriving at the age of 15 years, Daniel L. set out so early in life all alone for America. He had secured a good common-school education, and knew how to get along for himself nicely, for one so young. He found his way to Bucks Co., Pa., where he engaged to work for Samuel Holcomb, a farmer. Two years later, he left the Keystone State and came West to Illinois, and soon found himself in the services of the late M. B. Lloyd, of Western Township. Here for two years he worked faithfully.

The date of Mr. Keleher's arrival in Western Township was April 7, 1856. On the 19th of January, 1863, in the city of Rock Island, he was married to Miss Ellen Curren, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and, like her husband, came across the Atlantic to America alone. This journey was made in 1851, when she was quite young. She stopped at Philadelphia for a time, when she came West and resided at Cambridge, this county, with her brother Bernard, who lived at that place. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Keleher four children, whom they have christened as follows: Mary A., Ellen B., Daniel C. and Lizzie. All have received an excellent education in the public schools of Henry County.

Mr. K. made his first purchase of land by buying

20 acres of Mr. Lloyd, his old employer. This was located on section 27. He has subsequently sold this back to its former owner and purchased 40 acres on section 14. This piece of land was at the time an unbroken prairie, Mr. K. being the first to undertake the development of this township. He has been eminently successful, and now owns 499 acres on sections 14, 23 and 24. All of this extensive tract he now has under the plow and otherwise well improved. He is looked upon as one of the most successful and progressive farmers of the county, and has won by his own unaided efforts the honorable name he now bears, and not only has he been prosperous himself, but has been of sterling worth to his community and the county. He has been actively engaged in the development of the public-school system in this county, and is especially devoted to the education of his children. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

William L. Neuman. Prominent among the well-to-do farmers of Weller Township is the subject of the following personal narrative. He resides on section 6, where he owns an excellent farm of 200 acres. He was born in Germany, Jan. 23, 1823. There he received his education, and passed the first 20 years of his life. He then went to England, where he remained for six years, when, feeling that superior advantages were offered to young men in America, he set sail, and was soon put ashore to breathe the fresh air offered by the government of tnis country. Without any delay he made his way westward, and found a desirable location in Henry County, where he has since lived, taking an active and prominent part in the affairs of his community. He has served in some of the minor offices, and in politics claims to be a liberal Democrat. Mr. N. is a member of the German Lutheran Church, while his wife is a member of the Christian Union.

While a resident of London, Mr. Neuman was married to Jane Ekot, who bore him four children,—Mary A., William, Charles and Hugo. Mrs. N. accompanied him to America, and died at their home in Weller Township. He was subsequently married in Weller to Caroline Hoare, who was also a native of England. Before her demise she became the mother of five children,—Lena J., Sophia M., Fred S., Frank H. and Anna L. Mr. Neuman was married the third time Oct. 26, 1873, in Weller Township, to Kate Moody. She is a native of Morrow Co., Ohio, and was born July 8, 1827. Of Mr. N.'s children the following record is given: Lena is the wife of Wm. Munhall, of Rock Island County; Sophia M , the wife of Edward Mahaffey, of Clover Township; Fred and Frank live in Weller Township.

Sumner M. Harrington, a general farmer on section 1, Andover Township, was born in Joliet, Ill., March 25, 1841. His father, Mark T. Harrington, was a native of Ontario, Can., of German descent, a farmer, and married Miss Lucy Mott, a native of Vermont and of New England ancestry. After their marriage they resided in Vermont for a time and emigrated to Joliet, this State, in 1840, where they lived 18 years; they then came to Geneseo, this county, where Mrs. H. died, March, 1872. Mr. H. is yet living and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Lydia Smith, at Geneseo. They had eight children, seven of whom are yet living. There were four sons and four daughters.

Sumner M., the youngest but one in the above family, was educated in the public schools of Joliet; when 17 years old he came to Geneseo, and when 20 years old he enlisted in the war for the cause of the Union. June 10, 1861, he became a member of Co. H, 19th Regt Ill. Vol. Inf., commanded by Capt. Garrett, now deceased. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge, Peach-Tree Creek, and in the campaign to Atlanta, where Mr. Harrington was honorably discharged, July 18, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. Dec. 31, 1863, he was slightly wounded at Stone River by a gunshot in his left side.

Returning to Geneseo, he was soon afterward married, in Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Ill., Sept. 30, 1866, to Miss Cornelia Patty, daughter of Aaron and Mary W. (Ward) Patty, natives of New Jersey, and of New England and Holland-Dutch descent. Her parents

were married in Tompkins Co., N. Y., and in 1843 settled on a farm in Fox Township, Kendall Co., this State.

Mrs. Harrington was the eldest of a family of seven children, was born in Tompkins County, Dec. 24, 1841, and was but two years old when her parents emigrated with their family to this State. She was educated in Newark, Big Grove, Kendall County, and from the age of 18 years until she was 24, the time of her marriage, she taught school. She is now the mother of three children: Albert E., who was born Sept. 20, 1869; Fay M., Nov. 27, 1874, and Harry L., July 1, 1880.

After his marriage, Mr. Harrington settled upon the farm in LaSalle Co., Ill., and in 1869 moved to this county, renting a farm in the township of Munson one year, and afterward a year in Cambridge. In 1871 he purchased 92 acres on section 1, Andover Township, where he has since resided. He has made considerable improvements upon his place, and has shown himself to be an enterprising and progressive farmer. All his land is cultivated, including 78 acres in Osco Township, adjoining his homestead.

In his political views Mr. H. was formerly a Republican, but is now independent. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Cambridge.

Mrs. Mary J. Van Landschoot is engaged in the business of a merchant in the village of Atkinson. She was born in Indiana, in 1848. She became the wife of Ambrose Bernard Van Landschoot, April 7, 1869. He was a native of Belgium and was born March 6, 1821. He died Nov. 1, 1883, of inflammatory rheumatism. At the time of his death he was engaged in the management of the business which has been continued by his widow since his demise. He contracted the disease which was the final cause of his death while a soldier in the Union service. He was a soldier for four years, and during that period was several times confined in the hospital by the same disorder.

He was not only a graduate of the highest institution of learning in Belgium, the College of Ste. Neclonis, but he was also especially well read in history and versed in the Belgic, English, French, Greek and Latin languages.

Mrs. Van Landschoot is the daughter of John Verner Vincent and Anna Catharine (Hall) Holliet. Her father was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 15, 1818. The wife and mother was born in the same country, Dec. 17, 1812, and died Dec. 7, 1882, at Geneseo, Ill. Their marriage occurred in Richmond, Ind., Feb. 13, 1839, and they were the parents of eight children, viz.: Mary C., Lucinda S., James G., Mary Jane, Mary Josephine, Henry, Eliza and Maria Theresa. Mrs. Van Landschoot is a Catholic in religious belief, as were also all the family except her mother, who was a Lutheran.

Peter Westerlund. Among the many Swedes residing in Henry County, the subject of this sketch is prominent. He is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, living on the north half of section 25, Western Township. He was born in the parish of Hasela, in Gefleborgs Lan, Aug. 10, 1839. His father, Erick, was a native of the same State, and by occupation a farmer. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of a Swedish farmer, and to them were born nine children, Peter being the youngest. Four of the number are still living. Andrew H., a resident of Sweden, is a brother. He was formerly a custom-house officer, but is now on the retired list, and is pensioned by the Swedish Government. Jonas is a successful farmer of Lynn Township, this county; Mrs. Margaret Stolt is a sister and resides in Crawford Co., Iowa; Erick resides in Osco Township.

Peter Westerlund was educated in America, being only 11 years of age when his parents came to our shores. While they were on their voyage across the Atlantic, the mother and youngest daughter died, and their bodies were consigned to the deep. The father and the five remaining children came to Andover, this county, arriving here in November, 1850, experiencing many hardships on the route. After their arrival here, Peter's father hired him out to a farmer near Galesburg, for four years, but at the end



Lewis Shearer

of two years, he left his place and returned home. On the 17th of February, 1863, in Andover Township, he was married to Miss Elnora C. S. Hultman, who was born in Sweden, and came to America alone, then nineteen years of age. The five children born to them are named in the following record: Oscar William is the cashier in the bank of Orion; John A., Melinda, Luther R., and Peter E. reside at home.

In 1865, Mr. W. purchased his first 80 acres of land, on section 25, being a part of his present farm; since then he has increased its borders, until it now includes an entire half section, which is all admirably improved. He is not only one of the successful farmers of the township, but ranks among the leading agriculturists of the county. The land, when he first began to work upon it, was in its native wildness, but by hard labor and a watchful care and shrewd management, he has developed it to a high state. The family are members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, of which Mr. W. is Trustee; and he has held all the other offices of the society. He has also held some of the township offices.

James Greenlee, deceased, was a pioneer of Henry County, in 1856. He was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., April 14, 1813. His parents were members of the agricultural class, and he was reared on the farm of his father there and in Ohio, whither the family removed while he was still in early youth. He was a resident of the Buckeye State until the year named as that in which he came to Illinois, and which was that in which he located in Henry County. He settled in the township of Munson, where he became the owner of an entire section of land, and which is still included in his undivided estate, with the exception of one "40."

He was married Aug 22, 1867, in Munson Township, to Gustafva L., daughter of Swan Walin. She was born in Sweden, and came to the United States in 1866.

Mr. Greenlee died March 29, 1884. He was a Republican in political sentiment, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a prominent citizen as an agriculturist, and so ordered his life that he was the recipient of the esteem and respect of his fellow-men.

Lewis Shearer. One of the well known and prominent men of the county, as well as one of the large land owners, is Mr. Lewis Shearer, of Cornwall Township, whose portrait is given upon the opposite page. He is a son of James Shearer, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., where Lewis was born, Oct. 16, 1817. He continued to reside with his parents, attending school and working on the farm, until he reached his majority.

When he was 17 years of age the family moved from Eastern New York and located in Livingston County, same State, where Lewis remained until he was about 22 years of age. He then concluded to move still further West, and came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and settled near the famous battle-ground where General Harrison routed Tecumseh. While living here he married Miss Permelia Burget, March 14, 1843. He remained in Indiana until Nov. 22, 1850, when he came to Henry County. During the following March he bought 320 acres of land where he now resides, on section 18, of Cornwall Township, and on the 22d day of that month moved upon the farm. Though no favorable circumstances surrounded him at the beginning of his business career, he has so managed that to-day he is the owner of 694 acres of good farming land, and is one of the most influential and highly respected citizens of this part of the county. His land is beautifully located and is watered by spring creeks which run almost through the center of his farm north and south. Upon his home farm he has erected a splendid two-story brick dwelling and has good equipments for carrying on mixed farming.

Mr. Shearer has taken more than ordinary prominence in the local affairs of his township, and has been brought into considerable notice as a public-spirited citizen and one of safe and sound judgment in the general affairs of the county. He was the first Supervisor elected from Cornwall, and for 18 years

since, has represented that district in the Board of Supervisors. He has also served as Town Treasurer for nine years. In his political affiliations he is connected with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. They are the parents of six children, as follows: Sarah, Mary Ann, Norman and Lewis R., are living. Bruce, who was killed by the fall of a horse in July, 1867, and Albert J., who died in 1872.

Asel H. Talcott, deceased, was an early settler in Henry County and a pioneer of the State of Illinois. He was a native of the State of New York, and was 35 years of age when he came, in 1839, to Rock Island County, from northern Ohio, whither he had removed in 1828. In 1844, he removed to Rock River, and four years later he established "Talcott's Ferry," in the township of Zuma, which he conducted from that side of the river until 1857, when he crossed the river into Hanna Township. He was a resident there about 20 years, his death occurring Feb. 9, 1876.

He was born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 15, 1804. The family of which he was a descendant was prominent in New England, where his immediate ancestors originated and whence his father removed to the Empire State.

Mr. Talcott was married to Jane M. Thayer, at Rome, in Herkimer County, Aug. 15, 1823. They went to the State of Ohio to seek wider privileges in a new region, and in May, 1839, located, as has been stated, in the township of Hampton, in Rock Island County. In 1844 he bought a farm in Zuma Township and became prominent in his relations to the community of the county through the interest he took in the development and progress of the affairs of Western Illinois. He was given to experiments in agriculture, and his fruit orchard was a model in variety and was a proof of the possibilities in that line on the course of the river. After his removal to Henry County he was the same in his interest in the general welfare. He served as Justice of the Peace a number of years. Up to the time of his death his habits were those of an industrious and useful citizen. He was a man of most correct morals and was never addicted to the use of intoxicants or of tobacco.

His first wife, to whom he was married in the State of New York, bore him five children. Dr. Edwin Talcott, a practicing physician of Spring Hill, Whiteside County, is the oldest; Electa is deceased; Dexter is a resident of Sharon, Ill.; Catherine is the widow of M. A. Stickney and lives at Greenfield, Iowa. Mrs. Jane M. Talcott died in Hampton, in April, 1841. Mr. Talcott was married, at Rock Island, Dec. 3, 1841, to Mrs. Minerva Newton. She was the widow of William Newton and was in maiden life Miss Shaw. She was born in the vicinity of Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. By her first marriage she was the mother of a son,—Horatio, who died when eight years old. To Mr. Talcott she bore three children: William H. married Martha Edwards and is a resident of the State of Nebraska; Lucy is the wife of Henry L. Angell, of Geneseo, who is represented in this work; Mary M. is the wife of F. R. Timmerman, of Spring Hill, Whiteside Co., Ill.

Reuben McFarland, general farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, Andover Township, was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1826. His father, John, a farmer, and his mother, *nee* Hannah Fowles, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married at Mifflin, Lancaster Co., Pa. After the birth of one child,—Elizabeth, now deceased,—they removed to Ohio, and resided there until 1853, when the family, then consisting of three children, emigrated westward.

Two sons came to this county and settled at Cambridge, but Reuben, who had previously married, went to Louisa Co., Iowa, and located near Black Hawk. After a short residence there, he came here and purchased a house and lot in Cambridge, and for a year followed the trade of carpenter, which he had learned when a young man, in Holmes Co., Ohio. The first farm owned by Mr. McFarland was a tract of 80 acres in Osco Township, this county, which he purchased about 1856. After following farming there until 1881, he sold out and settled upon a farm of 78 acres where he at present resides, and which he had bought before his removal there.

He is a progressive, enterprising and industrious agriculturist. In his politics he is decisively indentified with the Democratic party, is influential in his political opinions, and as a citizen every way. He and his family are zealous members of the Christian Church.

Mr. McFarland celebrated his marriage in Holmes Co., Ohio, to which place his parents had moved when he was but a boy. Dec. 20, 1849, he wedded Miss Sarah Sheldon, who was born Feb. 18, 1830, at Zanesville, Ohio. Her father, Thomas Sheldon, was a native of the State of New York, and his mother, *nee* Huldah Tharp, was born in New Jersey. Her parents were married in the latter State, and afterward settled on a farm in Holmes Co., Ohio, where her mother died in 1854; and her father died in Hardin Co., Iowa, in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. McF. have had 14 children, half of whom are now dead. The living are John E. (married), William I., Thomas, Reuben E., Emery W., Hayden and Herbert L. William and Thomas completed their education at the commercial schools at Davenport, Ia. The names of the deceased are Loretta, Flora R., Hannah, Sarah (who died after her marriage), Frank, Minnie B. and Burtie.

William G. Hawkins, a retired farmer and dealer in stock at Geneseo, was born in Providence Co., R. I., Dec. 15, 1827. His parents, Stephen and Abbie (Walden) Hawkins, are natives of the same State and are still living, aged respectively 93 and 85. The families of both are remarkable for tenacity of life.

Mr. Hawkins was reared to manhood and to an age when he entered upon the course of active business life, in his native town, and he became interested in the dairy line of farming. He was married there to Mercy M. Wilcox. She is the daughter of parents who were both born in that State, and were of English extraction by birth. Their names were John and Sarah (Whitford) Wilcox.

In March, 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins came to Illinois and located in McLean County. There Mr. Hawkins engaged extensively in agriculture until 1866, the year of his removal to Henry County. During their residence there one child was born to them, who died in infancy. He was named Byron. Mr. Hawkins has extended his agricultural relations until he is the owner of three farms in Champaign County, which comprise 600 acres, all being under advanced cultivation. He has besides 160 acres of valuable land in Lancaster County, near the city of Lincoln, Neb. Since his removal to Geneseo, he has conducted a prosperous business in the sale of agricultural implements and in traffic in stock.

In the early days of his political connection, he was a Whig, but he cherished Free-Soil principles and became a Republican when that party was organized. He has filled the office of Alderman at Geneseo two years.

Byron H. Dilenbeck, a farmer of Edford Township, has been a resident of Henry County since 1855, a period of exactly 30 years. He is a prosperous farmer and a useful citizen. He was born in Le Ray, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 6, 1840, and is the second son of Abraham and Barbara (Petre) Dilenbeck. He passed his youth after the manner in which the children of farmers commonly do, attending school and in rendering such assistance as he could on the farm. The family came to Henry County in 1855, and he was an inmate of the paternal home until he became the head of a household himself.

His marriage to Sarah C. Spickler took place in January, 1864. She was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., April 26, 1843. After their marriage they located on the old homestead, which was situated on the southwest quarter of section 15, in Edford Township. A few weeks later Mr. Dilenbeck sold his family estate and bought the northeast quarter of section 23, which he owned and occupied until 1878. In that year he again sold and purchased the southeast quarter of the same section, on which he lived until 1881. He then rented the place and bought a home in the city of Geneseo. He removed there in the same year and was a resident for three years. In 1884 he returned to the farm, and has since continued its management. The place is in creditable condition and well supplied with farm appurtenances.

Mr. Dilenbeck entered the military service of the

United States in the first year of the Civil War. He enlisted in Co. I, 112th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the field about nine months. At the end of that time he was discharged on account of disability and returned to his home.

He is an advocate of "temperance," having refrained from the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco all his life.

To him and his wife three children have been born, who are named Albert C., Elvine F. and Minnie V. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Leonard Sieben, Assessor of Phenix Township, is a resident on section 28, of the same township. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 15, 1844. His parents, Joseph and Aboline Sieben, were also born in the same part of "Das Faderland." In 1852 the family removed to the United States, and the father made a location at first in Whiteside County. There they lived as renters until the death of the father. That event occurred Jan. 1, 1859. The death of the mother took place in Chicago a few months after coming to this country. Joseph Sieben was married again after the death of his first wife, and of the second marriage there was one child born. The first wife was the mother of seven children, all of whom are now living and are located as follows: John, the oldest, is a citizen of Loraine Township; Teresa is the wife of Henry H. Hamman, of Osco Township; Valentine is represented by a sketch in another part of this volume; Margaret is the wife of George Arnett, of whom a biographical notice is given elsewhere; Leonard is the next in order of birth; Henry lives in Montana; Jacob also resides in that Territory.

Mr. Sieben was a lad of 13 when his father died, and he was under the necessity of undertaking the settlement of the question of taking care of himself without aid, either in the merits of the problem or in the fact that presented itself with convincing force. He first obtained employment as a farm assistant in the vicinity where he had lived, but he was occupied there only a brief period. In 1864 he set out for the territories, and he went to that part of Idaho which is now named Montana. In company with three others he made the journey to the distant West overland, and they traveled there in three months and seven days, landing at Virginia City.

He was first employed as a teamster and followed that occupation until the spring of 1866. He then bought a team and engaged in freighting goods between Fort Benton and Virginia City, to the city of Helena and to other towns in the interior which were then the sites of the mining camps. He operated in that line of business until the spring of 1870, when he went to Utah and there bought a herd of young cattle which he drove to Montana to sell. He devoted three years to the prosecution of that business and at the end of that time he settled in Meagher County, in Montana Territory, where he lived on a stock ranch until the fall of 1879. He then sold out and returned to the East, and soon after, in January, 1880, he bought a farm on section 28 in Phenix Township. This has since been his home and his field of operation as a farmer. He has improved the place and all its appurtenances and has one of the most desirable places in the township. Mr. Sieben affords a good illustration of what a life devoted to worthy effort may bring forth. With nothing to aid him but a determination to make good use of his time in taking advantage of the opportunities afforded in a free land, where his privileges were not restricted beyond those of any other class, he has made his way to a position, not only of comfort and ease, but to one of confidence and trust in the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was elected to the office of Assessor in 1884.

April 9, 1878, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Susan (Henney) Hines. She was born in the township where she now lives. To her and her husband four children have been born, and they are named as follows: Olive, Sylvia, Ira and Erle.

Dr. Wilson W. Adams, a rising practitioner of Henry County, resident at Atkinson, commenced his business career in the place where he is now operating in 1883. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, and was born near the city of Kingston, Nov. 16, 1853. His parents, George C. and Harriet R. (Johnson) Adams came, when he was an infant of

two years, to the States. His father was born in the State of New York, Jan. 31, 1826, and went to Canada when but a child. He was there engaged in the business of farming, and was married in 1848. The lady who became his wife was also a native of the Empire State. They had three children: Maria E. was born in 1850; the subject of this sketch is the second child in order of birth; George P. was born in August, 1860.

The family came to Henry County in 1855, and Dr. Adams commenced the acquisition of his elementary education in the common schools of the place where his parents settled. He passed the intervals of school in farm labor. In 1873 he was sent to the college located in the town of Abingdon, Ill. He began teaching in 1872, and taught only winters during the period of eight years, meanwhile obtaining a slight knowledge of the principles of his profession by desultory reading. About 1880 he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he passed three years in study. On the completion of his course he settled at Atkinson, and began the practice of the business for which he had fitted himself. He is the owner of an excellent library and has a good office. He is an adherent of the school of allopathy, and is sure to obtain prominence as a physician. He is a Republican in his political sentiments.

The marriage of Dr. Adams to Jennie M. Holliday occurred Dec. 26, 1877. They were married in Mercer Co., Ill. Mrs. Adams is a native of Illinois. They are still childless.

Joseph Hammond, of Geneseo, became a prominent resident of Henry County in 1856. He made his first acquaintance with Western Illinois in 1854, when he came to this county and, associated with his brother, he bought 1,800 acres of land within its limits. The railroad was completed to the place that year, and the outlook of the adjacent region was favorable to business projects. On the incorporation of Geneseo, he was made one of its first Board of Aldermen, and he was the second Mayor, serving consecutively three years. He has since officiated as Alderman several terms. He acted in the capacity of Chairman of the Board of Village Trustees two years before the organization of the city. He has also been active in school affairs and has been School Trustee several years.

Mr. Hammond was born July 9, 1812, in Wardsboro, Windham Co., Vt., and is the son of Peter and Charlotte (Holbrook) Hammond. His father was in some respects the most remarkable individual in the history of Geneseo, and a detailed sketch of him has been placed on permanent record on these pages.

Mr. Hammond was a millwright and machinist in his native State, and after he came to Geneseo he devoted himself to the pursuit of a gunsmith. At that date an artisan of that craft was in demand for obvious reasons, and he made his business successful and prosperous.

His marriage to Polly Converse took place at Wardsboro, Vt., Jan. 23, 1834. Mrs. Hammond is the daughter of Joseph Converse, and she was born at Palmer, Mass. John Hammond, the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, is a citizen of Geneseo. The parents are Unitarians in religious views.

Hr. Hammond was in the days of his early political preference a Henry Clay Whig, but on the establishment of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been a faithful adherent of that element and aided as he could in support of its issues. He is a member of the Order of Masonry.

Jacob Jacobson, deceased, formerly a resident of Weller Township, this county, was a native of Sweden, in which country he was born March 18, 1817. Mr. Jacobson spent his life on a farm in his native country until he attained the age of 29 years. He emigrated to this land of golden opportunity in 1846, and came directly to this county, locating at Bishop Hill. They came to the latter place from Chicago with teams, the women of the company riding, Mr. J. walking the entire distance. A Swedish colony was located at the place named, which Mr. Jacobson and family joined, and with whom they remained until its dissolution. Mr. Jacobson then engaged in general mercantile business with Swan Swanson,

which partnership existed until 1873, when they sold out.

In 1872 Mr. Jacobson was stricken with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. He owned about 300 acres of land at the time of his death, the major portion of which was in an advanced state of cultivation. Mr. Jacobson's marriage occurred at Bishop Hill, this county, July 29, 1848, and the lady chosen as his helpmeet through life was Miss Helena Peterson. a native of Sweden, who came to this county and located at Bishop Hill at the same time Mr. Jacobson did. Their union was blessed with four children, only one of whom survived,—Jacob Jacobson, Jr. The demise of the three others occurred in infancy.

Mr. Jacobson was a member of the Methodist Church, of which denomination his wife is also a member. Politically, Mr. J. affiliates with the Republican party. He was Supervisor of his township, also Constable, and held other minor offices. His death occurred Dec. 15, 1883. His wife survives him, and resides on Weller Township.

Jesse Bolles, a manufacturer of boots and shoes at Orion and a Trustee of the village, was born in Thompson, Windham Co., Conn. His father, Dan Bolles, was a native of the same township, of New England ancestry and parentage, and of English descent. Jesse's grandfather, same name, was a native also of the "land of steady habits," was a shoemaker by vocation, and married, in that State, Hannah Nichols, a native of New England. They were considerably advanced in life when they settled in Thompson, Conn., where they passed the remainder of their days; the grandfather died at the age of 87 years, and the grandmother some years previous, at about the same age. The former had occupied the position of Steward at Brown University, in Providence, R. I., and he also was for a time a resident of Woodstock, Conn.

Mr. Dan Bolles spent his early life at home, and later became a trader in shoes, etc., carrying his goods to the South and selling them to slave-owners. For a short time he was a soldier in the War of 1812, being located at New London, Conn. His brother was for some years a professor in an institution of learning at Charleston, S. C. Dan was married in Thompson, Conn., to Pamelia Comins, who was a native of the same county, of New England parentage and ancestry. She died in her native county when about 37 years old, of consumption, and he died when a little more than 70 years old, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Jesse, whose name heads this biography, is the eldest in a family of three children, the other two being George, who was a sailor and was lost at sea by being blown off the yard arm of the ship "Boy" as it was passing around Cape Horn, S. A., and John L., also a sailor, and probably yet living.

Jesse resided at home, attending the public schools until he was about 16 years of age, when he began to learn the trade of shoemaker under the instructions and guidance of Alpheus Brown, of Thompson. After serving nearly three years he was married, and two years afterward he went to Providence and there followed his trade successfully from 1835 to 1852; he then emigrated to the wide West, reached La Salle, Ill., by railroad and canal-boat, and then started across the country in a "prairie schooner," arriving at Rock Island city, where they made a settlement. Mr. B. followed his trade at that place for some time, when he crosse the river to Davenport, where he worked at shoemaking until 1869, when he returned to Rock Island and made his home there until 1875. At that time he came to Orion, this county, and established a shop for the manufacture of shoes, which he has since continued, and has proven to be an honorable and much respected citizen of that place. Much of the time since he came West he served as foreman in the larger shops where he worked.

Mr. Bolles was married at Thompson, Oct. 7, 1833, to Miss Lucinda N. Stanley, who was born in Windham Co., Conn., March 30, 1815. She was the daughter of a Connecticut carpenter, and both her parents died in Massachusetts after her marriage. The family consists of three children, viz.: Elizabeth P., wife of Thomas Duncan, now of Republican City, Neb., and the mother of five children: Leonora B., William E., Jessie B., James and Fred. Jessie was fatally scalded; Edgar married Mary E. Watson, and resides at Chicago; William A. married, Sept. 30, 1869, at Davenport, Iowa, Miss Mary A. Salisbury, who was born in Preston, Lancashire, Eng., Feb. 9, 1848, and

came with her parents to the United States when a girl 12 years of age. Her father was a tailor by occupation, and located in Davenport, but now resides at Afton, Union Co., Iowa. Mrs. B., is the mother of one child, Nellie A., who was born April 29, 1871.

William A. Bolles, who is at present the editor of the Orion *Times*, served an apprenticeship at Davenport on a paper published in that city. He followed his trade in that city until 1873, being 11 years since he began as an apprentice. At that date he went to Burlington, where he was engaged on the *Hawkeye* for five years as assistant foreman. In 1877 he came to Orion for the purpose of establishing a paper; but, one having been previously started by A. H. Chaffee, called the Orion *Vidette*, he connected himself with it for a short time; then, in company with his nephew, Nelson J. Ludi, he purchased the paper from Mr. Chaffee and changed its name to the Orion *Times*. For a time after the purchase and while Mr. Bolles was connected with the *Hawkeye*, it was run by Mr. Ludi, also during the time of his connection with the Peoria *Transcript*. In 1883 Mr. Bolles became sole proprietor and editor of the journal. He has since placed the *Times* on a sound financial basis, and has been reasonably successful. It has a good circulation, both at home and in the West, and enjoys a fair advertising patronage. The paper is purely independent in sentiment, although Mr. Bolles is a Democratic of the first water. It is just such a sheet as every person who has an interest in the community should patronize.

Horace W. Moses, proprietor of the Maple City Creamery, and also a dealer in produce at that place, has been a citizen of the county since 1869. He was born in Cumberland Co., Me., Oct. 15, 1839. He is the son of William and Adeline (Harman) Moses. He was reared to the estate of manhood in his native State, and on entering into active life interested himself in the purchase and sale of produce in the city of Portland in that State. He continued in business there until his removal to Illinois. In the fall of the same year he began buying poultry, and within the first year his sales amounted to tons. Its present estimate is about 90 tons yearly, in the single article of dressed poultry. The aggregate of his business, which is transacted principally in Henry County, is estimated at an average of 425 tons. His principal point of shipment is Boston. His sales amount yearly to about $125,000. Mr. Moses is associated in business with William Rideout, of Chemung, Iowa. In addition to the business of his creamery and that connected with the purchase and sale of produce, he was formerly interested in the manufacture and sale of wooden ware, but he sold his business in that line in 1872.

The Maple City Creamery was established at Geneseo in 1879, and was the first institution of the kind in Henry County. Mr. Moses was its founder, and he transacted its relations singly until 1883, when he admitted J. F. Dearborn as a partner. The firm style is Moses & Dearborn. The establishment turns out a yearly product of 125,000 pounds of butter annually.

The marriage of Mr. Moses to Nellie Nelson took place at Portland, Me., Jan. 31, 1870. Mrs. Moses was born in Boston, and is the daughter of Samuel Nelson. Their children, three in number, are named Howard N., Harry S. and Drusilla A. Mr. Moses is a Prohibitionist in his principles of social economy. His wife is connected with the Baptist Church in membership.

John Owen, of the firm of Owen & Johnson, general dealers in merchandise at Orion, is a son of Morris and Catharine Owen, the father being a native of Wales. The father emigrated to America when he was 24 years of age, locating in Indiana Co., Pa., where he was united in marriage to Catharine Ashcroft. They followed the occupation of farming, and were enterprising and well respected citizens in the community in which they resided. Of their union were born 11 children, of whom our subject was eighth in order of birth.

John, whose name heads this article, remained under the parental roof-tree until he reached his 21st year, in the meantime having received his education in the public schools of his native county. After he arrived at his majority, he followed the trade of a carpenter, which he learned under no special

apprenticeship. He came to Illinois in 1854, locating at Orion, and engaged to work at his trade. In 1857 he removed to Missouri, where he resided at the breaking out of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the 18th Mo. Vol. Inf., Oct. 2, 1861; was captured Sept. 14, 1863, and taken to Richmond, Va.; served six months in prison; was exchanged March 21, 1864, and joined his regiment at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and was finally mustered out at Savannah, Ga., Dec 25, 1864. He then came back to Orion, in 1865.

In 1867 he established his present business as general merchant, operating it for some time on his own account, but in 1882 formed a partnership, taking his present partner in the business. Mr. Owen is the possessor of considerable property, located in the village, besides his store.

Politically, Mr. O. is a believer in, and a strong advocate of, the principles adopted by the Republican party.

H. Long, practicing physician and surgeon, residing at Orion, is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Long) Long, natives of Indiana Co., Pa, and of German and Scotch extraction. The grandfather of Dr. Long, William Long by name, is yet a resident of Indiana Co., Pa., being 94 years of age. He was born in Bedford County, that State. His wife, grandmother of our subject, was a Stanley, and came from Stanley's Green, Scotland. She was the daughter of an old Scotch silk manufacturer, and emigrated to this country when quite young, and died in Indiana County, in the winter of 1863. The parents of the subject of this article always resided in Indiana County, where the mother died March 16, 1884. The father is still a resident of the old homestead in that county, and is about 69 years of age. He has been during his life one of the prominent farmers of that county, and one of her honored and respected citizens.

Dr. Long, subject of this biographical notice, was reared on his father's farm in Indiana Co., Pa., alternating his labors thereon by attending the district schools, and the academy at Pine Flat, that county, and securing a good preparatory education previous to entering medical college. He remained at the parental home until he attained the age of 23 years, when, having received a good education as stated, he entered the office of Dr. Thomas McMullen, of Greenville, his native county, to study under his instructions for the practice of medicine. In the winter of 1865–6, he entered the Medical Department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich. After six months' study at that place, he, late in the spring of 1866, came to Morristown, this county, and entered upon the practice of his profession at that place. In the following fall, 1867, he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where, March 5, 1868, he graduated with honors. On receiving his diploma, he at once returned to Morristown, where he resumed his practice, which he continued at that place until the fall of 1869. Nov. 15, of that year, he came to Orion and entered upon the active practice of his profession. Since that date he has continued to practice at Orion, and by carefully diagnosing his cases, and prompt and skillful attention to the same, he has established a good and increasing practice. He owns two village lots in the city, together with a good residence and office on Bank Street. The Doctor is also the proprietor of a farm of 200 acres of improved land, located on section 22, Western Township.

Dr. Long entered the state of matrimony May 5, 1868, at Swedona, Mercer County, this State, wedding Miss Mary L., the accomplished daughter of Edwin and Lucina (Chapin) Jordan, formerly of Vermont and Maine, and of New England parentage. Her parents settled in Wisconsin, where her father followed the vocation of a farmer in Green, Lake County, and where Mrs. Long was born, March 22, 1849. Her father was a native of Bangor, Me., and both parents are deceased. Mrs. Long came to Rock Island County, and received a good education in the public schools. She is the mother of four children by Dr. Long,—Judson H., born Feb. 15, 1870; Mabel L., Oct. 4, 1872; Edwin L. and Edgar H. (twins), born July 31, 1878. Dr. Long is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also the I. O. O. F. He is Treasurer of the Masonic Lodge, No. 535, lolated at Orion, and is also President of the Board of Health of the village of Orion. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church. Politically, Dr. Long is a believer in, and a successful advocate of, the principles adopted by the Republican party.

Leander Woodruff, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits and the raising of live stock on section 1, Andover Township, is a son of Amos Woodruff, who was a native of New Jersey, of New England parentage, and emigrated to Knox County, Ohio, and was married in 1837 to Miss Mary E. White, a native of Pennsylvania and of Pennsylvania-German ancestry. He died in 1841, and his widow in 1854 married Ira Parker, and in 1852 emigrated West, settling in Burns Township, this county, where she died March 13, 1855, aged about 37 years, and where Mr. Parker is still living, a prominent farmer.

Mr. Woodruff, whose name heads this biographical sketch, was born June 14, 1839, in Knox County, Ohio, and after the death of his father he continued to live with his mother until her death in this county, as above mentioned. He is the elder of two children by his mother's first marriage. He then set out in the world to earn his livelihood and take charge of his own interests. He commenced as a general laborer and was thus engaged until he enlisted in the war for the cause of the Union. He became a member of Co. D, 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., under Capt. A. A. Dunn, of Cambridge, Aug. 9, 1862. He at once went to the front, and during his term of service he participated in the battle of Knoxville and in the Tennessee campaign. He escaped being wounded or taken prisoner and was honorably discharged at the close of the war and after the expiration of his term of service, of nearly three years, June 20, 1865, at Greensborough, N. C.

Returning to this county, he at once began farming, in which pursuit he has been successfully engaged. He lived in Burns Township until 1877, when he moved upon a farm of 300 acres on section 2, Andover Township, and after five years' residence there he removed to section 1, upon the Rockwell farm, where he is now a resident.

Aug. 14, 1862, five days after he enlisted in the war, Mr. Woodruff was united in matrimony, in Burns Township, this county, with Miss Rebecca M. Rishel, who was born in Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa., May 30, 1845, the daughter of a dentist by the name of Jacob Rishel. The latter married Sarah A. Kester, who now resides near Cambridge, this county. Mrs. R. lived with her parents in her native State until 16 years old, when she came with them to Burns Township, above mentioned, where she resided until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. W. are the parents of two children, namely: Eva L., born Aug. 13, 1868, and Albert Burtis, born Aug. 28, 1872, died June 8, 1874.

Mr. Woodruff is a Republican in his political doctrines, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John C. Woodruff, brother of the above, was killed at Jackson, Miss., by the bursting of a shell, while he was fighting for the cause of his country in the 3d Iowa Inf. He was with his regiment through the whole siege of Vicksburg, and eight days after the surrender of that place, July 12, 1863, his birthday, he was killed, being then just 23 years of age. His rank was that of Orderly Sergeant. He was buried near by, at a place which cannot now be traced, as no monument or other sign has ever been placed upon the grave of this hero.

Hugh W. Pritchard, a well-to-do farmer of Alba Township, located on section 29, is the son of Henry Pritchard, who was born in the County Down, Ireland, in the year 1816. He was there married June 16, 1836, to Mary Warnock, and their union was blessed with four sons, who were born as follows: William, Sept. 26, 1837; James I., March 5, 1839; Samuel, Feb. 18, 1841; Henry, March 21, 1843. The mother died April 14, 1845, and Mr. Pritchard was again married in September following to Mary Boyd. Their children numbered seven: Alexander was born Oct. 15, 1846; Alice, June 3, 1848; Robert L., Dec. 11, 1849; Hugh W. Oct. 6, 1851; Mary J., July 15, 1853; Sarah, July 7, 1856. In 1856 the family emigrated to the United States, and came direct to Henry County, where the father purchased 160 acres of land on sections 29 and 32, and where he passed the remainder of his life, dying March 4, 1885. The death of his second wife occurred April 14, 1881.

Mr. Pritchard was a lad of 13 when he crossed the ocean to his home in the United States, and he has since been a faithful adherent of the land which has since given him the privileges of unrestricted

citizenship. He is a Republican, and has supported the issues of that political element since he secured the right to express his preference according to the forms prescribed by the laws.

He was married Feb. 7, 1883, to Augusta S. G. McCracken, and they have one daughter, Maud I., born Jan. 3, 1884. James and Eliza McCracken, the parents of Mrs. Pritchard are both natives of the County Down, Ireland. Her father was born in 1808; he was married to his wife there in 1831. Their children are five in number,—John, Agnes, Lizzie, Mary and Augusta.

Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Pritchard is the owner of a half interest in an undivided tract of land containing 920 acres, all lying in the township of Alba. He is extensively interested in rearing Durham Short-horn cattle, and in breeding Clydesdale, Norman and English Draft horses. He exhibits fine droves of Poland-China swine.

Four-fifths of the place is fenced with hedges and the remainder with wire, and with three, four and five board fences. It includes 22 fields, which are watered by Green River and the creeks by which they are traversed. There are 995 rods of tile ditch. At convenient locations there are five wells and three windmills. On the farm are two excellent orchards and two gardens.

Henry L. Angell, a resident of Geneseo, is considered one of the model farmers of Henry County. He is the owner of 300 acres of land, which lies in this and in Rock Island counties. The entire tract is in a condition which reflects the utmost credit on the skill, industry and judgment of the proprietor.

Mr. Angell was born Sept. 27, 1836, in South Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and is the son of James and Sally Hodges (Lincoln) Angell. His father was one of the leading agriculturists of that section, and the son was trained in a complete knowledge of all farming relations, which he brought to bear on the prairies with the most satisfactory results. He came to Illinois while he was still in his early manhood, and was married to Lucy Talcott, at Port Byron, July 2, 18—. She was born in the township of Zuma, in that county, Oct. 16, 1847, and is the daughter of Asel H. Talcott. A detailed sketch of the father of Mrs. Angell forms a portion of these records, and are to be found on another page.

Mr. and Mrs. Angell were occupants of the homestead of her father, in the township of Zuma, until their removal, in July, 1883, to Geneseo Township.

They have ten children,—two sons and eight daughters. Six are still living. A pair of twin children, who were born third in order of birth, died in infancy. Florence T., Jessie L., Edward S., Bernice (drowned at the age of two), Judd S. (died in infancy). Myrtle L., Vivia M. and Eva L. are the names of those living.

Mr. Angell is a Republican in political relations, and is foremost in his practice and advocacy of the principles of temperance and morality.

Andrew Peterson, residing on section 4, Lynn Township, where he is engaged in the occupation of farming, was born in Linkoping Lan, Sweden, Dec. 20, 1827, of which country his parents were both natives, and where they followed farming until their death, which occurred when Andrew was about 8 years old.

From the time of his parents' death Andrew lived among strangers, working around for a living. At 24 years of age he emigrated to the United States, and after stopping a short time at Andover he went to Knox County, this State, where he remained for a time, following different occupations, and then came to this county. He was united in marriage April 1, 1854, in Andover, this State, with Christina M. Anderson, a native of Sweden, where she was born Sept. 16, 1826. Her parents died when she was a young lady, and she afterward emigrated to this country with her brother, in 1849, two years prior to the emigration of Mr. Peterson. She located with friends in Andover, this county, where she continued to reside until her marriage to Mr. Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters: three sons and one daughter are deceased; Mary E. married William Gabrielson, and they now reside in Lynn Township, where he is engaged in farming; Joseph-

ine resides with her parents, as likewise do John E. and Henry H.

The first purchase of land which Mr. Peterson made in this county was in 1853, and consisted of 26 acres of unbroken prairie, where he at present resides. By energetic effort, good judgment and economy he succeeded in accumulating sufficient to purchase 290 acres additional, and at present is the proprietor of 316 acres of land, the major portion of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. His residence and outbuildings are good and substantial, being comparatively new and well built, and his farm presents the appearance of thrift and labor. His family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Swedish Church at Orion, in which denomination Mr. Peterson has held the position of Trustee and Treasurer for several years.

Mr. Peterson has held the minor offices of his township, Commissioner of Highways, etc., and politically, is a believer in and a supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party.

Osmyn E. Gilbert, a farmer of Edford Township, has been a resident of Henry County since 1845. He was born in the town of Italy, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1828. Joseph O. Gilbert, his father, was born in Bristol, in the same county. He was converted in early life and joined the Baptist Church. He fitted himself for the duties of a ministerial life, and was licensed to preach in Jamestown, in his native county. His wife, the mother of Mr. Gilbert of this narration, was named Speedy M. Tayler previous to her marriage. She was born in the town of Middlesex, in a part of the county of Ontario, now included in the county of Yates. She was born Aug. 24, 1810. Her father was a native of Connecticut, and her mother was born in Massachusetts. They were pioneers of Ontario County.

The parents of Mr. Gilbert removed when he was a child of about two years to Mt. Morris in the same county, and a year later they went to Chautauqua County, in the State of New York, and were resident there two years. In 1833 they went to the State of Michigan, and settled near the present site of Manchester, in Washtenaw County. They were the very first settlers in that neighborhood, and were 18 miles distant from any white settlers. Indians and wild game were abundant. The first home there was a log cabin of the smallest dimensions possible for their accommodation, and as soon as possible the father built a hewed-log house of a quality to make ample amends for all former inconvenience. After the transfer of his interests to Michigan, the senior Gilbert changed his religious views and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he became a preacher. The family remained in the Peninsular State until the year named as that in which they removed to Henry County—1845.

The first winter was passed in Cambridge, and in the following year they located in the town of Colona. After a residence there of 12 years, they went to Edford Township, and there bought a farm on section 18. Soon after fixing his residence in Edford Township, Mr. Gilbert was called to the Pastorship of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rock Island. Later he filled the charge of Pastor of the Church in Moline. He held the position in both places as long as the rules of the Church permitted, and afterwards preached in various places. At the time of his death, which transpired Feb. 14, 1863, he lived at Kewanee. His widow still survives him, and she lives with her son.

The latter lived with his parents until his father became Pastor of the Church in Rock Island, and then took charge of the farm. Later, he bought land adjoining, on section 17, and he has continued his operations as an agriculturist until he takes rank with the leading farmers in Henry County. His estate now contains 320 acres of land, and he has a dairy of considerable dimensions, which business he is prosecuting with reasonable success. In 1878 Mr. Gilbert purchased an interest in the Green River Cheese Factory, and in 1884 he became the sole proprietor. The capacity of the enterprise is arranged for the use of the milk of nearly 300 cows, and the product finds ready market in the cities which are within easy reach.

Mr. Gilbert has been twice married. Elizabeth Bartlett became his wife, in September, 1848. She was a native of Chemung Co., N. Y., and her death occurred May 20, 1863. She had borne six children. Four are now living, viz.: Mariam is the wife of Palmer Stafford, of Colona Township; Mortimer lives in Richardson Co., Neb.; Addie is the wife of

D. P. Allen, and they are residents of Carroll Co., Iowa; Joseph E. lives in Richardson Co., Neb. July 20, 1864, Mr. Gilbert contracted a second marriage, with Fannie Grant. She is a native of Henry County, and was the daughter of Michael and Jane (Dack) Grant. Her parents were pioneers of this county. Osman A., May, Fannie E., Charles G. and Jessie H. C. are the names of the children of the second marriage.

James Warnock, resident on section 33, Alba Township, came to Henry County in the spring of 1873. He was born in Ireland, in County Down, March 26, 1834. His parents were natives of the "Green Isle" also, and came with their son to the United States in 1848 and landed at the port of New York. James Warnock proceeded thence to Philadelphia, Pa., and was a resident of that State until 1855. He was a painter by trade and he pursued that business while he continued in the Keystone State. The years 1855 and 1856 he passed in the city of Chicago, where he was similarly occupied. In the fall of 1857 he went to New Orleans and also remained until the latter part of the following year. In 1858 he came back to Pennsylvania and remained in the Quaker City until he entered the military service of the Government of the United States.

He enlisted April 26, 1861, under the first call for troops, in the 29th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in July 4, following. The regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry. The first battle in which Mr. Warnock was a participant was the hard-fought field of Antietam, and afterwards the command was assigned to the Corps of General Banks, and took part in the fight at Winchester and in the three-days contest at Chancellorsville. The next engagement was at Gettysburg, where the brigade to which his regiment belonged was commanded by General Kane. Mr. Warnock has never recovered from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was in the actions at Lookout Mountain and at Wahatchee, in Tennessee. He also fought at Mission Ridge and at Ringgold, Ga. He held the rank of Sergeant Major when he went into the action at Gettysburg, and was there promoted to that of Second Lieutenant. In the engagement there he was in the thickest of the fight, and came out with clothing pierced with bullets. In 1864 he resigned his commission and returned to his home after a military service of three years. He continued in the city of Philadelphia until the 30th day of March, 1873, when he came, as has been stated, to Henry County. He bought 120 acres of land in the township of Alba, on which he has since founded a home. Mr. Warnock is following the trade of a painter in connection with his business as a farmer. In the latter he is successful, and has a fine assortment of graded stock. He is the present Supervisor of Alba Township, and is serving as School Director, in which latter capacity he has operated six years consecutively. He is the Past Commander of Post T. T. Dow, G. A. R., located at Annawan.

He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah B. Moreland, Sept. 14, 1859, and they have had five children, viz.: Mary Ann was born June 23, 1860; James, Feb. 11, 1862; Hugh, Oct. 9, 1864; Sarah, Feb. 15, 1868; Jane E., April 5, 1875. The oldest child died when seven months old. Mrs. Warnock was born March 1, 1837, in County Down, Ireland. Mr. Warnock is a Republican and is a member of the Congregational Church. Postoffice, Annawan.

Anton Becht, a wagon-maker and general blacksmith at Colona, was born in Hohenzollern, Germany, Nov. 30, 1830. He is the son of Anton and Catherine (Hinger) Becht, who were both natives of the same Prussian State.

Mr. Becht passed through the routine prescribed by the laws of his native country for the management of the youth of the land, and attended school from the age of six to fourteen years. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade to which he has devoted his life, and he passed between two and three years in the acquisition of a knowledge of its details. He then passed some time in doing "jour work." He acted in that capacity until 1853, when he left his native land and came to the United States. He left Germany in September, and landed at the port of New York on the 11th of November following. He had no difficulty in obtaining employment at his

trade in the great city, and he remained there three years. He came thence to Davenport, and there operated as a wagon-maker until 1858. In that year he came to Colona, and was engaged in mining one year. In 1859 he came to the village in which he has since resided, and opened the business which he has since continued to prosecute. He is engaged in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs, and maintains a general repair shop. His business relations are extensive and profitable.

Mr. Becht was married in the city of New York to Antonia Beck. She was born in the same province as her husband. Their children are five in number, and was born in the following order: Josephine, Frank, Bertha, John and Polly. The oldest daughter is the widow of Henry Buckholz. Bertha married Charles Pyle, and they live in Colona.

William H. Brawley, of Edford Township, has been a citizen of Henry County since 1856. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Carr) Brawley, and he was born April 22, 1822, in the township of Harrison, Darke Co., Ohio. His father was a native of Greenbrier Co., Va., and his mother was born in Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky. Soon after their marriage they settled in Darke County, in the Buckeye State, and were among the earliest of the pioneer settlers there. On their way from Kentucky they passed through Cincinnati, where then stood three log houses. The father bought a considerable tract of timber from the United States Government and proceeded to improve a farm. On this place he passed the remainder of his life. The family passed through the experiences of pioneers whose stories have filled the pages of fiction with tales more interesting than those of the imagination, and which in many instances have shared the fate common to the structures of fancy, being too remarkable for credibility. But the Indians were then on the frontiers, and as this period preceded that of the Black Hawk War, the red-skins were still without the bounds of the control which was in force soon after the defeat of the haughty chief named. The senior Brawley was accustomed to take his gun with him to the field where he worked in order to protect himself from the crafty and exasperated race who saw a foe in every white man.

Mr. Brawley spent his minority on the Ohio farm, and obtained his education in the log school-house of that period. The structure was of the most primitive kind, a log being left out to admit the light, the aperture being covered with an oiled paper to keep out the wind and let in the light. All his schooling was obtained in the sessions of winter school, his summers being passed in farm labor.

He was married Jan. 14, 1847, to Permelia, daughter of Ellis and Cerilla (James) Thomas. Her father was born in Virginia and his mother was a native of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Brawley was born in Tyler Co., Va., May 1, 1828. In the autumn of 1830 she accompanied her parents to Darke Co., Ohio, where she was married to Mr. Brawley. Soon after their union they set up housekeeping in Hollensburg in the same county, and Mr. Brawley embarked in a mercantile enterprise in which he was interested one year. Two years subsequent he passed in the calling of a hotel-keeper, and he then became interested in the hardware business, which he followed one year. He then assumed the management of the family homestead, and he continued his connection therewith until 1856. He then came to Illinois, and located in the county where he has since operated as an agriculturist. He came here six weeks previous to the removal of his family and bought a claim on section 29, of what was then town 17, and is now Edford. The entire tract was in a state of nature, and when Mr. Brawley decided that the place was suitable for a location he erected a small frame house for the temporary occupation of his family, in which they lived until their circumstances permitted the enlargement and rebuilding of the little home where the family was contented, if they could not boast of splendor.

In the same autumn in which he removed to Henry County the proprietor broke a few acres and put in a crop. In 1857 he raised the first full crop in the place, and he also rented the same year 40 acres of improved land, on which he raised a crop of wheat. The yield averaged 40 bushels to the acre. He was the owner and occupant of the place until 1876, when he removed his family to Geneseo. He had acquired the ownership of property at that place, and he was a resident of that city until 1884. In that year the family returned to the homestead

in Edford Township. The farm contains 280 acres, and it is all under cultivation. The place is well supplied with all necessary farm buildings and all appurtenances for the well-being of the stock.

The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Brawley is as follows: Ellis T. lives in Peoria; Civilla is the wife of Fremont Allford, and they are residents of Indianapolis, Ind.; Melena married Felix Smith, and they live near Lenox, Taylor Co., Iowa; Cassius M. is at home, as is Florence L. and William H.; George was born April 27, 1859, and died June 9, 1879; he sustained an injury from the kick of a horse, which caused his death; Mary E. and two children unnamed died in infancy.

The parents of Mrs. Brawley are still living, and are each 81 years of age. Mr. Brawley is a Republican and has been from the foundation of the party. He has no idea of being anything else, whether the party is triumphant or defeated.

John Lewis, retired farmer, resident at Geneseo, has been a citizen of Henry County since 1850. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Indiana Township, in Indiana County, April 17, 1820. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Lydia) Lewis, were natives of the Keystone State, and when their son was three years old they effected a removal of their family and interests to Jackson Co., Ohio. They located in the township of Richland, and were residents on a farm.

Mr. Lewis of this sketch was reared on the Ohio farm, and thoroughly instructed in the various details pertaining to agriculture. He was married in that State, to Mary Cozad. She is the daughter of Abram and Charity Cozad, and was born in the same county where her marriage took place. That event was celebrated May 4, 1847. She bore two sons while she and her husband continued to reside in Ohio. After their removal to Illinois, they had eight sons and two daughters. William F. resides in the township of Cornwall; Abraham is also a citizen of the same township, as are Samuel A. and John H.; Andrew is unmarried, and is a resident of Geneseo; George W. and Francis M. live in Cornwall; Charles A. resides in the township of Atkinson; Charity A. is the wife of James Fell, who lives in Burns Township; Stephen A. and Alfred are unmarried. Albert T. died in infancy, and is the only one deceased. He was a twin with Alfred. Robert and Mary E. are the two younger children.

Mr. Lewis settled in Cornwall Township on his removal to Henry County. He purchased a tract of land on section 21, where he is still the owner of 400 acres, all in the finest possible agricultural condition, as is the case with another farm, which includes 410 acres, and lies in the same township, with the exception of 40 acres. In 1878 Mr. Lewis removed to Geneseo, but still retains the control and personally superintends the management of the estate.

In former days he was a Democrat in political connections, but at present endorses the principles of the National Greenback party.

Charles Baum, an extensive farmer of Colona Township, was born Feb. 22, 1840, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and was eight years of age when his parents came to the State of Illinois. John J. Baum, his father, was a pioneer of Henry County and was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 4, 1805. He went to Jefferson County before he had attained to the estate of manhood, and when he was ready to settle in life he bought a farm in that county. He was its owner and occupant until 1848. In that year he came to Illinois. He had exchanged his land in Jefferson County for prairie in Colona Township, and the latter tract included 127 acres of farming land and 43 acres of timber situated on section 2. The property was wholly untilled and without a house. Mr. Baum built a board house, 12 x 14 feet in dimensions, into which his family moved, and he turned his attention with all possible vigor and energy to the work of placing his land in a state of cultivation. He afterward made an addition to the house, and it was occupied by the family until their removal to the village of Colona in 1854. In that year they made the transfer referred to, and the father bought 75 acres adjoining the village plat, on which he erected a large frame house, and it was his home until his death. His decease occurred in December, 1874. He had been successful in all his business operations, and had an estate of more than 500 acres.

His wife before her marriage was Maria Petrie. She was born Aug. 1, 1802, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and died April 9, 1876. Of the eight children born of their union but two are living. Franklin is a resident of Hutchinson Co., Neb., and is engaged in farming.

Mr. Baum of this sketch grew to manhood in the township of Colona, and he acquired his education in the public schools. The first eventful period of his life was his marriage, which took place in 1867. His wife, who was Miss Angelina Meer before her marriage, was born in Ohio. At the time of their union in the bonds of matrimony, they settled on the homestead, and were associated with the parents as long as their lives continued. Three children were born to them,—Harvey, Amos and Ettie. The mother died Dec. 29, 1873, at the age of 26 years.

Mr. Baum is the owner of about 500 acres of land, and it is all in first-class agricultural condition. He is largely interested in growing stock.

George S. Wells, a prominent citizen of Geneseo, has been identified with the development of the farming interests of Henry County since his removal hither in 1855. He was born in Guildhall, Essex Co., Vt., Oct. 27, 1834. John Sullivan Wells, his father, was born in Durham, N. H., Oct. 18, 1803. The name of Sullivan was given him because it was the family name of his maternal grandmother, who was the daughter of John Sullivan, of Berwick, Me., and the sister of Gen. John Sullivan, after whom Sullivan's Island was named, and of James Sullivan, who was one of the Governors of the State to which the island belongs. John S. Wells secured by active life in his younger days the foundation of a robust, physical development, and obtained a sound elementary education.

He entered upon the preparatory to the profession of a lawyer at Pembroke Academy, and was afterwards a student of law in the office of Hon. D. C. Atkinson, of Sanbornton, and later he completed his course under the preceptorship of Hon. W. Mattox, of Vermont. He began his practice at Guildhall, and five years after removed to Lancaster, N. H. In 1846 he went thence to Exeter, in the same State, where he passed the remainder of his life in the active prosecution of his business, and in the service of his generation. He represented the town of Lancaster for four terms in the State Legislature, and in 1841 was the Speaker of the House. He acted in the capacity of Solicitor of the county of Coos several years. He was State Senator from his district, and in the session of 1852–3 he officiated as the President of that body. In 1847 he was made Attorney-General of New Hampshire, but resigned the position at the end of a year. In 1854 he was the Democratic nominee for United States Senator, and was elected in the Senate, but was defeated in the House by five votes, on account of his endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. In 1855 he was again a candidate for the same office, and received the unqualified support of his friends. In the same year he was appointed by Gov. Baker to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Norris. In 1856–7, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and managed the canvass in such a manner that the Republicans failed to carry the State on the popular vote, and the result was accomplished in the Assembly. Mr. Wells was a Delegate to two Democratic National Conventions, and in 1858 was one of the Visiting Committee to West Point. He was a man of refined tastes, scholarly attainments and spotless character. He was a gentleman of the old school, courtly, chivalrous and well bred, and under all circumstances, even in the heat of political debate, and in the ardor of a closely contested campaign, he never descended from the dignity which was his distinguished trait.

He married Rebecca E. Bellows, in 1832. The family to which his wife belonged is well known in the circles of influence and intelligence. She was the daughter of Josiah Bellows, of Lancaster, N. H., and was a member of the same generation as the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York. The family of Bellows is of English origin and were Normans. They settled in England in 1066, and *fac similes* of their coats of arms are preserved by the descendants. John Bellows, who came to America on the "Hopewell" in 1635, is the first ancestor who settled in the United States. Benjamin Bellows, his grandson, was the founder of Walpole, N. H., and from him the line is distinct. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Wells. John S. Wells died at Exeter, Aug. 1, 1860.

They had six children, of whom three are yet liv-

ing. They were born in the following order: Henry B., George S., Nellie, Kate V., John S. and Emma. The two oldest sons and the second daughter are the survivors. The latter married Thomas Reddington, and lives in the city of Washington, D. C. H. B. Wells is a merchant in Boston, Mass.

Mr. Wells, of this personal account, was 13 years of age when his father removed his family to New Hampshire. He went to sea before he reached the age of 20. He entered the merchant service, and sailed from Boston to Liverpool, making but a single voyage. Later he went to the city of New York, and there embarked in mercantile business, and was afterwards similarly interested in trade in the city of Boston.

He came to Henry County in 1855, and bought a farm in the township of Edford. It is situated on section 23, and comprises 160 acres. The proprietor has put the place under excellent improvements, and has erected a good class of buildings for farming purposes. In 1872 he removed to the city of Geneseo, but retains the ownership and personal supervision of his farm.

Oct. 4, 1859, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Nellie P. Stewart, of Geneseo. She was born in Fowlerville, in the State of New York, and is the granddaughter of Roderick R. Stewart, one of the earliest settlers in Henry County, and of whom a full account may be found in another department of this work. She is the daughter of I. N. Stewart, who is deceased. Fred Burt, born Nov. 22, 1872, at Geneseo, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wells.

Mr. Wells is a Republican, and adheres to the principles of temperance. He has supported the issues of the former party since its organization. He has served in the capacity of Alderman of Geneseo two years.

William McHenry, deceased, formerly a resident on section 22, Phenix Township, was a pioneer of Henry County and also of the State of Illinois. He was born in Barren Co., Ky., Jan. 16, 1803. He was the oldest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Jones) McHenry, and his parents were also natives of that historic State.

In 1812 the family came to White Co., Ill., and there the son who is the subject of this sketch attained to the estate of manhood. He was married there, Sept. 16, 1827, to Susannah Land. She was a native of that county and was born March 17, 1811. Her parents, Robert and Lucy (Fike) Land, were born in South Carolina. Mr. McHenry became a citizen of Henry County, settling in what is now Osco Township, where he secured a claim of land. After making the necessary legal arrangements, he returned to White County and remained there until 1838, when he severed his connection with that locality and transferred all his interests to his new home in Henry County. He removed hither with his family and household possessions, traveling with five horses and a wagon and living, as the custom was in those days of no railroads or stage routes, after the gipsy fashion of the present day, cooking and camping by the way. They left White County the 1st day of April, and they passed four weeks on the journey, arriving at the farm in Osco Township on the 1st day of May. The father made a camp for their accommodation and comfort, which, with the wagon, gave the shelter until their log house was completed. The family then included five children, and the duties of the head of the household were of a varied character, to suit the requirements of the case. The first crops were marketed at Chicago and at Galena. The trips to the former city consumed two weeks, and as the returns from the products carried there were so small, there was little left to pay hotel expenses, and those who were obliged to go there on such errands were accustomed to sleep either on or under their wagons.

Mr. McHenry lived but one year on the place in Osco Township. He then removed to the present town of Phenix, then designated on the Government charts as town 18, range 3, in which he made a claim on section 22, entering the land as soon as it came into market. He at first erected a log house for a temporary residence, which he covered with clapboards and "shakes," both of which were split by hand. He lived to see his family installed in a good frame house and to place his farm in a state of advanced cultivation; and he also lived a sufficient length of time to rejoice in the progress of the county to whose development he had given the best years of his life. His death transpired March 15, 1868, at his home. Ten of the 12 children born to him and his wife are still living. Their present record is as

follows: Francis A. lives in Phenix Township; Thomas C. is a resident of Pratt Co., Kan.; Joseph B. lives in Phenix; Charles H. is a citizen of Osco Township; Elizabeth A. is the widow of Isaac Stafford and lives in Geneseo; Mary R. is the wife of L. B. Mapes, a citizen of Atlantic, Cass Co., Iowa; Lucy G. married G. W. Imel, of Phenix Township; Malinda is the wife of A. Y. King, and they reside in Merrick Co., Neb.; Emma is the widow of S. W. Aldrich, and resides in Phenix Township; Laura is the wife of F. M. Cox and lives in Chadron, Neb.

Mrs. McHenry and her widowed daughter, Mrs. Aldrich, reside on the homestead. The mother is also the owner of 160 acres of land in Osco Township, where they first settled.

Rosseter F. Schoonover. Burns Township, can justly boast of having many well-to-do farmers within its borders. Prominent among these is Mr. R. F. Schoonover, who resides on section 34, where he has a splendid farm of 420 acres, well equipped for agricultural purposes and provided with comfortable buildings.

He was born in Washington Co., Ohio, April 11, 1833. There he received a common-school education, which, however, was somewhat limited on account of the death of his father, when Rosseter was a small boy. He passed the years until he was 19 on a farm in Washington County. When he arrived at that age he journeyed westward, stopping in Bureau Co., Ill., for a short time. He then went into Peoria County, where he lived for five years. At the end of that time, in 1857, he came into Henry County and located on a farm in Burns Township, since which time this has been his home. His parents were Henry and Eunice (Hopkins) Schoonover, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Connecticut. On the 4th of March, 1842, the elder Schoonover was instantly killed by being thrown from a horse. They were the parents of six children, of whom Rosseter was the eldest. The second child born to them was Emeline, the wife of John T. Finch, of Burns Township, of whom a sketch appears in this volume.

While living in Peoria County, Mr. Schoonover was married to Miss Margery Harlan, on the 1st of January, 1857. She was a native of Peoria County, and was born March 7, 1840. Her parents, Moses and Mary A. (Butler) Harlan, were early pioneers in that county, where the former died, Sept. 2, 1842. Both were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Harlan afterward married, moved to Henry County and died there, Nov. 21, 1876. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. S. number ten. We give them in the order of their birth: Mary E., Joseph W., Lee, Adolphus A., Etta, who died when three years of age; Emeline, John R., Grace, Ruie A. and Olive.

Robert B. Paul, a farmer of Geneseo Township, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1856. On coming to Illinois he located in the township of Edford, and removed thence to section 20, in the township where he has since pursued the business of a farmer.

He was born in Union Township, in Tolland Co., Conn., June 5, 1823. Chauncey Paul, his father, was also a native of Tolland County, in the same State, and was born in 1798. He is still living, and is a resident on the farm on which he was born, and which he holds as a heritage from his father. The maiden name of his wife was Polly Armour, and she was born in the same county in which she was married, in October, 1879. She died there Aug. 25, 1883.

Mr. Paul attained to the state of manhood in the township of Union, and received a good education. He obtained a fair knowledge of the English branches in the common schools, and afterwards attended a term of study at the academy at Dudley, in Massachusetts, two terms at Warren, in the same State, and the same length of time at Munson Academy. At the age of 19 he began to teach, and was occupied in that vocation in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut for some years. In 1852 he went to Townsend, Mass., and there he engaged in the business of a turner of handles for farming implements, and other irregular work. He was thus employed in that place until the spring of 1856. Then, as has been stated, he came to Henry County. He became by purchase the owner of a tract of land in the township of Edford, located on section 14. He

built a good and commodious frame house, and proceeded with the improvements on the place. In May, 1860, the residence was destroyed by a tornado, being entirely blown away. It was necessary to rebuild from the foundation, which he did on the same site, and continued the labor of placing the farm under the best quality of improvements. There are 162 acres in the farm, and it is all inclosed and cultivated. In 1882 he bought the place on which he now resides, in the township of Geneseo, located on section 20, and containing 80 acres. The place is in first-class condition for profitable cultivation, and is fitted with all necessary buildings, fruit and shade trees.

The marriage of Mr. Paul to Ann E. Kinney took place March 16, 1852. She was born in Union Township, in Tolland Co., Conn., and is the daughter of Nathan and Lucy (Wales) Kinney. Addie J. is the name of the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Paul.

William Broadbent, one of the energetic and progressive farmers of Annawan Township, where he resides on section 34, is a son of James and Betty Broadbent. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1822. His parents are both deceased, having died in England, which was their native country—the father May 27, 1871, aged 78 years, and the mother May 17, 1879, aged 81 years.

William came to America in 1849, on the 17th day of April, and may be called one of the pioneers of Henry County. He located in the Barren Grove, where he owns 320 acres of good land, 220 acres of which is under excellent cultivation, and finely equipped, and 100 acres of it is timber pasture. Upon this land he has erected a good substantial dwelling, 40 x 46 feet, being a two-story house. He has a herd of 90 head of Short-horn cattle of a good grade. His horses are of the English Draft breed, and he has an excellent flock of Cotswold sheep.

Before Mr. Broadbent left England he was united in marriage with Rose Ann Prince, their wedding day being the 8th of May, 1844. She started with him across the Atlantic to the New World, and while in mid-ocean died, and was consigned to a watery grave. In 1851 Mr. Broadbent and Mrs. Martha Booth were united in marriage. She was born in 1826, in England. The record of the children are as follows: By his first marriage the following children were born: Benjamin, July 1, 1844, and Wilson, July 2, 1846. By his second marriage the following were born: George H., May 11, 1853; Mary E., Nov. 27, 1855; Charlotte H., Jan. 9, 1858; James E., April 30, 1860; Thomas A., Sept. 29, 1862; Alice J., Sept. 27, 1866. Mrs. Broadbent, by her former marriage to Mr. Booth, had the following children: Robert P., born March 7, 1846, and Eliza, May 22, 1848.

Mrs. Broadbent's father, George Prince, was also a native of England, and was born in 1782. He was married to Rebecca Wilson, who was born in June, 1796. They came to America, and located in the northern part of Illinois, where, on the 4th of May, 1862, in Bureau County, Mr. Prince died. Mrs. Prince died in Henry County. They were the parents of the following ten children: Sarah, Robert, George, Rose Ann, Martha, Mary, Anna, Rebecca, Ruth and Emma.

Mr. Broadbent is one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Henry County. He is a man highly esteemed for his many good qualities, and one of the old settlers of Henry County.

Liny Freeman, of Geneseo, is one of the solid citizens of the place, where he has been a resident since the fall of 1869. He is the proprietor of a large amount of property in the city, which includes several business blocks and dwellings. He is the owner of Freeman's Hall. He has passed the allotted term of human life by ten years, but is still actively interested in the personal supervision of his affairs

Mr. Freeman was born in Sturbridge, Mass., in the same town in which his ancestors had lived from the period in which the first progenitor, so far as is now known, settled when he came thence from Newton, in the Bay State. The year of his removal is not known. His name was Samuel Freeman, and he probably became a resident of Sturbridge about the middle of the 18th century. The town was incorporated Feb. 13, 1739, and he located in what is now the central portion of the village. His widow

afterwards married again, and died in 1807 at the age of 92. Their children were named Benjamin, Comfort, Jared, Samuel, Walter, Rachel, Martha and Mary (twins) and Raney. Comfort was the grandfather of Mr. Freeman, and was born Aug. 23, 1750 (O. S.). He was married May 6, 1771. She was born at Sturbridge, Feb. 13, 1749 (O. S.). He died at Sturbridge, Dec. 4, 1796 (N. S.). Her demise occurred Aug. 5, 1832 (N. S.). She was upwards of 93. They had nine children.

Pliny, second son and fifth child, was born Sept. 24, 1780. He was a farmer, and also worked to some extent as a carpenter, as he had a natural gift for the use of tools. He married Delia, daughter of Silas Marsh, and lived nearly the whole of his life at Sturbridge, where his children were born and reared. He died at the residence of his daughter in the town of Webster, in the same county, Oct. 10, 1855. His wife died in 1859. Their children were named Silas M., Pliny, Beulah, Delia, Florilla, Augusta and Dwight. The last named and Mr. Freeman, of this sketch, are the only survivors, and they both reside at Geneseo.

Mr. Freeman was brought up on his father's farm, and had only the advantages of the common-schools of the place and period, which were hardly of the character of the educational institutions of the State which are now the pride and boast of New England. However, those days were the time in which the material on which the prosperity of the West is founded was in its formative state, and it is a mooted question whether what was then considered the lack of education, was not the condition which ensured the future of the country. It is an established fact that those who were reared without the so-called advantages of these later times came to be the bone and sinew of the times when men were needed. Mr. Freeman inherited the privilege and ability for hard work, and also the unassuming pretensions of the family tree, of which he was an offshoot. He learned the trade of a carpenter, finishing his knowledge of its details under the instructions of a man named Loren Merrick.

The limited opportunities of the East impelled him to seek a new field of operation, and at 23 he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had friends, and he there found an opportunity to work at the trade which he had fixed upon as his vocation in life. Not long after he had commenced his labors in Ohio he was seriously injured in his left knee, and he passed some months on a sick bed in consequence. But his job waited for him, and as soon as possible arrangements were made so he could go on with the work he had planned. He saved his earnings and bought a small piece of land in the vicinity of the city, which he afterwards sold. He fixed his residence at Cleveland, and was a citizen of that place 40 years, and was engaged there as a carpenter during the entire period.

Meanwhile his brother Dwight had settled at Geneseo, and he came here to visit him about the year 1853. He bought at that time a piece of land in the vicinity of the village (then) and made some improvements, with the intention some time of making his home thereon. In the fall of 1869 he removed to Henry County to fulfill the purpose; but, instead of building his house and making ready to pass his life in the quiet retirement of a small place just suited to the needs of his family, he was induced to invest his savings in an entirely different avenue. His brother was the owner of a business building in Geneseo, and soon after the arrival of Mr. Freeman it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Freeman rebuilt the structure, and has since been occupied in the management of the property in which he so unexpectedly became permanently interested.

He was married Sept. 8, 1835, in the city of Cleveland, to Marcia, daughter of Gaines and Mary (Bronson) Pritchard. She was born in Waterbury, New Haven Co., Conn., April 11, 1816. Her father removed his family from Connecticut to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1820. The journey was made with an ox team and occupied six weeks. The following year was sickly, and the mother died in August. A month later the father was also in his grave, and the daughter, then six years old, was an orphan. The generations of the families to which Mrs. Freeman belongs were noted for tenacity of life. When she was in early infancy she had six grandmothers. Her grandmother Pritchard was 96 when she died, and the grandmother on her mother's side was within a few weeks of being 100 when her decease took place. The latter at 90 was in the vigor of a person 20 years younger. She had her second sight and could read and sew without glasses. She was a woman of uncommon energy, and noted for the work in her family which she accomplished, an array that would tire the belles of the period to hear enumerated. The male

progenitors of both families were principally farmers, but two of Mrs. Freeman's cousins in the Pritchard line were Episcopal clergymen, and one was a physician. All the women in the generations which preceded hers were well instructed in the arts common to the period in which they lived. They spun and wove, were fairly educated, and bore themselves through their long and useful lives with dignity and grace. Their noble traits are fresh and sweet in the remembrances of their descendants. The mother of Mrs. Freeman, Mary Pritchard, was the daughter of Gates Bronson. The father of the latter was a soldier of the Revolution, and was made a Lieutenant. He also did the duty of an Adjutant. His son was born in the course of the war and was named after the noted General Gates. Lieutenant Bronson never received a pension, and never applied for one, but after his death his widow received about $200 yearly from the Government. Mrs. Freeman is a communicant in the Episcopal Church. She is a remarkably well preserved woman, and is a good type of the New England blood from which she sprung. She would have made a heroine if circumstances had demanded. But passing her life in the quiet repose which the later generations in this land enjoy, she is simply a lady who is an honor to the community in which she lives. She is prominent in Church matters, and is known for her liberality and genial temper.

Henry Messmore is one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Annawan Township, and resides on section 34. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and in 1835 went to Ohio with his parents. There he passed the following eighteen years of his life, attending such schools as the community where his parents lived afforded, and assisting his father at his work. In 1853 we find him in Henry County, and the following year he celebrated his marriage. Miss Christina Blin, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1833, was his bride. They have an excellent farm of 280 acres, all well improved and equipped, and upon which is a two-story dwelling 40 feet square, and a barn 30 x 60 feet. He has a fine herd of Short-horns, five of which are thoroughbred. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is connected with Lodge No. 128. The hall where the Lodge meets is in Kewanee. He and the family are all members of the United Brethren Church, and politically Mr. Messmore affiliates with the Democratic party.

Mr. and Mrs. Messmore became the parents of the following named children: Daniel W., born April 14, 1855; Margaret A., born May 5, 1856; Sarah E., born Oct. 7, 1857; and Jacob N., born Aug. 7, 1859. The following are deceased: two infants unnamed; Julia E., born Oct. 28, 1863; and George E., born March 1, 1865.

Thomas Liken, of Munson Township, is one of the most extensive land owners in Henry County, and is the owner of more than 1,100 acres of improved land, which is all included in the same township. Mr. Liken was born in 1820. Until he was 13 he was brought up in the city of Pittsburg, Pa. In 1833 his father removed from the city to Indiana Township, in its vicinity, where he bought a farm. There were at that date no free schools, and Mr. Liken was sent to a private school, where he obtained a fair education. This was in the city before the removal of the family to Indiana Township. The residence there was maintained but three years. At the end of that time another removal to the township of Penn was effected, where the father also bought a farm. The mother of Mr. Liken had died when he was eight years old, and his father was again married. The latter died in the township where the last farm was bought, May 7, 1839. The death of the stepmother took place six weeks after that of her husband. Mr. Liken was the oldest son and he took charge of the estate. When it was settled he became the owner of a part of it, and was a resident thereon until 1865. He left his patrimony in the hands of a renter and removed to Henry County. He located at the very first in the same township where he has since prosecuted his farming projects. He made a purchase of 160 acres of land, on which there had been no improvements whatever, and also bought 97 acres which had been placed under the plow. The first purchase is all improved and is neatly hedged. The buildings on the farm of Mr. Liken do credit to his

taste and judgment, and the place is rendered more beautiful and valuable by the trees which have been set out in great plenty. Mr. Liken is an adherent of the Republican party.

His marriage to Sarah A. Sands was celebrated Feb. 3, 1842. She was born in Allegheny Co., Pa. To them four children have been born, whose names are Thomas P., John F., Samuel S. and Florence K. The latter is married to A. P. Hoffman, a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. The oldest son, William A., was a soldier in the late war and was killed at the battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864. He enlisted in Co. E, 155th Penn. Zouaves.

The members of the family of Mr. Liken are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph C. Webb, of Annawan Township, came to Henry County in 1852. He was born in the town of Bloomfield, in Somerset Co., Me., Sept. 26, 1882. His father, J. B. Webb, was born in Maine, in the year 1797. His mother, Martha (Weston) Webb, was born in the same State in 1799. She died in 1869. The death of her husband took place in the year following. Theodore D., Joseph C., Ellen, Esther, F. D., Hiram, Stephen, Anna, Martha, Frank, Olive and Mary E. are the names of their children.

Mr. Webb, of this sketch, married Elizabeth Burgess, in September, 1848. She was born in March, 1825, and has been the mother of five children. Hiram, Charles H., Lizzie and Sarah are living. Samuel died March 3, 1861.

Mr. Webb located on the farm on which he has since prosecuted his business schemes, in the spring of 1853, the year subsequent to that in which he came to Henry County. He is the proprietor of 160 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling, and the usual outfit of excellent farm buildings. On the home place there are 260 rods of hedge. All the stock on the place is thoroughbred. Mr. Webb has one full-blooded bull of the Short-horn breed, and his horses are Normans and Clydesdales. Mr. Webb is a farmer of the rank in that profession who has aided in the splendid development of the county. He is esteemed for his worth as a citizen, and his business integrity, as well as the interest he has manifested in the progress of the communtty of which he is a member. In political preference he is connected with the Republican party. Mrs. Webb is connected in membership with the Congregational Church.

Amariah Withrow, a farmer of Phenix Township, is the oldest son of Neely Withrow, one of the pioneers of the first year of the settlement of Henry County. The family came to this county in 1835, and to Phenix Township in 1836, of which they have since been residents, and have been without intermission since then connected with the history of the municipality into which they came at a time when its locality was designated by the number which marked its relative position on the chart of the surveyor.

Mr. Withrow, of this account, was born May 4, 1831, in White Co., Ill., and he was only four years of age when his parents came to Henry County. They settled on a farm, and the son grew up under the conditions which characterized the experiences of the pioneer days on the prairie farms. He was an attendant at the sessions of the first school taught in the county, in the first log school-house that was built within the limits of Henry County. It was the most primitive sort of a building, its floor being of slabs and the benches of the same material set up on legs, and without backs. The entire boyhood, youth and early manhood of Mr. Withrow were passed in the manner common to the location, and he has devoted his later years to the improvement of the township in which he received his first impressions of his obligations to the interests of the world of work and effort.

He was united in marriage, Aug. 8, 1856, to Mary J. Huston, a native of Ohio. Their surviving children are named William H., Letha A., Lucinda E. and Jerome S. One after another of their first three children passed away while they were in their earliest infancy.

After his marriage, Mr. Withrow took possession of a tract of land which he had previously purchased on section 14, and it has since been the field of his operations. He is engaged in the pursuits of a stock and grain farmer. At the time of his purchase of

the property a small frame house had been erected thereon. To this the proprietor has made the necessary additions, and it is still the family residence. A good frame barn has also been built on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Withrow are both members of the Episcopal Church.

William Clarke, a retired farmer residing at Orion, was born in the northern part of Ireland, March 10, 1819. His parents were life-long farmers, and lived and died in their native country. They were John and Margaret (Armor) Clarke. William was the fifth child of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom are married except one.

William passed the years prior to his majority under the parental roof, devoting the latter years of this period to learning the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years under John Maxwell. After he reached the age of 21 years, he set out for America all alone. He soon made his way to Mercer Co., Ill., where he located, his brother having come in 1835, five years before he did. He soon went to Rock Island, however, where he followed his trade for nearly two years, when he returned to Swedona, formerly called Berlin, Mercer County, where he was married Aug. 23, 1842, to Miss Almira Pillsbury. (For her parental history see sketch of Levi Pillsbury.) She was born in Grafton Co., N. H., October 9, 1813. Shortly after her birth, the family moved to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where they lived for some years, when they came West and located in Andover Township, when she was 23 years old, and were consequently very early pioneers in this section of the country. The five children born of her marriage to Mr. Clarke are John P., who married Emma Wilkinson, and is a farmer of Lynn Township, this county; Esther Ann, wife of George Carnes, of Orion; Edward P. married Anna Cunningham and lives at Monmouth, where he is a clerk in an agricultural store; Amelia R. is the wife of William Smith, an attorney of Orion; Almira L. resides at home.

About two years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke went to Milan (then called Camden Mills), Rock Island County, where they resided from 1844 to 1861, and where Mr. C. erected the second house in the village. During the time he was in Milan, he was engaged in the wagon-making and blacksmithing business. In 1855 he purchased a farm in Lynn Township, this county, upon which he made fair imimprovements. He followed agricultural pursuits for two years successfully, when in 1857 he returned to Milan and embarked in the general mercantile business, which he continued to run for four years and was at the same time Postmaster. In 1861 he again returned to his farm and was there engaged, with the exception of two years he lived at Bloomington, Ill., until 1879, when he came to Orion. He then purchased the property he now occupies, and upon which he has made great improvements, chiefly in the erection of an elegant residence. He improved a half section of land in Lynn Township, one-half of which he bequeathed equally to two sons and the remainder, which is well improved, he retained. His lot in the village contained four and one-half acres.

Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. C. has been Elder for many years. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist.

Joseph Fronk, a farmer on section 14, in the township of Annawan, located in Henry County in 1854. He was born in Dauphin Co., Pa., in 1813. He came to the State of Illinois in 1851, at settled at Tiskilwa, in Bureau County, where he resided until the year in which he came to Henry County.

At the age of 24 he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Kaplar. Their union occurred in May, 1834. She was born Aug. 30, 1812, in Juniata Co., Pa. Seven sons have been born to them, of whom all are still living but one. Henry N. was born May 15, 1836; David, Oct. 5, 1838; William H., Oct. 12, 1841; James A., Oct. 30, 1843; Joseph W., Oct. 21, 1847; Jacob R., Jan. 13, 1851. The son who is deceased was a soldier of the late war, and was wounded at Stone River. He died after two weeks, of hemorrhage, and was brought home for burial. His remains were placed in Fairview Cemetery, in the county where he was born.

Henry Fronk, the father of Mr. Fronk, of this sketch, was born in the county of Lancaster, Pa., in 1775. He died in Dauphin Co., Pa., in 1867. Sarah

Buchanan Fronk, his wife, was born in the same county in which her son was born, in 1777. Her demise took place in 1865. She became the wife of Mr. Fronk, senior, in 1809. Her parents came from Ireland, and those of her husband were natives of Germany. The family of which Mr. Fronk is a member comprised the following children: Elizabeth, Joseph, Levi, Hannah, John, Harriet and Sarah. John and Sarah are dead.

The farm of Mr. Fronk includes 160 acres. He became its possessor in the year in which he removed to the county. He obtained the title of the Government of the United States, and he has placed the entire acreage under excellent cultivation. The farm house is a comfortable structure, and the other buildings are of excellent type. On the place is a fine grove of trees, which Mr. Fronk planted with his own hands. He is a member of the Republican party, and both himself and his wife have been for more than a score of years connected with the Church of the United Brethren.

William Smith, of Edford Township, is a representative citizen of Henry County in more than the common acceptation of the term. What he is he has made himself. He is a foreigner, and at the outset of his career he was in the most humble circumstances. All that is included in the term "poor" he has known in its full significance.

He was born in Prussia, Nov. 10, 1822. He was the son of Henry and Caroline Smith, and from his parents his only inheritance was the privilege of bearing his own spear and shield in the battle of life. The conflict commenced when he was a lad of ten years. His first employment was in the capacity of a herder of cattle, and he passed eight months in that kind of labor. For the entire period of his efforts in that direction he received one dollar in cash, a pair of shoes, and ten yards of the home-made linen, which is a common product of his native country. He was in the habit of rising at four o'clock in the morning, and he had charge of the cattle until ten o'clock, after which he was permitted to attend school until one o'clock. He then resumed his vigilance over the cattle, and was on duty from that time until nightfall. He continued in this occupation until he reached the age of 14 years. During the time he acquired a good education, or what was considered as fair in his country. He then engaged in farming, and received a compensation of nine dollars a year. He continued to operate as a farm assistant until he reached the age of 19 years and six months, and he then left his native land to come to the United States. He took passage on a sailing vessel, and after an ocean voyage of seven weeks, he landed at the port of Baltimore, having only $1.50 in his possession whereon to found his fortune in the New World.

He made his way to Cumberland, Alleghany Co., Md., and he passed the first summer in the employ of a farmer, receiving for his services $8 a month. He was employed on a farm during the winter following, and was paid $5 a month. He remained with his first employer at the same rates three years, and at the expiration of that time he obtained a situation as a hostler in a baiting stable. He was there occupied one year. He had practiced the utmost frugality and economy, and had saved nearly the entire amount he had earned; and, seeing what seemed a good opportunity to start himself in an independent business, he invested his little fortune, and, obtaining a small degree of credit, he found himself the possessor of a six-horse team, with which he entered into the work of hauling goods from Cumberland to Wheeling and Clarksburg, and also to other places in the interior where there was no public means of transportation. His venture met with gratifying success, and in the short space of seventeen months he cleared $575. He then formed an association in business with his brother, and they purchased a team together. They then commenced their joint operations, and they passed their time in alternately driving and loading the wagons, and they carried on their business until the completion of the line of railroad, which put an end to their transportation service. The road was finished in 1850.

In that year, accompanied by his brother John, he started for Illinois. They came by the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and they landed at Alton. Arriving there, they set out to cross the country on foot to select a suitable location for a home. They traveled until they came to Henry County, and being pleased with the apparent outlook they invested their money in a fine tract of land which included 320 acres of prairie and 80 acres of

timber. It was situated in the township of Edford. After making their purchase, they returned to Cumberland, and sold their teams preparatory to a permanent removal, and in the spring of 1851 they came to Henry County, bringing with them their families. They located on section 31, and there the brothers prosecuted their farming for two years. At the end of that time they divided their estate, each taking 160 acres of prairie and 40 acres of timber. The residence of Mr. Smith is situated on the northeast quarter of section 31. The farm buildings made a fine display, and afford the best possible evidence of the quality of the judgment, industry and taste of their owner. The farm is chiefly devoted to the growing of grain and raising of stock. The prosperous condition of Mr. Smith is fully outlined in the fact that he is the owner of more than 1,200 acres of land, all under a good order of cultivation. There is a good opportunity to contrast his condition now with that of about 30 years ago, and he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he owes it all to his own efforts.

Mr. Smith was joined in marriage to Caroline Emmeret in 1849. She was born in Bedford Co., Pa. They have five children. Maggie is married to Albert Lawbaugh, and they are living in the Upper Peninsula in Northern Michigan. Her husband is there engaged in the practice of medicine. John was born Nov. 10, 1854. He married Mary E. Smith, a native of Cumberland Co., Md. The son is the owner of 200 acres of land on section 30, in Edford Township. Carrie is the wife of George Smith, a resident in Western Township. Ella married James Stephenson, and they live in the township last named. Emma lives with her parents. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church.

William McMeeken, farmer, section 6, Western Township, was born in North Ireland, March 21, 1821. His father, Jones McMeeken, was also a farmer, and died in his native country, Ireland, in 1843. William learned the trade of a carpenter in his native land, and when 25 years of age he came to America, first settling in Philadelphia; two years later he returned to his native home, but in 1852 he came again to America, locating this time at Mill Creek, Rock Island Co., Ill. In 1856 he purchased a farm of 65 acres on section 1, Western Township, and located upon it the following year; and here he has since made his home, being a prosperous farmer, an industrious laborer and a judicious manager. He found his place an unimproved tract of land, but it is now rendered valuable in every portion. The live stock which he raises are first-class.

July 23, 1853, is the date of Mr. McMeeken's marriage to Miss Agnes Reed, who was born in North Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. Her parents died in that country, and she came alone to America when about 20 years of age, making her home in Rock Island County. The family record as follows: James and Mary J. are married; William is a teacher in the public schools; Frank, John, Robert, Hugh, Sandie and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. McM. are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a reliable Republican.

John Milem, foreman of the coal-bank of Taylor Williams, in the vicinity of Cleveland, in Hanna Township, was born in Norfolk, England, Dec. 4, 1828. His parents Robert and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Milem, were also natives of the same county.

Mr. Milem grew up in his native county, and on arriving at a suitable age he learned the trade of tile-maker. He also acquired a practical knowledge of the manufacture of brick, and he was employed in those lines of business while he remained in England.

At the age of 21, he came to America. He located in Waterloo, N. Y., and there established himself as a tile-maker. He there ran the first tile machine operated in the United States. He remained in that place two years, and went thence to Staten Island, and engaged in the capacity of superintendent of the tile works on that island, which he managed until 1853. In that year he came to Illinois, and became interested in farming in Bureau County. After operating there two years, he went to Dane Co., Wis., and bought a farm. He was one of the earliest settlers in Dane County. He improved his place, and was its owner and occupant



A. C. Gilbert

until 1864, when he came to Cleveland, to engage for a brief time in the industries of that place He stayed but a short time, and returned to Dane County. He continued to occupy his farm until the fall of 1865, when he returned to Cleveland. He was variously occupied until 1867, when he entered the employ of Mr. Williams. He assumed the charge of the coal-bank, and has operated in the same capacity since without intermission. He has met with the prosperity due to a life of effort, and is the owner of 40 acres of land, which he bought in 1882, in Colona Township, and is also the proprietor of considerable property in Cleveland and vicinity.

He was married, in 1852, to Mary A. Kidd, and they have nine children. Their names are John E., Mary, Emma J., Caroline, Eliza, James, Ida May, George A. and Frank E. The eldest son is acting as an engineer at the coal-bank. The eldest daughter is the wife of John McCoslin, and they reside at Orion, where her husband is engaged in the sale of Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machines, pianos and organs.

William B. McClure. The subject of this personal narrative is a native of Henry County, having been born in Wethersfield Township, June 18, 1850. His parents were Daniel and Laura A. (Little) McClure. The latter was a sister of Abner Little. She died in Wethersfield Township. The elder McClure has for some time been a well known resident of Wethersfield. Two children were born to this couple,—Thomas and William B.

Mr. McClure, whose name heads this sketch, attended the district schools of Wethersfield, in which he received a good ordinary education. He made his home with his parents, working on the farm, until about 27 years of age. From that time until 1881 he worked out by the month. By economy he had saved a little money, and at that time bought a farm in Burns Township, where he has since lived. He has been eminently successful in this short period, for to-day he owns 220 acres of land.

Mr. McClure was married in Wethersfield Township, April 17, 1885, to Miss Fannie, daughter of William and Sarah (Griffith) Bump. Mrs. McClure was born in Wisconsin in 1853. She is a member of the Congregational Church, while her husband finds his religion in the principles of the Republican party.

Nathaniel C. Gilbert, Supervisor of the Township of Munson, is one of the most skillful farmers in the county and is the proprietor of one of the most valuable farms. He was born Feb. 10, 1834, in Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., and is the oldest son of Horace and Ann Eliza (Carpenter) Gilbert. His father was born in Connecticut and his mother was a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y.

He grew to the age of manhood in the county where he was born and was fully trained in the arts of farming under the competent instructions of his father. He obtained a fair education in the public schools. At the age of 18 he commenced teaching and passed some years in the practice of that calling in the winter seasons, and operated as a farmer in the intervening summers. He was an inmate of the homestead until 1856. In the month of February of that year he set out for Illinois. He came at once to Henry County and located in Geneseo Township. He bought a tract of land on section 31, on which a small house had been built and there had been 30 acres broken by the plow. He and one of his brothers lived there until 1860. He then bought 80 acres of land in the township of Munson, situated on section 5, on which he has since expended his efforts and abilities. The nature of both may be inferred from his present possessions and surroundings. He is the owner of 240 acres of excellent farming land, which is beautified and increased in value by a variety of trees common to the situation and also with fine buildings. The abilities of Mr. Gilbert are recognized and made useful to the public interests by his repeatedly being summoned to serve his townsmen in an official capacity. In the spring of 1880 he was elected to the position he now fills and to which he has been successfully re-elected. He has served in the capacity of Township Treasurer for the past six years, and he has officiated as President of the Agricultural Board of Henry County since 1878. He is a firm adherent and supporter of the principles and issues of the Republican party.

His marriage to Francelia Amsden occurred in August, 1860. She was born in Woodstock, Windsor Co., Vt., and is the oldest daughter of Richard P. and Lora A. (Buck) Amsden. May, H. Mark and Lora are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.

The public will doubtless be pleased to see a likeness of Mr. Gilbert in this volume; and it is accordingly given, in connection with the foregoing sketch.

Simeon N. Conover, station agent of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, telegraph operator and express agent at Orion, was born in Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J., June 1, 1857. His parents were Andrew J. and Rachel (Dunham) Conover, and both natives of the State in which our subject was born, having been united in matrimony in Monmouth County. They were both of New England parentage, and the father was engaged as a blacksmith. Of their union were born seven children, six having been born in the State of New Jersey.

Simeon N., our subject, was the oldest but one of his parents' family, and in 1868 came West with the family, locating first in Wyoming, Stark Co., Ill. Afterward the family went to French Grove, Peoria Co., Ill., at which place they have made their permanent home. Simeon N. Conover, whose name heads this article, was educated principally in the public schools of Wyoming. While at the latter place he learned the art of telegraphy and has since been a successful operator.

In April, 1874, he became connected with the railroad company as shop clerk, occupying that position seven years, then one year in Des Moines, Iowa, for the Wabash Company, filling the same position, and in December, 1882, came to Orion, Ill. He has since had the entire management of the station of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at this place.

Dec. 24, 1878, Mr. Conover was married at the residence of the bride's parents, at Wyoming, Ill., the lady chosen for his companion in life being Miss Eva M. Westfall, daughter of Robert E. and Sarah A. (Woods) Westfall, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. They were married at Toulon, Ill., and there located on a farm, where Mrs. Conover of this notice was born Feb. 13, 1859. She was reared and educated in the county of her nativity, and resided with her parents until her marriage. The father was Second Lieutenant in Co. F, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was afterward promoted First Lieutenant, and died of a fever, in Kentucky. The mother is yet living, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Conover.

Mrs. C. is the mother of two children by Simeon N., namely: Leon, born Dec. 18, 1880; and Anna M., born Nov. 1, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Conover are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Orion. Politically, Mr. C. is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and locally is a member of the Village Board.

William E. Brainard, a prosperous and energetic farmer, residing on section 13, Annawan Township, was born in Medina Co., Ohio, March 28, 1838, and is a son of Deodatus and Sally Jane (Fry) Brainard. His father, Deodatus, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1808, and when but a lad came with his father to Ohio, where they settled in Medina County, at which place he was married to Miss Fry in the year 1829. She was born in June, 1812, in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. Of their union were born six children, as follows: Marinnes G., Mary Ann, Vanransler, William E. (our subject), Henry B. and Aura A.

William E. remained at home until he attained the age of 21 years, attending school in the acquisition of an education, receiving the advantages of the common schools of that early day, though they were very limited, and assisted his parents on the farm. At the age of three years he came with his parents to the State of Illinois and located near the place which is now called Buda, in the year 1841. He and Miss Emma J. Prince were united in marriage Oct. 3, 1857, at Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill. Mrs. B. was born Oct. 17, 1838, in Yorkshire, Eng., and came to America in 1853. Her father, George Prince, was born at Yorkshire, Aug. 11, 1792. He married Miss Rebecca Wilson in 1816. She was born at Leeds, Eng., in 1796. They were the par-

ents of ten children, bearing the following names: Sarah, Robert, George, Rose, Martha, Mary, Hannah, Rebecca, Ruth and Emma J., who became Mrs. Brainard, and the mother of six children, born in the following order: Kate D., born June 27, 1858; Lizzie J., Jan. 4, 1860; Edward A., Feb. 26, 1862; Sherwin W., Sept. 8, 1867; George D., Oct. 3, 1873; Roy P., Oct. 25, 1878.

Mr. Brainard is not only one of the extensive land-owners of the township, but is also a large stock dealer and raiser. He has 543 acres of land, 280 of which are located in Hamilton Co., Neb., and the remainder in Henry County. For the past ten years he has been engaged in shipping stock to the Chicago market. On his place he has a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle. His dwelling is 28 x 61 feet, two stories in height. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is regarded as one of the representative farmers of the eastern portion of Henry County. Both are Adventists in religious faith and belief.

John Long, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Burns Township and who owns a farm of 373 acres on section 6, was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Feb. 28, 1833. His parents, Jacob and Nancy (Rhine) Long, were also natives of Virginia. They came to Henry County in 1857 and settled in Cornwall Township, where they are living as respected and esteemed farmers. They reared a family of ten children, of whom John was the second. He accompanied his parents to Henry County, and, as might be expected, a great deal of hard work fell to his lot. He was reared on a farm and has since made agriculture his vocation. He now has one of the large number of fine farms to be found in Burns Township. He has a good dwelling and fine outbuildings, and is regarded as one of the solid men of Henry County.

Our subject was first married at Kewanee, Nov. 20, 1863, to Miss Martha Willard, who was also a native of Virginia. She became the mother of four children,—George B., John W., Jacob H. and Addie A. Mrs. Long's demise occurred at her home in Burns Township, May 28, 1873. Mr. Long lived alone until 1876, when on the 8th day of March he was united in marriage with Mrs. Matilda McNay, relict of Samuel H. McNay, and a daughter of William and Margaret (Dugan) Hunter, and was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1835. Mrs. Long was first married to Joseph P. Lawrence, by whom she had one child,—Maggie E. She is the wife of Charles F. Allen, of Munson Township.

Mr. Long has served as School Director, and politically is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William Austin, a farmer of Edford Township, is a pioneer of Henry County, having come here in 1838. He was born Oct. 3, 1817, in Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y. His parents, Richard and Laura (Cady) Austin, were natives of Connecticut and Went to Western New York in the pioneer days of that locality. His father was by trade a tailor, but after he removed to Alexander he leased a hotel and for some years was engaged in the management of a house of public entertainment. He was at the same time the lessee of a farm, which he also conducted jointly with the business of a landlord. The parents died in Alexander. Mr. Austin was an inmate of the parental home until the year in which he came to Illinois. He made the transfer of his interests in the month of September, and on coming to the county he located at Geneseo. He had no difficulty in obtaining employ as a farm assistant, and soon after his arrival he secured a claim of 80 acres of land on section 27, of township 17 north, range 3 east, now the township of Geneseo. A few years later he built a house on the place, and also improved it somewhat. He made an exchange not long after for 119 acres on section 19, in the same township. He retained possession of the latter place but a few months, and in 1852 he entered the southwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range 2, in Edford Township, then designated by the numerals by which its relative position on the charts of the surveyors was known. In 1852 he erected a small house on the place, and in the same year he raised his first crop. He had done some breaking on the place in the year previous. He continued the work of improvement until he had put 135 acres under

tillage and had built all the structures needed on a farm of that class. He also set out a generous supply of trees of the variety common to the locality both for shade and fruit.

Mr. Austin was married in 1848 to Lucinda C. Bartlett. She was born in Byron Township, Genesee Co., N. Y. The wife died in 1869, and left one child,—Frederick P. Mr. Austin was a second time married to S. Minerva Simmons. She was born in Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill. From the second union there was one child,—Fayette E.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Austin is the present Assessor of Edford Township, and he has been the incumbent of several other official positions in that division of the county.

August Peterson, a general farmer of section 26, Western Township, is the owner of a good quarter-section of improved land. He came to this county in 1852 from Warren Co., Pa., where he had lived three years. He is the son of C. J. and Ann L. (Rosenmiller) Peterson, who were natives of Sweden, farmers, and had three children, all born in the old country.

Mr. Peterson, the youngest in the above family, was three years old when the family emigrated to America, settling on a small farm in Warren Co., Pa., in 1849. In 1852, they came to Illinois, settling upon a farm of 80 acres, on section 35, Western Township, where they have since made it their home. Since their location here, two children have been added to the family. August lived at home until 21 years of age, when he struck out into the world for himself, as a common laborer. His first purchase of real estate was 20 acres of land; and, after securing 40 acres from his parents, he purchased 20 acres more; and in 1879 he bought 80 acres adjoining, on the same section. His farm is is now well arranged, and in a good tillable condition. The only division is made by a road running throught the premises. By economy and judicious management he has been able to improve his farm and stock, and make them valuable. He is yet unmarried, his sister, Ann M., having been housekeeping for him since 1869. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Lutheran Church, for which body he is now a Trustee. In his political doctrines he is a Republican.

John C. McNeeley is one of the substantial and enterprising citizens and farmers of the township of Annawan, and takes a well deserved position among the best class of residents in the county. He is the proprietor of 520 acres of land, finely located and under the sort of culture which proves the owner to possess the right quality of judgment and industry to make a success of his operations in the line of agriculture. He came to Henry County in 1852, and has since endeavored to add his contribution to the general well-being of the community to which he belongs.

Mr. McNeeley was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., March 1, 1826. John McNeeley, his father, was a native of the State of Ohio, and was born in 1795. His wife, previous to her marriage with him, Miss Margaret A. Readenbough, was born in 1797. Their marriage took place in 1815. She was a native of the Buckeye State. She bore to her husband 12 children,—James, Sarah Ann, Catherine, Frederick, John, Jeremiah, William H., George, Thomas, Elizabeth, Samuel and Jacob. The senior McNeeley removed in his early life to Indiana, where he died in 1869. The death of his wife transpired in the same State in 1873.

The marriage of Mr. McNeeley to Sarah C. Slaughter was celebrated Oct. 29, 1851. Her birth occurred in Jefferson Co., Ind., Oct. 2, 1827, and she is the daughter of Jeremiah Slaughter. He was a native of the State of New York, where he was born in the year 1788. He was married to Rebecca Logan in 1819. She was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1803. Their children, nine in number, were born in the following order: William Logan, Mary D., Elizabeth J., Martha A., Catherine S., John M., Daniel S., Julia A. and Isabel C. The deaths of the parents of Mrs. McNeeley took place respectively in 1872 and 1857. The children who have been added to the household of Mr. and Mrs. McNeeley are named and were born as stated below: Margaret A. was born Aug. 4, 1852; John M., April

26, 1854; Mary C., Jan. 24, 1856; William H., Jan. 9, 1858; George W., Nov. 6, 1859; Sarah E., July 25, 1861; Dora E., March 28, 1863; Emma J., Jan. 18, 1865; Charles O., Aug. 25, 1868. George died Sept. 13, 1860.

The estate of Mr. McNeeley is located on section 26. He obtained the title to his land from the Government of the United States when the land sales were made. The place is all well cultivated, and the stock with which it is supplied is of excellent quality, and includes a fine herd of thoroughbred Short-horns, of which ten head is registered stock. The horses owned by Mr. McNeeley are three-fourths Norman in blood. The farm structures that have been erected by Mr. McNeeley are of a stamp suited to the dimensions of the place and the character of the proprietor.

John S. Swensson, Superintendent of the Swedish Orphan Home and Farm School, located on section 18, Andover Township, was born in the village of Andover, Dec. 15, 1858. His father, Jonas Swensson, was a native of Sweden, of old Swedish ancestry, and a farmer by occupation. He was born in 1828, and is now deceased.

After the death of his father, Mr. Jonas Swensson was educated in the schools of his native country for the ministry, graduating at Upsala, Sweden, in 1850, and being ordained in October, 1851. March 29, 1856, he married Mary Blixt, the daughter of a Swedish soldier. During the same year they came to America, settling in Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Pa., where he followed his calling, also officiating at Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1858 he emigrated to Illinois, locating at Andover, this county, where he took charge of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and retained it until his death, which occurred Dec. 20, 1873. He was interested in the erection of the large new church at Andover, which stands there at the present time, and was the first originator of the Orphan Home at that place. He purchased the land upon which it was located, and devoted his best energies to the interests of the institution until it was fully established. His wife died Aug. 20, 1874, after having become the mother of seven children, six sons and one daughter; three of the former are deceased. The living are: Carl A., who is married and resides in Lindsborg, McPherson Co., Kan., where he is a minister of the Swedish Lutheran Church; the second is the subject of this sketch; Anna M., who married Eben Carlson, a druggist, and resides at Lindsborg, Kan.; Petrus L., who lives also at Lindsborg.

Mr. John S. Swensson resided at his parental home until the death of his father, and two years later he entered the Swedish Institute at Rock Island City, where he studied about three years; then, in 1879, he went to Lindsborg, where he was engaged as a clerk in a hardware store for a year, and where he began teaching in the Swedish schools. In January, 1882, he assumed full control of the Orphan Home, a fuller account of which is given towards the close of this volume. Mr. S. has been a skillful and judicious Superintendent. He has been credited even with raising the home above the general average, if possible, of the previous years of its history. He also owns an equal interest in a half section of land in Garfield Township, Pawnee Co., Kan. In his political sentiments he is, like nearly all the Swedish population of this country, a Republican.

April 26, 1883, Mr. S. was married, in Andover, to Miss Mary E. C. Olsson, who was born at Hultsjo, Sweden, May 27, 1860. Her parents were Andrew and Johanna (Blixt) Olsson. Her mother died in this country in 1867, very shortly after her arrival here. She came to the Orphan Home in 1871, as an inmate and student, where she remained until her marriage.

Andrew P. Lawson, engaged in agriculture and the rearing of live stock, and residing on section 7, Western Township, was born in the central part of Sweden, May 25, 1824. His parents were Lewis Gustavson and Line Johnson, natives also of that portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula, were farmers and lived to be advanced in age, and both died in their native land,—the father when about 74 years old and the mother when nearly 80.

Mr. Andrew P. Larson, the eighth in a family of eleven children, resided with his parents, working upon the farm, until he was 21 years of age, when he was married, in March, 1845, to Miss Anna Soberger.

She was the daughter of a Swedish brick mason, and died in her native country Dec. 25, 1848, three years after her marriage. By that marriage there was one child, John A., who came to America with his father in 1856; and about 1860, when he was 20 years old, he was accidentally drowned while bathing in Green River, near Colona, this county. Mr. Lawson was married a second time in his native country in August, 1849, to Betty Johnson, and a year afterward they emigrated to this country, and for the first two years resided in Swedona, Mercer Co., Ill., removing thence to Western Township, this county, where they afterward purchased 80 acres of land on section 7, and still later 80 acres more. His present aggregate of 160 acres is all under good methods of cultivation.

Mr. Lawson's second wife died in the fall of 1874, after having become the mother of four children, one of whom died in infancy. The record now stands: Charles P. married Mary Olsen and resides in Orion; Gustav was united in marriage with Hannah W. Carlson, who came from Sweden, her native land, in 1875. Gustav is the manager of the home farm, and he and his brother are also extensive grain-threshers. His children are Edward, Mabel, Arthur and a deceased infant. Albert, unmarried and residing with his brother, is the third child by Mr. Lawson's second marriage.

The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which society Mr. L. has been Trustee.

Mr. Lawson started the town of Crampton, and erected the building where the postoffice is kept, giving it the name it now holds. Charles P. was the first Postmaster and Gustav is now Assistant Postmaster at this place. The family are all strong Republicans.

Solomon Minard. The subject of the following personal sketch, who resides in Annawan, is one of the most respected and best known citizens of Henry County. He is a large land-owner, and for many years an active and extensive farmer, but at present is living the quiet and easy life of a retired farmer in the village of Annawan.

He was born in Upper Canada, Feb. 14, 1814. Here he was reared, educated and remained a subject of the British Government until 1836. At that time, in order to enjoy the better advantages offered by our Government, that he might feel free to think and act for himself, and to rear his family where they might enjoy the better and free institutions of learning, he came to the United States. He located at LaPorte, Ind., where he remained a year, when he came to the then little village of Chicago and spent another year. At the time he lived there, John Swigley was Sheriff of Cook County, and he offered to sell to Mr. Minard, and make a good title to, the ground upon which the Sherman House now stands for a span of horses. The situation was so unfavorable, and the outlook for a city of any considerable size ever being built there in the swamp so gloomy, that he declined to accept the offer. Finding nothing of interest or profit at Chicago, after remaining there a year he moved to La Salle County and was one of the early pioneers of that section of the State. He took an active part in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which at that early day was supposed to be the only means of transportation. He built lock No. 13, and after remaining there six years, during which time he superintended nearly all the public works on that part of the Canal, he left and came to Henry County. He arrived here in 1850 and entered 160 acres of land where the village of Annawan now stands. He sold this to Charles Atkinson, who laid off the town. Mr. Minard was one of the early settlers in this part of the country, and of course suffered many of the inconveniences and hardships that befall the early settler in a new country. He frequently met Shabbona, the Indian Chief and friend of the white man. This celebrated Indian character was highly esteemed and well known by the pioneers in this portion of Illinois, and they always love to talk of his many kindnesses to the whites and relate incidents connected with him.

Mr. Minard and Miss Mary Burrow were united in marriage in 1845. Mrs. Minard was born Jan. 22, 1822, in Randolph Co., N. C. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Minard, all are deceased. Mr. Minard's parents, George and Elizabeth Minard, were natives of the Eastern States. The father was born near Bellows Falls, Vt., and died at Annawan, in 1864. The mother was born on the Mohawk River, N. Y., and survived her husband five years, also dying in Annawan.

Mr. Minard, the subject of this sketch, owns 600 acres of good and improved land in Annawan Township. He has served his township in the various local official positions, and politically is a Republican. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which Mr. Minard has been connected for 28 years.

George T. Melvin is a farmer of repute in the Township of Munson and came to Henry County in 1862. He was born Dec. 2, 1825, in Readfield, Kennebec Co., Me., and is the son of Benjamin and Eliza (Sargent) Melvin. His parents were of New Hampshire birth and were descendants of the Scotch-Irish who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled at Dunbarton, N. H. The posterity of that sturdy, frugal, honorable race, scattered throughout all portions of the United States and worthily represent the spirit of their ancestors who twice abandoned their homes to secure freedom of conscience, and they form one of the most reliable elements of our mixed nationality. The parents of Mr. Melvin were born in Chester, Rockingham Co., N. H.

Until he was 18, Mr. Melvin was a member of the family of his father and was the assistant of the latter in the duties of the homestead farm. In 1843 he went to the city of Boston to learn the details of the business of a builder. He engaged with a firm of good repute and remained under their management two years, receiving $10 a month. He went thence to Cambridgeport and obtained a situation in a car shop. He operated there a year and then went into a repair shop in the service of the Fitchburg Railroad, situated at Charleston. Six months later he went to Portsmouth, N. H., and after working there six months he went to Laconia in the same State and was employed in the car-shops of the Ramlets until 1857. In that year he came to Illinois. He located at Rock Island, where he had charge of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad repair shops five years.

In 1862 he came to Munson Township and engaged in farming. In 1864 he bought a tract of unimproved land on section 11 in that township and has devoted his energies to its cultivation. The appearance of the place does the utmost credit to his sense, industry and judgment. He has given his undivided attention to the business pertaining to mixed husbandry. The entire farm comprises 228 acres and is under improvements of the best character.

Mr. Melvin was married June 1, 1851, to Miss Lucy A. Fox, who was born in Center Harbor, N. H., March 4, 1832, and died at their home in Munson Township, April 26, 1884. She was a lineal descendant of the Worcesters and Chases, two New England families who have done much to place our country in its present advanced position. Inheriting those sterling qualities from such an ancestry, she won the love and respect of all. A true wife, a noble mother and a dear friend, her loss was irreparable to her family and deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. They had two children: Frank S., born May 6, 1854, in Belknap Co., N. H. He was married in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., Dec. 17, 1884, to Eva J., daughter of Bradbury H. and Sophia C. Thomas, natives of Maine, but now residing in Illinois. He is an esteemed citizen of Munson and for four years has been elected member of the Town Board. (See sketch.) Fred H., the youngest son, was born April 4, 1861, at Rock Island, Ill. He married Alice, daughter of Major Albert and Louise McKinney, at Owatonna, Steele Co., Minn., Aug. 21, 1884. The sons are both engaged in farming in Munson Township, this county.

George Wolf, engaged as a farmer on section 32, Annawan Township, is a native of Ohio, where he was born, in Knox County, Jan. 13, 1828. His father, George Wolf, was born April 1, 1782, in Pennsylvania, and married Miss Sarah Enlow in 1804. She was born in the Keystone State, in 1787, and died in Henry County, March 31, 1855. George Wolf, Sr., lived to a very advanced age, and died in Henry County, March 7, 1884.

George Wolf, of this sketch, was reared and educated in his State, and in the autumn of 1853 he came to Illinois and located upon the farm where he is now living. Shorly after his arrival here, and believing that it was not good for man to live alone, he was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Ann

Heaps, daughter of one of the well known pioneers of Henry County. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cambridge. Mrs. Wolf was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., June 15, 1837, and while a little child was brought to Adams Co., Ill., her parents having located near Quincy. Four years later, Wm. G. Heaps, her father (see sketch), moved to Rock Co., Wis., where he settled near Beloit. After remaining there for 18 months, they came to this county, where they have since made their home.

George and Barbara Wolf are the parents of three children, all of whom are living: William P., the eldest, was born Sept. 13, 1857; Sarah, May 3, 1860; Hiram M., Sept. 11, 1862. Mr. Wolf has an excellent farm of 240 acres in Annawan Township, upon which is located a good farm dwelling 27 x 56 feet in size, and farm buildings of good quality. He is what is termed a general farmer, but gives some attention to raising Poland-China hogs and Short-horn cattle. He is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of the township. Politically, he is a Democrat, and his wife is religiously a Baptist.

Norman Johnson. This gentleman is one of the prominent young agriculturists of Henry County. He resides upon section 29, Annawan Township, where he has an excellent 240-acre farm. He was born in this county, Nov. 3, 1855, and until he reached his 21st year remained under the parental roof. During the meantime he attended the district schools and assisted his father at farm work. He not only acquired a fair education but became thoroughly versed in practical agriculture, which has enabled him to bring his farm to a high state of cultivation and manage it profitably. He has upon the place a nice story-and-a-half brick dwelling, 30 x 30 feet in size, with a barn 26 x 30 feet, an excellent orchard and a good herd of graded Short-horns. He has also excellent horses and mules and fine Poland-China hogs. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

On the 19th of February, 1878, Mr. Johnson and Miss Rachel Moon were united in marriage, the Rev. B. Wagner, of the United Brethren Church, officiating. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of one of the old and respected pioneers of Annawan Township. Her parents were Thomas and Ann Moon, the latter of whom is living in that township, and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Johnson was born in Bureau Co., Ill., Jan. 5, 1861, and has become the mother of four children: Lyford M., born Sept. 1, 1880; Norman E., Sept. 10, 1881, and Ralph Elmer, March 9, 1884. James Clinton, born March 19, 1879, was the eldest, and died in infancy.

Andrew G. Larson, general farmer and stock-raiser, on section 9, Western Township, was born in Linkoping, Sweden, March 28, 1835. His father, Lars Swenson, also a native of Sweden and a farmer, married Beaty Hokins, who was also born in the same place. They both passed all their lives in Sweden, he dying over 80 years of age.

Of the seven children in the above family, the subject of this sketch was the second. The five younger are living and are all married but one; two are living in America. Andrew lived at home until he was 18 years of age, when he engaged as a general laborer upon a farm. A year afterward, in 1854, he came alone to America, locating first in the city of Rock Island. He soon commenced to work in that vicinity as a brick manufacturer, and was also a farm hand for some time in this county. After his marriage, in 1859, he settled upon an 80-acre farm in Lynn Township, this county, to which he added 120 more, and improved the same and resided there until the spring of 1880. He then came to Western Township, where he purchased 100 acres, and to which he has since added by purchase 160 acres. He has now an aggregate of 260 acres, most of which is judiciously improved, his farm being one of the best in the township. Mr. Larson has been very successful as an agriculturist, and he is also highly esteemed by the community in which he resides. He has held the office of Road Commissioner and Township Collector; has also been a Deacon in the Swedish Lutheran Church, and he is now holding the office of Trustee and Treasurer in that religious body.

Mr. Larson was married at Andover, this county, Dec. 28, 1859, to Miss Helena S. Larson, who was born in Central Sweden, in April, 1836. Her parents,

Jonas Larson and Anna Larson, came to America about 1857, settling first in Geneseo, and afterward in Lynn Township, this county, where they spent the remainder of their days, being very aged at the time of their death. Mrs. Larson, the wife of Andrew G., died at her home in Lynn Township in 1879, leaving seven children, named Ida M., Emma S., Anna B., Oscar, Clara A., Francis A. and Victor H. Henry and Augusta are deceased. Mrs. L. was also a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

William Wayne. Among the respected farmers of Western Township is classed the subject of the following sketch. He devotes his time and attention to general farming, and resides on section 9. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 1, 1827. His father, William Wayne, Sr., was also a native of the Quaker city, and a lineal descendant of the famous soldier, Anthony Wayne, and came from an old New England family of English extraction on both sides. William, Senior, was a hardware merchant in the great city during his life-time, and was an earnest, hard worker and prominent in the business affairs of the city. He was married in Philadelphia, to Miss Rebecca Walker, who came from Lumberton, N. J. Her father was a millwright, and of New England ancestry, and a descendant of the old Quaker families of that State, and the parents of the subject of our sketch inherited the same religious inclinations. His mother died in Philadelphia when William was only about six years of age. He continued to reside with his father, and received his schooling under a private tutor. Remaining at home until he reached his majority, he was married at Philadelphia and started out as an agriculturist. The maiden name of the lady, who thus signified her desire to share with him his fortunes and misfortunes, was Miss Edith Blackfan. She was born in Chester Co., Pa., was the daughter of a physician, and was reared and educated at home. After having borne two children, Eliza, now deceased, and Mary E., now of Philadelphia, the wife died in that city.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Wayne came to Illinois and secured an unimproved farm in Western Township. At the time the tract of land consisted of 160 acres, which he has since put in a good state of cultivation, and fairly supplied with the necessary farm buildings, and where he has since resided. His success as a farmer is best told by stating that, besides the excellent farm upon which he lives, he owns an entire section of land in Sedgwick Co., Kan., some of which has been well improved.

Mr. Wayne celebrated his second marriage in Osco Township, this county, Dec. 2, 1856. His second wife was Sarah E. Leibee, a daughter of George and Margaret (Deem) Leibee. Her parents were formerly from Middleton, Butler Co., Ohio, where Mrs. Wayne was born, March 9, 1835, and where she was reared and educated. She came with her parents to Illinois in 1856. They located in Osco Township, where her marriage to Mr. Wayne was shortly afterward celebrated. She is the mother of four children, all of whom are living, and a record of whom is as follows: George H. married Hattie Jones, and resides at Orion, where Mr. W. is engaged in the mercantile business; Margaret L. is the wife of Edward Duffield, a farmer of Western Township; Clara J. married Henry Crampton, and resides in Orion; Charles resides with his parents at home. Mr. W. has held the minor offices of his township, and politically is a Republican.

Andrew P. F. Gustafson, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc., at Lynn Center, Lynn Township, this county, was born in Chicago, Sept. 28, 1855. His father, C. G. Gustafson, was a native of Sweden, and a blacksmith by trade. He was married in his native country, to Miss Anna L. Newquist, a native also of Sweden. Just after their marriage in their native country, realizing that better opportunities were afforded in the United States for the accumulation of property, and hoping to better their condition in this country, they emigrated, arriving at and locating in Chicago. In that city they beeame the parents of two children, John G. A. and Andrew. In 1856 they came from Chicago to this county, where two more sons were born to them, Frank O. and Charles W. At present they are residing at Andover, where they are living in retirement.

Andrew P. F., subject of this biographical notice, resided at home, where he assisted the father and at-

tended the district schools, receiving a good English education. He was united in marriage in Lynn Township, this county, June 3, 1881, with Miss Sophia M. Gran. She was the daughter of John Carlson and Anna L. (Johnson) Carlson, and the reason of a discrepancy in names is attributed to the fact that Mrs. G. prior to her emigration to this country had her name changed from Carlson to Gran. She was born in Sweden, Sept. 11, 1858, and was but 12 years of age when her father died. She emigrated to this country in company with her brother, John F., in 1875, locating in Lynn Township, this county. She afterward lived in Moline City, where she was engaged in domestic labor, at the residence of Uncle Charlie Gran, whose name she had adopted until her marriage. Her mother is at present residing in Lynn Township, with her daughter and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson are the parents of two children,—Annie S., born March 24, 1882, and Ernest F., born July 4, 1884. The latter died Aug. 29, 1884. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson lived on the parental homestead of 120 acres, in Andover Township. In the spring of 1885 they came to Lynn Center, where Mr. Gustafson established his present business, in which he has met with signal success. He owns his stock and building, 40 x 55 feet in dimensions, with three lots and a good residence. He and his wife are members ef the Swedish Lutheran Church. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

K. Dyson, cashier of the Bank of Woodhull, was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Sept. 16, 1856, and is the son of John W. and Arethusa M. (King) Dyson, who were natives respectively of England and New York State. His father was a wagon-maker and carriage manufacturer for many years, sold out in 1867, moved to Galva, this county, and is now a resident of that place. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education at the public schools, and at the age of 16 years left home, and for three and a half years was engaged in a store at Galva; then for two years was general clerk in the postoffice at that place; next for nearly two years he was an employee in Beck's Bank at Galva; then was a book-keeper for two years in Butters & Ober's agricultural store; and in 1878 he came to Woodhull and took charge of the books in the Farmers' Bank for 15 months; then for a time he was with H. Higgins, in partnership with whom he purchased the Farmers' Bank, and conducted the same for a year. Mr. Higgins then sold his interest to the firm of Howell, Woods & Co., April 1, 1880, since which time they have managed the business of the concern.

Mr. Dyson was married Sept. 16, 1879, to Miss Carrie L. Rayley, a native of Ohio. Mr. D. is a Republican in his political sentiments, and both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, he holding the offices of Elder and Deacon. He holds the office of Township Treasurer, and is one of the leading men of Woodhull, known to be philanthropic, public-spirited and ever ready to lend a helping hand to every movement calculated to be a public benefit.

Jackson Deets, general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 11, Andover Township, was born in Canal Township, Venango Co., Pa., Feb. 7, 1835. His parents were Joseph and Sallie (Cousins) Deets, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Joseph Deets, the father of our subject, followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He and his wife were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, but are both now deceased.

Jackson Deets, whose name heads this article, was one of 15 children of his parents' family, and remained under the parental roof-tree until his marriage, which occurred in his native township, Oct. 20, 1859, the lady with whom he was united being Miss Sarah A. Foster, born in the same county and township, April 25, 1838. Her parents were of Scotch ancestry and farmers by occupation. Mrs. D. was reared on her father's farm, and remained at home until her marriage, when she and her husband came West, about 10 days after their marriage, locating on a farm which he rented in Mercer Co., Ill. About four years later, Mr. D., our subject, made a purchase of 140 acres of land in Knox Co., Ill., where he resided for seven years, in the meantime

putting his farm under excellent cultivation. At the end of this period he sold out his possessions in that county, and came to Andover Township, Henry County, at which place he made a purchase of 180 acres of land on sections 11 and 14. This he has made his permanent home, residing on the same since its purchase, the condition of which is well improved, and is excellent farming land. He has increased his landed possessions until at the present time they consist of 400 acres, which are divided into three parts, the divisions being the roads only. His house is a fine, large structure, and besides this he has fine, first-class barn and outbuildings. He is the owner of 1,400 acres of land in Nebraska, 500 of which is improved and in prime condition for agricultural or grazing purposes.

Mr. Deets belongs to the Prohibition party, and has held several minor offices in his township.

Zadock Elliott, residing on section 22, Clover Township, where he is engaged in the occupation of farming, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Belmont County, that State, April 12, 1823, his parents being Richard and Anna (Reed) Elliott, natives of Maryland and New York respectively. His father was a farmer by occupation, and he, together with his wife, resided in Ohio until their deaths, his occurring in January, 1838, and hers in August, 1873.

Zadock Elliott was an inmate of the parental household until 15 years of age, during which time he received the advantages afforded by the common school and assisted in the labors of the farm. On reaching his 15th year he hired out as a common laborer on a farm, and for two years followed that vocation. He then engaged in the saw-mill, where he continued to labor until he was 26 years of age. On reaching this age in life he rented a farm, which he cultivated with considerable success for three years. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Elliott removed to this State and county, settling in Clover Township, where he purchased 80 acres of land located on section 3. He moved on this land and engaged in the active labors incident to the cultivation of a new farm, and was there resident for 13 years. At the expiration of that time he sold the farm, and in 1866 purchased 160 acres, the same being the tract of land on which he at present resides. By energetic effort and economy, in 1875 he added 80 acres by purchase to his original tract, the same being located on section 23, and at present is the proprietor of 240 acres of good farming land in this county and a farm of 160 acres in Kansas. Since coming to Clover Township, he has erected a fine residence on his farm, set out trees, etc , and otherwise improved his place.

Mr. Elliott formed a matrimonial alliance Feb. 27, 1849, with Miss Nancy J., the accomplished daughter of James and Mary Grimes. The parents were both natives of Ohio and there died, her father in May, 1879, and her mother March 19, 1878.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott has been blessed by the birth of 13 children,—Mary A., Clarissa E., Francenia E., Damaris, Eliza J., James S., John F., Wallace L., Florence E., Mory, Holly E. and Allen B. One daughter, Sarah Emma, born March 31, 1861, died May 6, 1861, the same year. Eight of the children are married,—Mary A. to Joseph H. Slater; Francenia to Christopher Slater; Clarissa to Albert Perkins; Damaris married Hezekiah Brown; Eliza J. to Louis Bernard; James L. to Ella McCung; and Florence E. to Carey Like. John F. is married to Sarah Ida Ramsey.

Mr. Elliott, politically, affiliates with the Democratic party. Religiously, he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, Mr. E. belongs to the Masonic Order. He has has held the different offices of the township.

James G. Davis, a farmer and raiser of live stock on section 10, Andover Township, was born in Rockingham Township, Windham Co., Vt., Jan. 31, 1825. His parents were also natives of the Green Mountain State, his father, Hiram being a farmer, and who married Melinda Stephens, in Washington Co., N. Y., and died in Windsor Co., Vt., and his mother died in the township of Geneseo, this county, in May, 1883, both at an advanced age.

Mr. J. G. Davis, the fifth in order of birth of a family of nine children, was educated in the public schools of Washington Co., Vt., and when he became of age he emigrated West, locating in Bureau County,

this State. From 1852 to 1855 he was in California, where he enjoyed fair success. Returning to this State, he came to Andover Township, this county, and purchased 195 acres of good farming land, where he has since made his home. He also owns over three half sections in Keith Co., Neb., some of which is improved. Mr. Davis breeds the Short-horn variety of cattle, and Clydesdale and Norman varieties of horses.

Mr. D. has been Township Trustee for a number of years, and in his social relations he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of which body he has been a Deacon and is now a Steward.

In Cambridge, March 3, 1859, Mr. Davis married Carrie Simonton, who was born in Portland, Me., Dec. 26, 1830. Her parents, Benjamin, a farmer, and Anna (Buck) Simonton, were natives of Newfoundland, and settled in Portland, Me., after their marriage. Mrs. D. was 18 years of age when she came from the last-named point to the West. Her parents afterward died in Cass Co., Iowa, her father in February, 1883, and her mother in May following. There are now five living children in the family of Mr. Davis, besides one deceased, namely: Frank H., a resident of Menlo, Iowa; Fred S., William I., Mary D., Anna L. S., residing at home; Eddie died in infancy.

Rev. H. H. Like, a retired farmer and minister of the Christian Church, was born in New York, Sept. 22, 1831. His parents were Henry and Amy (Husted) Like, natives of New York, in which State his father followed the occupation of a farmer, and where both parents resided until their deaths,—the mother dying in 1832 and the father in 1868.

Rev. Like remained with his parents on the old homestead until he attained the age of 20 years, having attended the district schools and the Cary Collegiate Institute in Geneseo. After leaving home he commenced preaching, and followed that profession in the East for eight years. His first effort at preaching was in Hermitage, Wyoming Co., his native State. After preaching in the East for the time stated, he came to this State and located in Geneseo, this county, and took charge of the Church at Morristown. He also rented a farm, which he cultivated in connection with preaching the gospel. In 1863 he purchased a farm of 80 acres, located on section 32, Woodhull Township, near the present village of that name, and cultivated his land in connection with preaching. He was ordained in 1864. In 1875 Rev. Like sold his 80-acre farm and purchased another consisting of 160 acres, located on section 24, on which he moved and resided until 1883. Since that date he has resided in Woodhull, retired from the active labors of life.

Rev. Like was united in marriage, Oct. 11, 1857, with Miss Sarah A. McWain, a native of New York. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children,—Elizabeth A., born July 16, 1861, died Feb. 26, 1862; Carry H., born Aug. 28, 1863; Jessie A., March 13, 1870, and Gracie M., Feb. 13, 1881. Politically, Mr. Like is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a gentleman noted for his worth and respected for his frank and manly dealings with his fellow man.

Warren B. Smith, residing on section 10, Galva Township, was born June 28, 1847, in Caledonia Co., Vt. The ancestors of Mr. Smith were of English extraction. His grandfather, William Smith, was born in Vermont, followed the occupation of a farmer in that State, and died there, aged 80 years, his father having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He (William Smith) was married in Vermont, to Miss Susan Fry, a native of Caledonia Co., that State, and is yet living in Kewanee, this State, with her daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Chesley, aged 90 years. She is the mother of a large family. Of her children, Frederick Smith was born in Vermont and died in Wethersfield Township, this county, May 30, 1884, aged 61 years. He was a farmer by occupation and came West in 1851, settling in Stark County. He resided there for about five years before his death, when he removed to Wethersfield Township, this county, where he died. He married Nancy Way, a daughter of Nathan Way and a native of Vermont. She is yet living in Wethersfield Township, and is the mother of seven children, four of whom survived, namely:

Albert C., Warren B., subject of this biographical notice, Carlos S. and Della L.

Warren B. Smith, our subject, was reared on a farm in Stark County, this State, receiving his education in the common schools and developing into manhood. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, 146th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served in the war until July 11, 1865, when he was mustered out. After the war was over and the cause for which he fought was victorious, he returned home and engaged in the occupation which he had followed all his life, agriculture. He is now residing on section 10, Galva Township, where he has a farm of 200 acres of land and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage, Feb. 11, 1869, in Wethersfield Township, this county, with Miss Myra Smith. She was the daughter of William Smith, and was born Aug. 14, 1849, in Wabash, Wabash Co., Ind., and has become the mother of three children,—Fannie E., born Feb. 15, 1870; Elmer W., April 22. 1872, and Forrest F., Dec. 24, 1878. Politically, Mr. Smith votes with the Democratic party. He has held the office of Commissioner of Highways for three years, and is one of the respected citizens of his township and county.

Augustus Sherman, liveryman in the village of Woodhull, is from the State of New York. He was born in Essex County, that State, June 4, 1841. His parents, Samuel and Azuba (Green) Sherman, were also natives of the same State and came to Illinois in 1850, settling in Galesburg, near which point they purchased 200 acres of land; but in 1874 Mr. S. retired from actual labor in agricultural pursuits, sold his farm, and died in 1875. His wife still resides in that city.

Mr. Augustus Sherman, the subject of this biographical notice, was an inmate of the parental home until 14 years of age, receiving a common-school education. After leaving the home he was a laborer upon a farm for a period of five years; he then rented a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the war for the Union, becoming a member of Co. D, 102d Ill. Vol. Inf., and served two years and ten months in Sherman's army. He participated in all the principal battles in which his regiment was engaged from Reseca, Ga., to Goldsboro', N. C. During his term of service he was taken prisoner at the place last-named and was kept in confinement for 39 days. At the battle of New Hope Church he was wounded in the head, but within two weeks afterward he was again on duty. He carried the flag during all of the Atlantic campaign; was honorably discharged after the close of the war, May 30, 1865.

Returning home, he rented his father's farm, consisting of a quarter of a section of prairie land. After cultivating and managing that for eight years, he moved to this county and for three years rented a farm; he then purchased 80 acres of land in Ontario Township, Knox County, and occupied it two years; he then sold that and moved to Altona Township, same county, and for three years conducted a farm of 120 acres; next he sold that and purchased 80 acres in Oxford Township, this county, and resided there one year, when he finally sold that and bought his present livery establishment at Woodhull, where he is enjoying a prosperous business.

Mr. Sherman was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Jennett Marble, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 12, 1842. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are Minnie E., born Oct, 3, 1861; Letta M., April 23, 1870; Merta A., Oct. 11, 1881; and Rena B., July 24, 1884.

Mr. Sherman is a Republican in his views of national affairs, he is a School Director, City and Township Constable, a member of the Village Council and of the G. A. R.

Samuel J. Laird, engaged in the livery business at Woodhull, where he is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in that State June 8, 1847, his parents being Joseph and Sarah (Adams) Laird, natives of that State, where her mother died 1852. Joseph Laird, father of the subject of this notice, came to this State in 1853, and settled in Pike County, where he engaged in mercantile business, which he followed for six years. He then, in 1858, sold out and came to Oxford Township, this county, where he rented a farm, which he continued to cultivate until 1863

During that year he purchased 80 acres of land, on which he located with his family, and which he successfully cultivated and improved for 22 years, and then, in 1877, retired from the active labors of life, and rented his farm until the date of his death, June 7, 1885. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Charlotte Grove, in 1862. By his first marriage five children were born,—Margaret E., Minerva J., Kate M., Samuel J. and Thomas A.

Samuel J. resided with his parents until he had attained the age of 26 years, having received a good English education in the district schools of his native county. The major portion of his life prior to his majority was passed on the farm, and until the age last named, when he left the parental roof-tree and went forth to fight life's battle single-handed and alone. He first engaged in the butcher business, which he followed for six years, when he abandoned it and followed shipping stock for a year. He then engaged in the livery business at Woodhull, where he had been previously interested in business. He is still following the livery business at that place, and in March, 1885, in connection with the same, added the butchering business. He is meeting with success in his chosen vocation at that place, and by strict attention to business and honest dealings has established a good and paying trade in each branch of his business. Mr. Laird was married June 25, 1885, to Miss H. E. Cornell, a native of Ohio. Politically, he is a believer in the tenets of the Democratic party, and socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Isaiah Richmond, of Geneseo, is one of the pioneer nurserymen of Henry County, whither he came in 1852. He established himself in the business named immediately on his arrival, carrying out the purpose for which he came. In December subsequent to his arrival, he bought 60 acres of land whereon to begin his enterprise, which is now included within the corporate limits of Geneseo, and is designated Richmond's Addition. He removed his family here in 1854, and in the same year admitted Mr. N. B. Huntington to a partnership. Between two and three years later he bought the interest of his associate, and continued his operations alone until 1878, when he sold out to his sons, Joseph and Edwin. The former is still engaged in the prosecution of the business.

Mr. Richmond was born in Middleborough, Mass., Aug. 5, 1809, and is the son of Benjamin and Abigail (Dean) Richmond His earliest traceable ancestor, Deacon Joseph Richmond, was of English birth or descent, the progenitors of the family having come to America in ante-Colonial days. The grandfather of Mr. Richmond of this sketch was a soldier of the Revolution, and won commendation for the services he performed. He was a Deacon in the Congregational Church, as was his son. Mr. Richmond was reared on a farm, and was married at Scituate, R. I., Oct. 28, 1833, to Eliza A., daughter of Jeremiah A. Fenner. She was born in the town where the marriage took place. Her father was a near relative of James Fenner, one of the Governors of Rhode Island, and the family to which she belongs is one of the oldest in the State. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Richmond before their removal to Illinois. Jeremiah, the oldest, was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 19, 1834, and died May 5, 1879. The three next younger were born in Scituate, R. I. Joseph married Clara McClelland, and is in the nursery business at Geneseo. Mary E. lives at Geneseo. Edwin A. was born Oct. 4, 1842, and died Dec. 13, 1880. He left a widow and three children—two sons and a daughter. The eldest son left a wife and child, who are in California. Abigail was born Oct. 3, 1844, in Tazewell Co., Ill., and died July 12, 1872. Maria L. and Francis E. were twins, and were born Aug. 17, 1847, in Tazewell County. The latter married Mary A. Hopkins, and he is a farmer in the township of Geneseo. His wife is the daughter of S. G. Hopkins, and was born in Connecticut.

Prudence was born March 27, 1850, and died in childhood. Helen A. was born at Geneseo, April 13, 1855. She is the wife of Mortimer Fleet, and they are residents of Munson Township.

Mr. Richmond became a citizen of Scituate, R. I., in 1836. He came to Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1843, settling in the spring of that year in Groveland. He was there engaged in farming until he came to Geneseo in the year named. The former political connections of Mr. Richmond were with the Republicans, but latterly he has indorsed the tenets of the

National Greenback party. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Richmond died Jan. 21, 1878.

Alex. W. Albro, residing at Galva, was born Nov. 22, 1824, in Warren Co., N. Y., and is a son of Samuel and Polly (Green) Albro, natives of Rhode Island and New York respectively. They were married in the latter State, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. They came to Medina Co., Ohio, about 1833, and remained there until November, 1835, when they removed to Fort Clark, now Peoria, of this State, where they remained a short time. The next spring they came to near where Wyoming, in Stark Co., this State, is located. They erected a dwelling that fall, and in the autumn of 1836 moved to Lynn Township, Knox County, where he entered 160 acres of land with a soldier's warrant. The land was located on Walnut Creek, and comprised both timber and prairie. They located on the land mentioned, and engaged actively and energetically in its cultivation, and continued to reside there until their deaths. Their family comprised eight children, namely: James, Phebe, Stephen G., Benjamin, John, Alex. W., subject of this notice, Deborah and Eliza. Of these children, John, Mrs. Eliza Rounds and our subject are the only survivors.

Alex. W. Albro, on account of the newness of the country at the time in which his parents settled in it, and the necessity which compelled him to assist in the labors of the farm and the maintenance of the family, only received three months' schooling, which was in Knox County. He was reared on the farm, and at the date of his father's death, being 17 years of age, was apprenticed to learn the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked for about ten years. He then again engaged in farming, and followed that occupation five years. In June, 1855, about the time the town started, he came to Galva to live, having previous to this time worked on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, grading track. He was then in the mercantile business, from 1855 until 1862, and was also engaged in buying grain during the same period.

In August, 1862, Mr. Albro enlisted in the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. G., as private, and was afterward elected Captain. He served his country until April, 1863. He was stationed part of the time at Lexington, Ky., on provost duty. After returning from the war he again went to Galva, where he engaged in the hotel and livery business, owning what is known as the "Baker House" for many years, and which he conducted for four years. He then leased it for five years, but at the expiration of two years sold it to Brewer & Baker. While the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad was being built, Mr. Albro took a contract for the building of ten miles of its track northwest of Galva, which contract he successfully completed. Having traded his Galva property for Nebraska lands, he has spent the last years of his life principally in attending to his western property.

Mr. Albro has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Esther Wilcox, who died in Knox County, and he was again married to Emily Spalding, a daughter of Dr. Spalding, deceased, and a well known pioneer and surgeon of the noted 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and also a gentleman high in the Masonic Order. Mrs. Albro was born in 1827, in New York city, and has borne her husband six children. Of these, Mrs. Esther Babbitt and Hattie H. are yet living; the four others, Charles O., Florence J., Ella D. and infant daughter, are deceased. Mr. Albro has been a very active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and filled numerous minor offices in the gift of the people of the county, having been Deputy Sheriff on two separate occasions, and having held other minor offices. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank at Galva, and was a director of the same. From 1868 to 1872, he was Deputy United States Revenue Assessor for Henry County, serving in that capacity for more than four years.

Samuel Chamberlain has been a resident of Geneseo since March, 1856. He is well known throughout a large section of Western Illinois for his efforts in the way of improving the breeds of horses, and has been of more practical benefit in this direction than any other man within this or in adjacent counties.

He was born in Charlton, Mass., April 16, 1820, and is the son of Jason and Polly (Gibbs) Chamber-

lain. He was reared to manhood in the Bay State, and was there married, Nov. 7, 1843, to Delliza Reynolds. Mrs. Chamberlain was born in Charlton, Worcester Co., Mass., and is the daughter of James and Dolly (Vinton) Reynolds. Dulcenia is the name of the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain. She was born in the same place as her parents.

In 1855 Mr. Chamberlain removed to Moline, in the county of Rock Island, and in the year following fixed his residence in Geneseo. Since coming to the latter place he has been continuously engaged in the business in which he is at present interested. The stock he keeps is justly celebrated for its merits and his stables commonly exhibit from seven to ten animals of superior type and pure thoroughbreds of registered and acknowledged reputation.

William E. Kennish, residing in Galva Township, was born on the Isle of Man, near Ramsey, Great Britain, Sept. 15, 1833. The ancestors of Mr. Kennish were Manxmen. His grandfather, Robert Kennish, was a farmer by occupation, as likewise were his descendants. He, Robert, lived to a good old age, but was sorely afflicted before death by becoming blind. His son Edward was born and died on the Isle of Man. His (Edward's) wife, *nee* Christine Quale, was born on the island and is yet living there, aged 80 years. She is the mother of six children,—William E., subject of this notice; Robert, Christian, Anna, Maggie and Edward. Edward is in Manchester, Eng. Christian resides in the north of England, and the others are all living in this country.

William E. Kennish, whose name heads this notice, was educated on the Isle of Man. At the age of 22 years he left his native isle and emigrated to the United States. Arriving here, he located in Trumbull Co., Ohio; lived there nine years, engaged in farming, and then came to Galva, this State and county, arriving here in April, 1865. After a residence of less than two years in the village, he moved on a farm of 80 acres of land, located on section 12, Galva Township, which he had purchased Jan. 1, 1866. He entered at once upon its improvement and cultivation, and has continued to reside on the same until the present time, meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture. He now has 120 acres of land in an advanced state of cultivation.

Mr. Kennish was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Claque, *nee* Skillicorn, in 1856, of French extraction. She is the mother of nine children, six by her first husband and three by Mr. Kennish. Of the six children born of her former marriage, Mrs. Margaret May and Mrs. Mary Gell reside here. The three children by the latter marriage are Vincent W., William R. and Katie E. Mr. and Mrs. Kennish are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Galva, to which denomination all the children belong. Politically, Mr. Kennish is identified with the members of the Republican party.

J. W. Shetler, residing on section 18, Clover Township, where he is engaged in the occupation of farming and stock-raising, is a son of William and Martha (Wolff) Shetler. He was born in Franklin Co., Pa., July 13, 1840.

The parents of Mr. Shetler were natives of Franklin Co., Pa. His father died in that State in 1882, and his mother is still residing there, with one of her sons. J. W. worked on the farm in Pennsylvania, and attended the common schools until he was 22 years of age. At this age in life he left home to procure a competency for himself. His first effort on his own behalf was in farming, which vocation he pursued on a rented farm for one year, meeting with some degree of success. In February, 1865, he was drafted and served in the army until the close of the war. On the termination of the war, he returned to Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1866, when he came to Illinois and located in Clover Township, at Woodhull. He rented a farm near that village, on section 22, Oxford Township, and was there occupied in farming for two years. He then rented another farm in the same township, and cultivated that for one year. At the expiration of that time, he bought 80 acres of land, on section 26, same township, on which he resided until 1873. During that year he sold his 80 acres, and purchased 134 acres in Clover Township, on which he has resided until the present time. By economy and energetic effort, he has been enabled to purchase 160 acres adjoining, and 160 acres in Andover Township, 100



Henry Ezer



Sarah Ogier

in Clover Township, on section 7, 320 acres in Barton Co., Kan., and 320 acres in Rush County, same State. We see from the number of acres of land owned by Mr. Shetler, that he is one of the largest land-owners, not only of his township, but in the county. Leaving home a poor boy, and having none to aid him in his financial operations, we may truthfully say that his accumulations of property were attributable to his good judgment, energy and economy, and not to the assistance of friends and relatives.

Mr. Shetler was married March 11, 1869, to Miss Nancy J. Knox, a native of Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, Edith M., William E., Fred C., Minerva G. and Laura B. Politically, Mr. Shetler is identified with the supporters of the Democratic party. Socially, he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Francis H. Eyer, a farmer of the township of Annawan, is located on section 22, where he owns 240 acres of land in advanced cultivation. He was born April 14, 1823, in Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio. His father, Francis H. Eyer, was born in 1760, in Germany, and in the year 1812 was married to Mary Nuble. She was born in 1764, in Rockingham Co., W. Va. Their marriage took place in Warren Co., Ohio, whither the elder Eyer went on coming to America. The deaths of the parents occurred respectively March 4, 1823, and Sept. 10, 1824, in the county where their marriage occurred. They had seven children, named Margaret, Mary, Christena, Catherine, Sarah, Francis H. and Nancy. Christena and Nancy are deceased; Margaret lives in Madison Co., Ind.; Sarah lives in Warren Co., Ohio; Catherine is also resident of Warren Co., Ohio.

Mr. Eyer removed from the latter county to Henry County in 1857. He was previously married to Matilda F. Patton, their union in the bonds of matrimony taking place April 18, 1841. She died in Sept., 1850, in Warren County, after having borne three children,—William J., George W. and Sarah J. In 1851 Mr. Eyer was again married to Sarah Blinn, who is a native of Warren Co., Ohio, and was born June 20, 1831. The record of the births of their children is as follows: Mary E., Oct. 16, 1853; Annie L., Feb. 26, 1866; Charles E., April 24, 1868; and Jessie A., May 8, 1870. The family to which Mrs. Eyer belongs is of German origin. Her father, Daniel Blinn, was born in Ohio in 1802, and he married Elizabeth Fry on the 25th of May, 1829. She died Feb. 22, 1882, aged nearly 73 years.

The farm of Mr. Eyer is fitted with all necessary fixtures, including buildings and other appurtenances for successful agriculture. His cattle are chiefly thoroughbred, and consist of five Holsteins and a number of Short-horns; his horses are Norman and English Draft. Mrs. Eyer is the owner of 146 acres of land in good condition for profitable operations.

Mr. Eyer is a Republican in political faith and connections, and in religious views is an adherent of the Church of the United Brethren. Mr. and Mrs. Eyer well represent that large class of well-to-do and prosperous farmers which we find in Henry County. Honesty, industry and good will toward all are prominent characteristics of these people. None hold a more worthy and honored place in the country's record, and we present full-page portraits of each in connection with this sketch.

George Rummell, formerly an agriculturist of Henry County, is a resident of Geneseo. He has been a citizen of the county since the spring of 1852, and has been identified with its development for a third of a century. He was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1819. His parents belonged to the farming class, and he was reared at home on the farm. At 19 he determined to learn a trade, and accordingly served the necessary time as a blacksmith. He made that his business for 14 years.

On coming to Henry County he settled on section 31, in the township of Atkinson. The land of which he became the possessor is situated in the townships of Cornwall, Atkinson and Geneseo, and comprises 310 acres. He was engaged in its management until his removal to the city of Geneseo, which transpired in 1873. He retains the ownership of his estate, but is not in active business. He has given considerable attention to the advancement of educational affairs, and has served a number of terms as School Director. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Mr. Rummell was married at New Philadelphia,

Ohio, in 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Christian Noel. She was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Rummell had two children, both of whom were born in Ohio. Louisa, the youngest, died when 14 years old.

Marcus was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and came to Henry County with his father. He was reared on the farm in Atkinson Township, and was married in the same township in November, 1863, to Eliza J., daughter of John Gaines. She is a native of the State of Illinois. Their children comprise two sons and three daughters, and are named J. Arthur, Ethel, Bessie, Harry and Hattie. The two last are twins. The mother and three older children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Until 1870 Mr. Rummell, the younger, was occupied in farming in the vicinity of Geneseo. In that year he engaged in the business in which he is at present operating. He is a dealer in musical merchandise, and is a resident of Geneseo.

John Jacob Gottsche, one of the prosperous citizens of the township of Hanna, is an excellent sample of what is meant by a self-made man. He inherited only the fate common to the class to which he belonged by birth in his native land, in which there was the inevitable struggle for existence without the smallest hope or chance to advance either in fame or fortune. The laws of Germany provide for the disposal of the time of a boy, but make no provision for him to enter the competitive struggle for advancement which is the birthright of every human creature. He landed in the United States in 1854, and was the possessor of $40 wherewith to begin his life in a strange land. He is now (1885) the proprietor of 240 acres of land, and while all credit is due to his efforts, good sense and energy, fairness entitles the "good wife" to her share of the honors. The children have added their assistance, and the worthy family rejoice in the results to which they have all contributed.

Mr. Gottsche was born June 18, 1812, in Holstein, Germany, and from the age of 6 to 16 he went to school principally. He then worked on a farm until 1854, when he sailed for the United States. He passed 42 days on the ocean, and landed at the port of New York. He came with little delay to Chicago, and there engaged to go to the territory known to the laboring class as the Michigan Pineries. He passed a winter there, and worked during the ensuing summer in a saw-mill. He came then to Moline and obtained employ in the same capacity. He was frugal and economical, and saved his earnings, and in 1860 made his first purchase of land. He bought at the outset but 20 acres, which were situated on section 3 of Hanna Township. Three years before he began farming on land which he rented, and all the property he owned was a cow and a pair of oxen. His estate lies on sections 3, 9 and 10, in Hanna Township. The stock on the place includes eight milch cows, a number of young cattle and ten horses.

The marriage of Mr. Gottsche to Catherine Korb took place in 1857. Their children are four in number; John is the oldest; Katie married Eugene Davis, and they live in Edford Township; Maggie married George Taylor, a farmer of Geneseo Township; and Henry is the youngest. Mrs. Gottsche is a native of Hamburg, Germany. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

H. Taylor, of Geneseo, was born Oct. 28, 1844, in Windham Co., Vt., and is the son of Alfred and Martha (Hammond) Taylor. The parents were of New England origin, and were natives of Vermont. In 1854 they came to Illinois and located in Geneseo.

Mr Taylor was united in marriage to Ella H. Hume, at Geneseo, Jan. 30, 1873. She was born in Moline, Ill., and is the only daughter of S. T. Hume, M. D. Their two children are named Maurice H. and Louisa M. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are connected in membership with the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Taylor is a radical Republican.

On arriving at the time when he desired to engage in business, Mr. Taylor chose the mercantile, in which he was interested until 1880, at which time he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, where he purchased 560 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Grinnell and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and operated there until the cyclone of 1882, at which time he re-

turned to Geneseo. He still retains his property at Grinnell. On coming hither he embarked in the grain business, and became the successor of Messrs. Lawbaugh & Dillenbeck, one of the oldest firms in the county, and who were among the pioneer grain dealers at Geneseo. Mr. Taylor is the proprietor of the elevator, and has added a feed-mill to its capacity. He is also interested in the sale of hard and soft coal. The capacity of the elevator is 65,000 bushels, and in good crop years Mr. Taylor handles from 200,000 to 300,000 bushels of grain. Steam power is employed, and a corn-sheller is connected with the establishment which has a capacity of 5,000 bushels per day.

Fletcher Van Auken, residing on section 28, Galva Township, was born July 11, 1842, in Monroe Co., N. Y. The ancestors of the Van Auken family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, came from Holland and settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., about 1836. They were members of a colony that were sent there by the Holland government, and a portion of their posterity still reside there. Their descendants took an active part in the Revolution of the Colonies from the unjust government of the old country. The record shows that the grandfather, Aaron Van Auken, was a Revolutionary soldier, and, after the war, engaged in the occupation of a farmer in New York. He was married in that State, and died near Albany, as likewise did his wife, aged 102 years. They were the parents of three children, of whom Aaron, Jr., was the only son. He was born in 1800, in Albany Co., N. Y., and is yet living, in Knox County, this State, where he came in 1858. He was for a time Superintendent of a section of the Erie Canal, and held the office of Justice of the Peace, and likewise participated in the War of 1812, being in the engagement at Sackett's Harbor. He married Catherine Ostrander, a native of Lowell, who is still living, at the venerable age of 82 years. She bore him six children,—Calvin, Anna, Wesley, Martha, William Harrison and Fletcher.

Fletcher, the subject of our notice, was reared in Rochester, N. Y., where he received his early education. At the age of 17 years, he came to Knox County, this State, in 1858, with his parents, and has continually been engaged in the occupation of a farmer ever since that time. He first purchased land in McLean County, which he farmed for two years, then sold it and bought in Woodford County, lived in the latter county four years, sold his land and then came to Galva Township, this county. On arriving here, he purchased 123 acres of the old Bonham homestead, the oldest settler in Galva Township, which is located on section 28, where he is at present residing. Previous to this he had lived from 1866 to 1876, one mile southwest of Galva, on a farm owned by his father.

Mr. Van Auken was married in Knox County, Oct. 18, 1863, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of Joseph Armstrong, a native of Durham Co., England. She has borne him three children, viz.: Frank, Unnie and Ermina. The latter died aged eight years. Mrs. Van Auken is a member of the Christian Church. Politically, Mr. V. is a sympathizer with the principles of the Democratic party, and, socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. belonging to Galva Lodge, No. 243.

Royal M. Wilcox, a farmer on section 20, Geneseo Township, has been a resident in Henry County since 1842. In that year he came to Geneseo to make the brick for the seminary building. He was the pioneer in in that line of business in the county. He is a native of the State of New York and was born in Bergen, Genesee County, May 30, 1816. He was the son of Titus and Sarah (Stafford) Wilcox. His father died when he was two years old, and not long after the second marriage of his mother placed him under the charge of a step-father. The reconstructed family went to Riga, in the same State, and there Mr. Wilcox passed the remaining years of his minority. His step-father was a farmer and also a brick-maker, and he was instructed in both arts. When he was 21 he set out to operate in his own behalf and passed the few years next ensuing in the pursuits in which he had been trained. He found employ at different points in his native State until the year preceding that in which he came to Henry County. He spent a part of the year 1841 in Mich-

igan and came thence to Geneseo. He opened a brick-yard for the purpose that has been mentioned and was occupied in its management several years. In 1848 he bought a tract of land on section 20, in the same township, on which 30 acres had been placed under the plow. It was also fenced. In 1850 he built a frame house of ample dimensions, of which his family took possession, and the place has sinec constituted the homestead. Mr. Wilcox has devoted his entire time to his agricultural projects and has made all necessary and suitable improvements on his farm until it is in excellent condition. He gives much attention to stock-breeding. His marriage to Hannah Wright occurred April 6, 1847. Her birth took place in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1830, and her parents were John and Anna (Hunt) Wright. They were natives of the Empire State. Following is the account of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox: George A. married Alice Batchelder and they reside at Logansport, Ind.; Frank D. married Lu Seymour and is a citizen of Elgin; Flora S. is the wife of Edwin C. Jones. They are residents of Elgin. Marion L., Jessie V., Royal P. and Lucy May are the names of the younger children, who are unmarried. All the members of the family are connected with the Congregational Church. Politically, Mr. W. is a Republican.

Hiram H. Follett, a farmer of Henry County, resident at Atkinson, is the owner of 80 acres of land in the township of Cornwall and also of the residence occupied by his family in the village of Atkinson. He was born April 30, 1808, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He had only the limited advantages of the district schools, and at the age of 17 he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of a tailor. After spending three years in the business, he went to Essex Co., N. Y. He was there married to Lorain E. Meacham, Feb. 1, 1829. She was born in East Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt., in the town where Horace Greeley learned the art of printing in the newspaper office of A. Bliss. The father of Mrs. Follett, William Meacham, was born in Massachusetts and was the son of one of those who lost their lives at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Follett are the parents of four children now living. They have lost three by death. Mary Janette, was born Dec. 22, 1829; John M., March 18, 1832; William, March 28, 1834 (the latter was a soldier in the Union army and was killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga.); Melville C., June 7, 1836; Sarah F., Oct. 30, 1838; Maria I., Aug. 16, 1841; Martha E., May 14, 1843. All three of the boys were in the Union army.

Mr. and Mrs. Follett are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican in his political connections.

Isaac D. Ruggles, a farmer of Geneseo Township, resident in the city of Geneseo, came to Henry County in 1856. He was born June 17, 1823, in Rutland, Vt. He represents one of the most prominent names in the business history of the East, as his father, Draper Ruggles, was the senior member of the firm of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, the pioneer manufacturers of agricultural machinery on the American Continent. His mother, previous to her marriage, was named Nancy Corbett. His father removed to Worcester, Mass., when he, the son, was 12 years of age, and in the same year the business, which has been referred to, was established. The relations of the firm grew to extensive dimensions, and employed 300 hands.

As he attained to a suitable age, Mr. Ruggles acted as an assistant in the shops at Worcester, and also as a salesman in the ware-rooms in the city of Boston, and he was thus engaged until he was 18. He then carried out a resolution to try a seafaring life, and he became a sailor in the merchant service. He sailed from Boston to the East Indies, to the Mediterranean Sea, and to South America. He was in the ocean service about four years, and reached the position of second mate of a full-rigged ship. On relinquishing the idea of making a seaman's life the object of his ambition, he resumed his relations with the business of his father. He operated there until three years had expired, and then took charge of the homestead in Westborough, Mass., and was engaged in that line until 1852, when he went to Indiana. He there operated as a farmer, and also in the manufacture of farming implements three years.

In 1855 he came to Geneseo. He bought a farm near the city of which he was the occupant three years, and he then sold the property and removed to Davenport, Iowa. After two years he returned to Geneseo, and purchased the estate he has since owned, and resided in the city. When the foundry firm of Hammond & White had been in operation about a year, Mr. Ruggles became an owner of a third interest by purchase, and the firm name was changed to Hammond, White & Co.

In political views, Mr. Ruggles coincides with the Republicans. He was formerly a Whig. He is tolerant in his religious proclivities, having been brought up to accept the creed of the Unitarians.

He was joined in marriage, by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, with Catharine G. Crawford, at Worcester, Mass., in 1846. Mrs. Ruggles was born in Rockland, Me. Their children were born as follows: Ella F. was born at Worcester, and is a resident at Geneseo; Katie was born in Westborough, and is the wife of John Scott, a citizen of Chicago; the sons Henry and Edward were born in Indiana; the former is in Chicago, and the latter married Clara Carl, and is the resident manager of his father's farm; the two younger children were born in Geneseo; William married Martha Cressey, and is following the profession of a painter in the city of Chicago; and Emma is the wife of Charles C. Flint, of Chicago.

John Henderson. This gentleman is largely identified with the farming interests of Henry County. His home farm is on section 15, of Oxford Township. He was born in Indiana Co., Pa., Sept. 9, 1831. Brice and Anna (Thomas) Henderson, his parents, were natives of the Keystone State and by occupation farmers. They passed their lives in their native State, and at the above mentioned vocation.

John received a good ordinary education at common schools, and at the age of 20 bid farewell to the old home and embarked in life for himself. For five years he engaged in farming on shares. In 1856, he came to Illinois, and soon made a location at Orion, Henry County, where he worked out by the month until 1860. He then purchased the place where he is now living, which consisted of 80 acres at that time. To this he has added 160 acres, and has erected a fine residence, built barn, set out orchards and shade-trees, built fences and improved his farm until it to-day ranks among the valuable estates of the county, being worth $15,000. Politically, Mr. H. is a Republican, and is recognized as one of the representative men of his community.

In 1861, Jan. 10, our subject was married to Miss Eliza Cox, a native of this State. To them have been born five children, four of whom are living and bear the following names: Frank, William T. S., Jennie and Fannie. Annie is deceased.

Ira R. Wells, M. D., has been a practicing physican at Geneseo since 1860 and of the county since 1850. He was born Feb. 18, 1820, at Shawneetown, Ill., and is the son of Joel and Mary (Edwards) Wells. His father, Joel Wells, removed his family to Illinois in the last of its Territorial days and the same year in which it was made a State. The father was born Aug. 1, 1775, at Deerfield, Mass.

He was married in his native State May 8, 1797, and his wife was a descendant of the celebrated divine, Jonathan Edwards. She was born at Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1778. Soon after their marriage they removed to Windham Co., Vt., and were among the pioneers of the Green Mountain State. They went thence to the (then) village of Buffalo, whence they were driven by the burning of the place during the progress of the War of 1812, their entire personal belongings being at that time destroyed. They went to Cincinnati, and were there residents until 1818, when they came to Illinois and located at Shawneetown in Gallatin County. In 1827 they moved to Galena, whither they traveled overland, crossing the Illinois River at the point where Peoria now stands, and where there was then only a single log house. An Indian ferryman took the party over the Rock River, crossing where Dixon is now located. After a stay of a year at Galena they went to Moline, where the family was the first to make a permanent settlement. The father died there Sept. 3, 1838. The mother's death transpired Dec. 4, 1846. At the time they located at Moline the family included four sons and three daughters.

Dr. Wells was a child of eight years when his parents settled in Moline. He received his primary education in the common school and in 1838, when he was 18 years old, he fulfilled a long-cherished intention to enter upon the study of medicine and he began his reading in the office and under the preceptorship of Dr. Gregory, of Rock Island. Subsequently, he took a course of lectures at the Medical College at New Orleans and finished his studies at the University of the City of New York. He was graduated at the latter institution with the class of 1846, and received the authority of one of the most prominent of the medical colleges of this country to enter upon the career of a practitioner. He had established his business at Polo, in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1840, and after operating there two years he went to Missouri, where he remained seven years. While there he attended the University of the City of New York. After receiving his credentials as a Doctor of Medicine, he opened an office at Moline and prosecuted the duties of his profession three years. In 1849 he went to California, and during his stay there of one year he practiced among the miners. He then came to Henry County and commenced the practice of his profession in Green River. He remained there ten years, and in 1860 came to Geneseo. Since the beginning of his relations as a physician and surgeon with the people of that place, he has had an uninterrupted career of success and has firmly established himself in the confidence of his patrons.

In political faith and connections he has been a Democrat since he began to vote. He has been County Supervisor two years, and has officiated one term as Mayor of Geneseo. He was Postmaster at Moline three years—from 1846 to 1849—and after his removal to Petersburg, Mo., he held the same position there five years. During the progress of the war he operated as Hospital Surgeon at Mound City some time. He has been active in the interests of the Medical Societies of Iowa and Illinois, and has been the presiding officer of those bodies as well as a member of the American Medical Association. He has acted as County Physician 12 years.

Dr. Wells has been twice married. He became the husband of Susan L. Wells in October, 1840, at Rock Island. She was born in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of Elihu Wells. The issue of this marriage was five children, all of whom are living but one. George V. married Jennie McCurdy and they live in Chicago, where he is occupied in the business of a commission merchant. Helen is the wife of Geo. W. Baker, of Geneseo. They have four children: Phebe married Dr. H. T. Antes and is the mother of two children; Joseph E. married Elizabeth Sheriff, of Geneseo, and they are residents of Galena. They have two children, both sons; Henry V. was killed by a runaway horse when he was seven years old. The mother died Jan. 13, 1857, and the second marriage of Dr. Wells to Martha J. Graham, took place at Rock Island, July 25, 1857. Two children have been born to them. Henry, the eldest, died when he was four years of age. Mary is a teacher by profession. Mrs. Wells is the daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Madison) Graham, and, in the maternal line of descent is a descendant of President Madison. She was born in Gainesville, N. Y. The family are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

While the Black Hawk War was in progress, Dr. Wells, then a boy of 13, enlisted in the cavalry, and served during the war; was honorably discharged at its close and "as honestly paid," he says, "by the Government."

Peter M. Wickstrum, residing on section 19, Galva Township, was born March 3, 1827, Soderhamn, Helsingland, Sweden, and is a son of Mathias and Anna (Nelson) Wickstrum. In that country his mother died. The father of Mr. Wickstrum emigrated to this country in 1866, and died here in 1873, aged 83 years. He had two children,—Mathias, a farmer in Clay Co., Kan.; and Peter M, subject of this notice. The latter was educated in his native country, and at the age of 23 years, in 1850, emigrated to the United States, coming directly to Bishop Hill, this county. He became a member of the "Colony" and worked with it until its dissolution, when he received 57½ acres of prairie and five acres of timber land, all in Weller Township, the date of his receiving the land being in the spring of 1861.

Sept. 14, 1861, Mr. Wickstrum enlisted in the 57th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. D, as private, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant. After the battle of Shiloh, April

6, 1862, he was promoted Second Lieutenant, and Sept. 3, of the same year he was again promoted, this time to the position of Captain, which office he held until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge July 7, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Corinth, Sherman's campaign before Atlanta and in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. He was also in the battle of Bentonville while on his march to the sea, and also participated in many minor skirmishes and engagements.

After the war he returned home, cast aside his accoutrements of war, and once more entered upon the peaceful pursuits of life. He first sold his land in Weller Township, then purchased 210 acres located on sections 19 and 20, Galva Township, upon which he moved and at once entered vigorously and actively upon the task of its improvement, and on which he is at present residing, meeting with success in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Wickstrum was united in marriage, in his native country, with Miss Ingren Belgquist, who has borne him four children,—Jacob, John, Lottie and William,—the eldest of whom married Miss Church, of Galesburg.

Politically, Mr. W. is identified with the Democratic party. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., belonging to Galva Post, No. 33.

John F. Smith is one of the most substantial and reliable of the agriculturists of Henry County, and is a resident on section 13, Geneseo Township. He was born in Kane Co., Ill., Dec. 18, 1843, and is the son of Benjamin H. and Selinda (Emerson) Smith. His father and mother died on the homestead in Geneseo Township, respectively May 25, 1875, and March 15, 1868. They were of New England origin.

The family removed to Henry County from Kane County in 1855. A house was purchased in Geneseo, where they lived until 1860. In that year they took possession of the farm on which the son is now a resident. The place became their property in 1858, and during that year and the one following the farm buildings were erected. The place contains 192 acres and is a valuable estate. It was once the site of a village,—one of the first started in Henry County and which received its death blow when the Geneseo Colony took permanent root in the place it now occupies. The place was called Henryville and contained a dozen houses and a saw-mill, and its prospects were as good as any other of the small villages that have sprung up in different places, only to die out from some unforeseen cause.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. His first wife, who before her marriage was Miss Nettie Rogers, left the following children when she died: Salinda was born Feb. 8, 1868. Emmett was born July 2, 1870. Henry E., who is deceased, was born Aug. 19, 1872. The mother died Oct. 8, 1872. Sept. 1, 1876, Mr. Smith was a second time married to Katie J. Orcutt, of Erie, Whiteside Co., Ill. She was born July 10, 1855, and is the daughter of Samuel and Martha M. (Thompson) Orcutt. Her children are named and were born as follows: Ralph O., Oct. 14, 1877; Pearl J., June 25, 1881; Floyd, Oct. 17, 1884. The father of Mrs. Smith was born in Centerville, N. Y., April 3, 1828. He enlisted in the Union service Sept. 2, 1862, in Co. I, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was made First Sergeant of his command March 22, 1863, and June 23, 1864, after a day of severe fighting, was captured by the rebels. He passed eight months in the prison pen at Florence and in the stockade horror at Andersonville, and never recovered from the effects of the terrible experiences of those modern Golgothas. He contracted the disease from which he died Dec. 14, 1881. He was married April 9, 1848. His wife was born April 9, 1828, and is still his survivor. She lives at Erie, in Whiteside County. Mrs. Smith was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Smith of this sketch was reared to the business in which he has won the meed of industry and good management. He is a man of much more than ordinary influence, and although he only received such intellectual training as the common schools afforded, he has made the best use of his faculties in acquiring a profitable understanding of men and of the world in general, and is the possessor of a well balanced mind; and his abilities and stainless life have won for him the unqualified respect and esteem of those with whom he has been connected in business and in social relations from his boyhood. As it is his purpose soon to sever his connection with the people of Henry County, a faithful biographer feels justified in

placing him on permanent record in the real position he occupies in the community in which he has maintained an undeviating course of honor and probity. He is a Republican in political connection, and has always sustained the principles of that party.

Lyman Stowell, of Yorktown Township, is a pioneer of the State of Illinois of 1836. From that date to 1848 he was working as a mechanic in various parts of Illinois. He was born in Colesville, Broome Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1810, and is the oldest son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Pratt) Stowell. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother was born in Broome County. He was 12 when his parents removed to Bainbridge, in Chenango County, and he there attained to the estate of manhood. He was brought up on the farm, and received his education in the subscription schools, which were very good in the way of providing for the instruction of the children whose parents were early settlers of the country.

When he was 22 he went to Steuben County for the purpose of learning the trade of a millwright, as he had a natural aptitude for the use of tools. His brother Alanson was a craftsman of the same kind, and in 1836 they came together to Illinois and went to work in Quincy, where they passed two months in the construction of a mill. Malarial illness prevailing there to an alarming extent, they went thence to Pleasant Valley, in Scott County, in the then Territory of Iowa, and passed several months in the construction of mills. In the fall of 1836 they returned to Quincy, and there spent the ensuing winter. In the spring they went back to Pleasant Valley and resumed work at their trade, remaining until the last summer month of the same year. They went thence to Prophetstown, in Whiteside County, and built a saw-mill on Coon Creek. In 1838 they came for the first time to Henry County, and they built a mill at Spring Creek. They returned to Prophetstown and engaged in farming. They were the builders of the first frame house in the township of Prophetstown. In 1844 Mr. Stowell rented a farm at Woodward's Bluff, six miles from Prophetstown, and was its occupant and manager until 1848. In that year he made a claim on section 9, town 18, range 5, which is now Yorktown. On this the owner built a log house and covered it with shingles rived from burr oak. Six years later he entered the land and secured the claim. He had put it under excellent improvement, and he has since bought additional land and is now the owner of 177 acres, including 17 acres of timber. The estate of Mr. Stowell is in good farming condition, and is supplied with all necessary structures for the comfort of the family, the well-being of the stock and the storing of the farm products. When he was a farmer of Prophetstown the nearest market to which he had access was at Galena, where he sold his produce to the miners. That place was 72 miles distant, and the trip there consumed five days.

The marriage of Mr. Stowell to Sarah Leech took place in 1843. She was born in Johnsburg, Warren Co., N. Y. The record of their children is as follows: Caroline E. is the wife of S. L. Sweeney, and they are residents of Arkansas. Emma J. married J. H. Sweeney, of Hamilton Co., Iowa. Wilbur married Lydia A. Luther. He is the manager of the homestead. Sarah A. is the wife of Rufus C. Burroughs, of Whiteside County.

Mr. Stowell and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Marshall F. Wolcott, a farmer and stockman, resident at Geneseo, was born in the village of Wolcottville, La Grange Co., Ind., Oct. 21, 1838, and is the son of George and Margaret (Hine) Wolcott. His father was born in Connecticut and was a pioneer of Indiana, where he attained to wealth and influence. The town was named in his honor. The mother of Mr. Wolcott was a native of the same State in which her husband had his origin.

On attaining to the age in which it became incumbent on him to enter active business life, Mr. Wolcott, of this sketch, embarked in a mercantile enterprise at Lima, Ind. He continued to operate there until his removal, in 1866, to Henry County. He at first gave his attention to the prosecution of mercantile affairs at Briar Bluff, and continued the business until September, 1883. He had meanwhile resided at Geneseo. Since the year named he has

devoted his time and energies to the business which he is now prosecuting.

Mr. Wolcott is a Republican in political faith, and he was the first Postmaster at Briar Bluff. He officiated in that capacity from 1871 to the time he disposed of his business there, in 1883.

Mr. Wolcott is associated with his father-in-law in the business of stock-rearing, and they are the proprietors of 1,500 acres of land in the township of Colona.

Mrs. Wolcott is the daughter of A. W. Perry, one of the pioneers of Henry County, and of whose connection with the development of its interests and resources a detailed account is given elsewhere in this work. Fanny L. Perry was born at Geneseo, and was married to Mr. Wolcott May 9, 1866. They have had three children. Alfred P. was born July 6, 1867. George was born May 21, 1869, and died in infancy. Frank B. was born April 9, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott are members of the Congregational Church.

Christian Urban, the present Assessor of Yorktown Township, is one of the prosperous farmers in Henry County. He was born in Alsace, France, Nov. 14, 1827. His parents were Lawrence and Barbara Urban. He attended the schools of his native province until he was 15, when he learned the trade of a weaver. He followed it as a business until his removal to America in 1847.

He sailed from the port of Havre De Grace, and after a passage of 40 days landed at New York. He had formed an intention to proceed westward, and accordingly he went up the Hudson River to Albany, where he took the Erie Canal and traveled in that manner to Buffalo. He made his way to Chicago, and went from there to the northern part of Cook County. It should have been mentioned that his mother died when he was but three years of age, and that his father accompanied him to America. Arriving at his destination in Cook County, he went to work as a farm assistant. The next year he went to Chicago, where he learned the trade of shoemaker, and he followed that as an occupation two years in that city. He then went into the country to pass a season in the harvest fields, and he remained there to work at his trade. After spending a year in the same vicinity, he went to the State of Pennsylvania. He proceeded to Warren county, where he continued to stay until 1853. He went thence to Indiana, where he bought 80 acres of land in Lake County. It was wholly uncultivated, and without house or shelter for stock. He bargained to pay $3 per acre for the property, and had but $80 to make the first payment. He worked at his business as a shoemaker, and also put in crops on land which he rented, and he was finally successful in procuring the needed funds to secure his title to his estate. He continued to manage the little farm of which he was the proud proprietor and to occupy it until 1865.

In the spring of that year he sold it and bought 80 acres on section 4 in the township in which he has since prosecuted his farming projects. He has been prospered in his frugality and industry, and is at present the owner of 180 acres on the same section, all of which is under excellent tillage and under good farming regulations. The place is well supplied with all needed farm buildings, and is devoted to the raising of grain and stock.

Mr. Urban was united in marriage to Mary Fisher in 1854. She was born in Warren Co., Pa. They have several children, who are named Louisa, George W., Martha, Ida, Ella, Frank and Fred. The two last named are twins. Martha is the wife of M. E. Melvin, and they live in New Bedford, Bureau County.

James S. Hamilton, an esteemed citizen of Geneseo, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1839. He was born June 12, 1812, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., and is the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Steel) Hamilton. His father was born in Ireland, and came thence to America in the Rebellion of 1793. The mother was a native of the same county in Pennsylvania where the son was born. The latter was reared on a farm, and came from his native county in October of the year named.

He settled at Shabbona Grove in the township of Cornwall, where he became the proprietor of a farm comprising 166 acres. This was his home until 1876, when he went to Benton Co., Iowa. There he purchased 240 acres of land, of which he is still the

owner, and on which he continued to reside until 1884. In that year he returned to Geneseo to make it his permanent home during the remainder of his life. Mr. Hamilton is liberal in religious opinions, and in political persuasion he is a Democrat.

He was married in the township of Atkinson, in Henry County, in 1840, to Mary E. Taylor. She was born in Antrim, N. H., and is the daughter of Andrew Taylor. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton: John T. married Annie Jones, and they are residents of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he is a dealer in agricultural implements and coal; William Wallace married Josie Allsup, and is a citizen of Mapleton, Iowa; Porter married Lota Sargent, and they also live at Mapleton; Sarah E. is the wife of William Orr, who is a farmer in Cornwall Township; the two sons of Mr. Hamilton who live at Mapleton are engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, coal and lumber. The children were all born in Cornwall Township. James W. married Bell Snow, and they live on the farm in Benton Co., Iowa.

James A. Tracy, one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of Osco Township, where he resides on section 18, is a son of Joab and Mary J. (Coon) Tracy, and was born in Lynn Township, this county, Feb. 16, 1854. His parents were natives of Indiana, and came into Henry County in 1852, locating in Lynn Township, and reside there at the present time.

James A. was the second in order of birth of a family of ten children, and received a fair education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and later attended Knox College at Abingdon, Ill., for six months. Remaining at home until 21 years of age, he then engaged in farming on his own account. He made a purchase of 160 acres of land in March, 1878, located in Osco Township, and settled upon the same, which is all good tillable land, and by hard labor and industry has cultivated the same until now he is the possessor of some excellent farming land in Henry County.

Mr. Tracy formed a matrimonial alliance in Cambridge, Ill., Feb. 7, 1878, the lady chosen to share his joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, being Miss Lena R. Molthrop, daughter of Oscar and Lasetta (Britton) Molthrop, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Tracy, wife of our subject, was born in Viola, Mercer Co., Ill., Dec. 29, 1860. Of their union has been born one child, who died in infancy.

Mr. Tracy has held the office of School Director, and in politics is a Democrat.

George W. Goshorn, of Geneseo, removed to Henry County in 1853, and to Geneseo in 1859. He was born in the township of Tell, in Huntington Co., Pa., Aug. 9, 1812, and is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Goshorn) Goshorn. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and was of German descent, his great-grandparents having come from that country to the United States. The mother of Mr. Goshorn was also born in the Keystone State, of parentage of Scotch-Irish extraction.

The son was reared on a farm. He was married in Juniata County, in his native State, to Eleanor J. McClure, who is a native of the same State, and was born in Mifflin County, Dec. 16, 1821. In May subsequent to their marriage they removed to Wayne Co., Ohio. They have had eight children, two sons and six daughters: Mary H. was born in Congress, Wayne County, Feb. 20, 1840, is the wife of A. F. Murphy, and lives in the township of Cornwall; James C. was born July 30, 1847, in Chester Township, in Wayne County; he married a Miss Motley, at Deadwood, Dak., and resides at Aspen, Col.; Maggie E. was born at West Salem, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1856, and is now Mrs. J. Mitchell of St. Louis, Mo.; Jennie, wife of George T. Wilkinson, was born in West Salem, June 27, 1856, and they are residents of Munson Township; the others died in infancy. Mr. Goshorn removed his family to Cornwall Township, or to the township that now bears that name in 1856. He was the owner of 80 acres that he had purchased there in the year named as that in which he came to Henry County, and was the occupant of the place until his removal to Geneseo. He bought 40 acres within the limits of the village, and engaged extensively in the rearing of hogs for market.

Mr. Goshorn has been until recently a Democrat

in political connection, but at present is a supporter of the tenets of the National Greenback party. He served while a resident of Cornwall as School Trustee. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Frederick N. Baird, a prominent farmer residing on section 12, Osco Township, was born in Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 14, 1827, and was the fourth in order of birth of a family of eight children. His parents, Frederick and Roxanna (Cone) Baird, were natives of Connecticut, in which State they were married and remained for a number of years. They then removed to New York, where they resided until 1856, when they came into Henry County, and settled in Edford Township, where he (the father) died in 1859. Mrs. Baird died in Colorado.

Frederick N., of whom we write, received a good common-school education by attendance at the district schools of his neighborhood, besides attending the College at Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y., for one term, and when 18 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. He followed the latter for many years, and in the spring of 1853 came to Henry County and worked at his trade for one season in Geneseo. He then bought a tract of 120 acres of land in Edford Township, and located upon it, where he resided seven years, when he sold it and removed again to Geneseo, and continued to follow his trade for five years. He next engaged as traveling salesman, selling marble monuments, for two years, and in 1873, determining to adopt the vocation of a farmer, he made a purchase of 80 acres in Osco Township, located on his present site, section 12, and has remained there ever since. He entered upon the task of its improvement and cultivation, and now is the possessor of some of Henry County's best farming land.

He was married in Genesee Co., N. Y., March 12, 1856, Caroline M. Partridge being the lady he led to the altar. She was the daughter of William R. and Lucy A. (Starkweather) Partridge, natives of New York, and was the second of their family of nine children. Genesee, N. Y., was also the place of her birth, and July 24, 1832, the date. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have two children,—Charles E., the elder, was married at Hamlet, Stark Co., Ind., May 31, 1833, to Emma R. Dull, who was born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, June 24, 1857. They have one child, Carrie R. Norman W. is the name of their youngest son. Charles is a graduate of the Valparaiso (Ind.) College. Mr. B. has taken somewhat of an active part in the general affairs of his township, and has occasionally served in some official positions. Politically, he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Miller, formerly a farmer, then a carpenter and a lumber merchant at Geneseo, came to Henry County in 1838. He has been a resident of Illinois since 1836, when he located at Peoria, and came thence to Henry Connty in the year named. He was born in Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., March 31, 1816, and is the son of George and Mary (Oakley) Miller. He received his education and training in a knowledge of agriculture previous to his 18th year on his father's homestead. At that age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in his native State until his removal to Illinois. After his removal to Henry County he lived two years in the township of Andover. He came thence in 1840 to Geneseo.

In political preference he is a Prohibitionist; he was a Republican in the early days of his citizenship. Mr. Miller was joined in marriage Dec. 22, 1842, to Harriet T. Cone, who was born in the township of Victor, Livingston Co., N. Y., and who is the daughter of Elisha and Eliza A. (Hill) Cone, whose father was a member of the Geneseo Colony, and settled in the county in 1836. He built the first log cabin in the township of Geneseo. His death occurred Sept. 6, 1846. Mrs. Cone resides with her daughter. She is 75 years old, and has been a resident of Henry County nearly a half century.

Following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller: George L. died in infancy; Emilie E. is the wife of W. S. Read, of Pike Co., Ill.; George W. was born July 7, 1850, and is a resident of St. Joseph, Mo., and is the Auditor of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads.

Bela Andrews, who is engaged in farming, and resides on section 34 of Osco Township, is one of the successful farmers as well as respected citizens of this county.

The parents of Mr. Andrews were Beri and Eliza (Hall) Andrews, and were natives of Connecticut. The parents were married and settled in Connecticut, and in 1834 removed to Lorain Co., Ohio, in which county they continued to reside until their deaths. The mother died April 21, 1857, and the father Oct. 9, 1868. Their children were four in number, namely: Bela, Hannah E., Sarah B. and William B.

Bela Andrews, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this notice, was born July 28, 1830, in Connecticut. He attended the common schools, more or less, until he attained his majority, passing a portion of his time prior to that date in working on the farm. On attaining the age of majority he attended Kenyon College, located in Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, and followed the curriculum of that institution, from which he graduated with honors after six years of hard study. Receiving his diploma, he engaged in teaching in the schools of Ohio and Connecticut, which occupation he followed for about four years. At the expiration of that time he was employed in a factory in Connecticut, where he passed two years more of his life. He then entered the Reformatory at Meriden, Conn., where he was employed as teacher and assistant for some twelve years. As a memento of the appreciation of his service as an instructor, the teachers and employees of the school presented Mr. Andrews with a magnificent family bible.

In the spring of 1874 Mr. Andrews came to this county, and settled in Osco Township. He is at present the owner of 320 acres of well improved land, and in the vocation in which he is at present engaged is meeting with success. His marriage, which occurred in Meriden, Conn., June 19, 1862, to Mary L., daughter of Stephen R. and Elizabeth (Clark) Merriam, has been blessed by the birth of five children. The parents of Mrs. Andrews were natives of New Haven Co., Conn., in which State they were married, and shortly afterward emigrated to Portage Co., Ohio, where they died.

Mrs. Andrews was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Aug. 4, 1839, and the names of the children born of her union with Mr. A. are as follows: Wm. M., who died when nine months old; Annie E., Mary F., Oliver B., Edward L. and Paul B.

Mr. Andrews has been honored by the citizens of his township by the office of School Director, Trustee and Road Commissioner, which offices he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Joshua Gilfillan, retired farmer, resident at Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., was born at Barnett, Caledonia Co., Vt., April 12, 1823. His father, William, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Ruth,—whose maiden name was Blanchard, but when married to Mr. Gilfillan was a widow Chamberlain,—was a native of Peacham, Vt. Of their five children, three sons and two daughters, the subject of this biographical notice was the fourth. The senior Mr. Gilfillan was a farmer by occupation, and his sons in that regard followed his footsteps. He died in 1840, aged 72 years, and the rest of the family moved from Barnett to Peacham.

Joshua had the advantage of a pretty thorough education, and taught school several terms while a young man. Dec. 4, 1844, he came West, and for the first few years taught, "off and on," in the public schools. His elder brother, John A., was a graduate of Dartmouth, and fitted for the Bar; but, not finding the legal profession to his taste, abandoned it early in life, and since 1850 has been connected with the schools of St. Louis, Mo. Another brother, Daniel W., was a graduate of Vermont University, and taught school several years, but finally left it off, and has since followed farming.

In 1846, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article located upon a farm in Stark Co., Ill., and there remained until 1880, when he gave up the cares and labors incident to farming, and retired to his home in Kewanee. He has been thrice married, first at Peacham, Vt., in 1846, to Miss Ann E. Way, who died at Osceola, Ill., in 1854, leaving

two children: Mary, Mrs. Henry Reedall, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Charles C., now a farmer of Bureau Co., Ill. Mr. G. was married a second time in 1855, to Mrs. Lucy L. Sawyer, who died in 1875, leaving five children: Frank, a farmer; Cora V., of Salt Lake City; John W., James A. and Burton C., all of Stark Co., Ill. Mr. Gilfillan was married a third time at Toulon, Ill., in 1880, to Mrs. Ella Rowell, who has borne him two children: Fannie, and an infant deceased, not named.

Mr. Gilfillan has worked his way up through life, and by individual effort and industry has earned the handsome competency which now enables him to take the world easy. In addition to agricultural interests, he is a large stockholder in the Haxtun Steam Heater Works, at Kewanee, director in the First National Bank, and a large stockholder in the two great corporations known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Illinois Central Railroads. A farmer that had the judgment and foresight to invest money in the stocks of those two corporations at a time when they were low, and to hold on to them, requires no further recommendation to the world as shrewd financier. Politically, Mr. G. is an independent Democrat.

Levi A. Hamilton, a prosperous and energetic farmer, his residence being on section 15, Osco Township, is a son of James and Lucy (Nichols) Hamilton, natives of Massachusetts. They married and settled in the above State, but later removed to York State, where they remained some time, finally returning to the State of their nativity, and settling in Worcester County, where they died. Their family consisted of seven children,—Jefferson, Mary, Lucy, Levi A., William, James and Marcia.

The subject of this sketch was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 10, 1810, and when but six years of age removed with his parents to Brookfield, Mass., at which prace he remained until January, 1856. Having learned the shoemaker's trade, he followed the same for six years, and that, in connection with farming, occupied his time until he came West. In January, 1856, he came to Geneseo, Ill., where he lived until the spring of that year, when he settled in Osco Township, there purchasing 160 acres of land on his present location, and has since remained a resident of this township. His farm is in excellent condition, and mostly all improved.

His first marriage occurred in Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., the date of which was June 5, 1831, the lady being Miss Mary Walker, daughter of Ezekiel Walker, also natives of Massachusetts. She was born in Brookfield, the latter State, and bore her husband ten children, the following being the record of the living ones: Sarah F., William O., Emma W., Mary, Henry and Lucy. Sarah F. is now the wife of H. Crossley, and resides in this township. Mrs. Hamilton died in Osco Township, April 7, 1876. Emma W. is the wife of Henry Norton, and resides in Hampton, Rock Island Co., Ill.; and Mary, now Mrs. Johnson Bennett, resides in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. H. was the second time married in Coe Township, Rock Island County, June. 5, 1878, to Ruth, daughter of Stephen and Eleanor (Price) Odell, natives respectively of York State and Maryland, and widow of B. F. Bryant, who died in Canoe Creek Township, Rock Island Co., Ill., Jan. 27, 1855. She had by that marriage one child, Frances J. Bryant, who is now the wife of Henry Quick, and resides in Port Byron, Rock Island County. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio., on the 4th of May, 1830.

Mr. Hamilton has held the office of Supervisor one year, and other minor offices within the gift of the people of his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is independent.

William R. Goodrich, gunsmith and dealer in sportsmen's goods, at Kewanee, Henry County, Ill., bears the distinction of having been born in the Sandwich Islands. His father, the Rev. Joseph Goodrich, of the Congregational Church, was sent from Old Wethersfield, Conn., as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands in 1822, and there remained for a period of 14 years. To the student who gleaned his primary knowledge of important events from the Eclectic series of school readers, the name of Goodrich will always be familiar. The stories there related of the earliest attempts to Christianize the Sandwich

cannibals, were first told by the father of the subject of this sketch, the Rev. Joseph Goodrich. He returned to his native State in 1836, and proceeded at once to Illinois, where he was identified with the Wethersfield Colony for a number of years, and in 1852 died, upon the farm now occupied by the Lathrop Coal Mining Co., in the 58th year of his age. His wife, Martha (Barnes) Goodrich, had preceded him by a few years to the mystic shore, and was the first person interred in the Wethersfield Cemetery. They reared three sons and as many daughters to men and women, and buried their eldest-born on the Sandwich Islands.

William R. Goodrich, our subject, was born Feb. 20, 1832, and therefore when the family arrived in the new and unsettled county of Henry, he was but about four years of age. He worked at farming until about 24 years of age, and in 1857 removed into the town of Kewanee, and established the first bread bakery at this place. He followed baking about six years, starting up in the meantime his present business. His first shop occupied the site of the present new Kewanee House, and was a small building erected in 1856. In 1857, he was married, at Kewanee, to Harriet M. Slocum, a native of New York State, and has had born to him five children, as follows: William B., Rolland S., Frederick G., Charles E. and Lewis J. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. G. is identified prominently with the Independent Order of Mutual Aid.

George Duff, a farmer of Henry County, has been a resident of the State of Illinois and of Henry County since 1857. Mr. Duff was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., March 24, 1821. He is the son of William and Mary Duff and was reared on a farm. He lived in the State in which he was born until he was nearly 40 years old, and was there occupied in farming. He was married there, Aug. 28, 1844, to Mary A., daughter of Philip Cypher. She was born in the same county in which she was married. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Duff were six in number. Nancy E. is the wife of Darwin Amsden and they live in Iowa. Sarah A. married George H. Wilson, and they are also living in Iowa. William married Rebecca Wilson. He is a farmer in the township of Edford. Mary F. is the wife of Charles Magee, of Osco Township. John died at the age of seven. One child died in early life, who was born in Geneseo. The five first named were born in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Duff purchased the farm he now owns in the township of Edford in 1862. He removed thence to Geneseo, Feb. 22, 1884. In his political connections he is a Democrat.

A. Peterson, owning 108 acres of land, located on section 30, Osco Township, where he resides and is engaged in the occupation of his life, that of agriculture, was born in Sweden, Feb. 15, 1834. Mr. Peterson lived in his native country until 1857. In the summer of that year, hoping to better his financial condition in a new country, he emigrated to the United States. One year after his arrival in this country he came to Henry County and purchased 80 acres of land in Lynn Township, on which he located with his family and actively engaged in its cultivation and improvement. He and his family resided on the latter place for seven years, when Mr. P. sold the same and made another purchase, the same being in Western Township and consisting of 160 acres. Eight months later, Mr. Peterson sold the latter purchase and bought 177 acres in Osco Township, located on section 31, on which he and his family moved and continued to reside until the spring of 1883. At that time he sold his 177 acres and removed to section 30, same township. He is at present the owner of 108 acres of good tillable land, which is in a first-class farming condition, and 160 acres in Iowa. On his farm he has erected a fine residence, barn, etc., second to none in Henry County, and the farm presents that appearance which is indicative of energy and perseverance on the part of its proprietor. What of this world's goods Mr. Peterson possesses is the accumulation of a life of toil and economy.

Mr. Peterson was married in Galesburg, this State, Nov. 8, 1859, to Christine Alm, a native of Sweden, in which country she was born Aug. 15, 1828. In 1846 she crossed the waters with her par-

ents and landed in the United States. She has borne her husband ten children. The living are John A. C., Emma A., August S. and Ella E. Emma A. is the wife of Capt. Chris Christerson, a resident of Chicago, and they have one child, Osher Theo. The children of whom Mr. and Mrs. Peterson became the parents and who have passed to the land of the hereafter, are named Anna C. C., Joseph E., Gilbert M., Nettie R., Gilbert W. and Cora R.

Politically, Mr. Peterson is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. He has held the office of School Director, and is one of the respected and honored citizens of his township and of the county. He and his wife are active supporters of the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Washington Dunbar. As a splendid example of what may be accomplished by an energetic, determined and economical man, we point to Mr. Dunbar. He is now engaged in farming on section 31, of Wethersfield Township, where he owns a splendid farm of 320 acres, besides some other property in Knox County. His parents, William and Sarah (Prather) Dunbar, were married and settled in Kentucky, but very early in the history of Stark Co., Ill., they moved there and for many years were prominent pioneers. The elder Dunbar then sold out and went to California, where he died, his wife dying in Lynn Co., Kan.

Washington was the seventh of a family of 13 children, and was born in Breckenridge Co., Ky., Sept. 20, 1821. He was a boy of about eight years of age when his parents came to Stark County. At so early a period there were only a few settlements anywhere in the northern part of Illinois; and, as would naturally be expected, he enjoyed very limited advantages for an education. He worked on the farm, aiding in its developments, until about 15 years of age, when he began to work out by the day and month. This kind of life he followed until he settled in La Fayette Township, Stark County. Here he lived for about seven years, when, in 1852, he moved into Henry County and located upon section 31, Wethersfield Township. This farm, which consists of 320 acres, he has splendidly improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. He has been eminently successful and prominent in all the affairs of his township. His success is due to his energy, integrity and perseverance, and for it he deserves great credit.

Doubtless, one of the motives which inspired Mr. Dunbar to secure some property and settle down was his contemplated marriage, which occurred about the time he began farming for himself in Stark County. The day of the wedding was Dec. 24, 1846, and the lady who thus determined to be his helpmeet was Anna, daughter of Josephus and Elizabeth (Bennett) Lee. They were natives of New York State, and had come to Stark County about 1844. The former died there about 1847, January 18, and the latter Aug. 21. 1872. They reared a family of 12 children, of whom Mrs. Dunbar was the third in order of birth. She was born in Warren Co., N. Y., June 10, 1825. Their family record reads as follows: number of children nine,--Oscar, Orville, Orson, Albertus, Adelia, Burwell, Charles L., Effie L. and Harry. Oscar, Orville and Burwell are deceased. Adelia is the wife of DeWitt Winney, of Knox Co., Ill. Effie is the wife of Bradford Snyder, of Stark Co., Ill. Mr. Dunbar has served as School Director for many years, and politically, is a strong Republican.

Edward Johnson, residing on section 32, Osco Township, where he is engaged in the cultivation of 142 acres of good tillable land, was born in Mercer County, this State, March 8, 1857. The parents of Mr. Johnson, John and Johanna Johnson, were born in Sweden. In 1877 Edward, whose name stands at the head of this biographical notice, entered his father's store and engaged in the capacity of clerk, which occupation he continued until 1880, when he removed to Andover Township and there resided for one year. His next remove was to Osco Township, where he located on a farm belonging to his father, consisting of 140 acres of section 32.

Mr. Johnson has continued to cultivate the farm on section 32 since his removal thereon in 1881, meeting with success in that vocation. His marriage occurred in Western Township, Nov. 17, 1880, and the accomplished lady who became his wife was

Miss Sophia Peterson, born in Western Township, this county, Nov. 17, 1860. One child, Minnie M., has been born of their union.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. In political matters Mr. J. always casts his vote with the Republican party.

John Chisnall, President and General Manager of the Kewanee Wagon Company, was born in Lancashire, England, June 27, 1833, and came to America in 1855. At the common schools of England he acquired a fair education in the elementary branches, and after spending some time in the cotton mills began, when he was 16 years of age, to learn the trade of wagon-maker. In the United States his first stop was at Omaha, Neb., where he worked at his trade for several years. From Omaha he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and seven years afterward came to Kewanee. Here he was employed by the O'Brien Manufacturing Co., until January, 1882. In business, Mr. Chisnall has been rather successful. Coming to America a poor boy, depending upon his labor for a livelihood, he has worked his way to the possession of a handsome property.

Mr. Chisnall is a Royal Arch Mason, an officer in the Eastern Star, a member of the Knights of Honor, and a Republican in politics.

Dr. John L. Robinson, a medical practitioner of the homeopathic school at Annawan, is a native of Whiteside Co., Ill., and was born Oct. 14, 1851. He discharged the obligations of his minority to his parents, and when he arrived at the age of 21 he went to Iowa and studied law at Dunlap, in that State, for about six months. He then entered a private banking institution in that place and continued to operate there 18 months. At the end of that time he began business on his own behalf in the sale of jewelry, musical merchandise and sewing-machines in the same place, in which he was interested about 18 months.

He then purchased the drug stock of Dr. O. W. Newell, at Annawan, associated with D. S. Way, and they managed their joint affairs under the style of Robinson & Way until 1879, when they sold to Messrs. Lawrence & Putney, and Dr. Robinson commenced the sale of jewelry, which he prosecuted until 1884. Meanwhile, for a period of five years, he had given much attention to the study of medicine, with the intention of fitting himself for the profession. In September, 1883, he matriculated at the Chicago Homeopathic College, and was graduated there in February, 1885. He established his business at Annawan, where he is building up a substantial practice. In his political connections he is an adherent of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Annawan. In religious views he is in sympathy with the Baptist denomination.

His marriage to Ellen V. Way took place Nov. 29, 1874, and they are the parents of four children,—Edna M., Julius W., Charles R. and Dwight S. Mrs. Robinson was born in Noble Township, La Porte Co., Ind., May 25, 1851.

Isaac Litton, one of the progressive and energetic farmers, as well as respected and honored citizens of Henry County, residing on section 31, Weller Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Fulton County, that State, March 12, 1839. Mr. Litton lived with his parents on the old homestead in Fulton Co., Pa., until 21 years of age, meanwhile attending the common schools and assisting his father in the labors on the farm. In 1860 he came to Knox County, this State, and worked out for two years. In 1862, he came to Weller Township, this county, where he rented land, and for three years was engaged in farming in that manner, meeting with success. At the expiration of that time he purchased a farm in Clover Township, on which he located and entered vigorously and energetically upon its improvement, and there continued to reside for eight years. In the spring of 1875 he left Clover Township and moved into Weller Township, where he continued to reside until the present time. He is at present the owner of 410 acres of land, all in a first-class agricultural condition.



O. E. Selden

The marriage of Mr. Litton took place in Knox County, this State, April 16, 1863. Miss Mahala Mullen became his wife at that time, and has shared his sorrows and joys, successes and reverses, until the present. She was born in Fulton Co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1846, and has borne her husband six children,—W. Grant, Charles W., Brady J., Bessie E., Ray H. and Mackie. Brady J. died aged three and one-half years, having swallowed a nail, which caused his death in 15 minutes. Mr. Litton has been School Director in his township, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party. His parents were John and Sophia (Knable) Litton, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married and settled in Pennsylvania, where the father died Aug. 29, 1876. She yet survives. Their family comprised 13 children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. Her mother's parents were Henry and Mary (Hull) Mullen, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Knox County from their native State in 1855, and the mother died there, Dec. 21, 1878. Her father still resides in Knox County. The issue of her parents' union was five children,—Mrs. Litton being the third in order of birth.

H. Chesley, present proprietor and editor of the Kewanee *Courier*, was born in Walden, Caledonia Co., Vt., Oct. 22, 1857. He was educated at the public schools of Vermont, and at the age of 16 years began the printer's trade at Lyndon, that State. He completed his trade on the *Green Mountain Freeman*, a paper printed at Montpelier, Vt., and came West, landing in Kewanee in 1877. In company with his brother, he leased the *Courier* from C. N. Whitney in 1879, and became its sole owner in 1882. Almost all his life has been spent in a newspaper office, the minutest details whereof are as familiar to him as the alphabet. He is thoroughly a practical printer, a graceful and elegant writer, a courteous gentleman, and full of promise for the future.

His father, Albert Chesley, died in 1867, and his mother, Lucretia (Smith) Chesley, came West in 1878, and has since resided in Kewanee.

Mr. Chesley was married in Kewanee, in the fall of 1881, to Miss Mamie Whitney, the accomplished daughter of the former proprietor of the *Courier*, and has had born to him two children—Merton and Willis F.

In politics Mr. C. is a staunch Republican; in religion he is liberal, and the only secret order to which he belongs is the I. O. O. F.

Mrs. O. E. Tilden, widow of the late O. E. Tilden, farmer, upon section 35, Oxford Township, was married to Mr. Tilden, Aug. 31, 1843. She was Miss Orrill K. Moore and was born in Vermont, and is a daughter of Samuel and Eudosia Moore.

Mr. Tilden, who died on the 25th of April, 1879, was born in Windsor Co., Vt., in July, 1807. He came West in the autumn of 1853, when Central Illinois was being opened up by some of the earlier lines of railroad, and stopped at Galesburg for the winter. In April of the following year he came into Henry County and located upon section 35, Oxford Township, where he had purchased 240 acres of land. He was among the first of the earliest pioneers here and took an active part in the development of the county. Upon this place he lived, a well respected and prosperous farmer, until his death. Politically, he was a stanch Republican and a promnent local worker for his party, and had held many of the local offices, among which were Supervisor and School Director. He was an intelligent man, far above the average of that day. He loved books, was a great reader, and took a deep interest in educational matters. He was a prominent farmer as well as a successful one, and left his widow and children a fine home. His son Cyrus has purchased the interest of the other heirs and keeps the old homestead. Mrs. Tilden holds the house and 80 acres of land.

As a man worthy to be perpetuated as a representative of the sturdy, bold pioneers and as a leading and advanced agriculturist, the publishers are glad to present the portrait of Mr. Tilden accompanying this sketch.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tilden quite a large family of children, the record of whom is given as follows: Josiah H. selected Lila Timberlake for

his wife; Mary G. is the wife of D. J. Clarke; James F. married Emma Fraim; Frances E., who married Amos Mansfield; Cyrus F. married Katie Rachford; Normand F. was united in marriage with Mary Burns; Millard F. is deceased.

William Wolf, architect, contractor and builder, at Kewanee, Ill., son of George and Saloma (Retmiller) Wolf, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1838. The elder Mr. Wolf was also a contractor and builder, and our subject took his first lessons while quite young, and under a man naturally interested in giving the best possible instructions. Mr. Wolf acquired such education as was possible before he was 14 years of age, for at that age he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. From Philadelphia he came to Kewanee in 1865, and here the largest and finest buildings show the genius of his handiwork, both as architect and builder.

He was married in Philadelphia in 1863, to Mrs. J. M. Zoll, a native of that city and of German parentage. The three children born to him are Franklin W., now a successful dentist at Kewanee; Paul A. K., a student; and Emma Saloma, a young miss. Mr. Wolf devotes his time to his business and profession, and makes a success of them. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

His father died in Philadelphia in 1872, at the age of 64 years, and his mother at this writing resides in Germantown, Pa.

Samuel Schwab, a prosperous farmer residing upon section 23, Cornwall Township, was born in Berne, Switzerland, on the 25th of December, 1820, and consequently was a Christmas gift to his parents. Mr. Schwab remained with his parents in his native country until he was 28 years of age. On reaching his 20th year he entered the army in Switzerland, and served two years in the infantry and six years in the cavalry, acting as Orderly Sergeant. When in his 36th year, in 1856, he concluded to emigrate to the United States, hoping to better his financial condition in life, and after a voyage on the briny waters, he landed at New York city. From the latter place he went to Ohio, where he remained about a month, and then came to this county, and has resided here since that time, 1856.

The marriage of Samuel Schwab to Miss Elizabeth Magley took place in Switzerland in 1852, four years prior to the time that Mr. S. emigrated to this country. Mrs. Schwab was born in Switzerland, Nov. 1, 1817, and has borne her husband two children,—Elizabeth, born Jan. 3, 1853; and Catherine, born Dec. 24, 1856,—the former in Switzerland, and the latter in this country. Mr. Schwab has succeeded by his perseverance and economy in increasing his landed interests in this county to 375 acres of good farm land. He has a fine residence on his place, a good barn 60 x 48 feet in dimensions, and, in addition to the cultivation of his land, devotes much of his time to the raising of fine stock. In a religious point of view, he is a believer in the doctrines advocated by the Congregational Church. Politically, he votes with the Democratic party.

William Kirkland, farmer, residing on section 5, Clover Township, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1813. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Anderson) Kirkland, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States from the old country in 1810, and, after their marriage in Philadelphia, came to Ohio, where they purchased land and were engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth. They soon sold out and moved to Indiana, where they again purchased land, which was somewhat improved. The father died there in 1817, and his wife sold out her interest, and with her son William, then only a child, went back to Ohio, on horseback, a distance of 300 miles, where they located and remained until 1855.

William grew to manhood in Morgan Co., Ohio, and at the age of 33 years, having received a good education in the district schools prior to his majority, he was united in marriage. The lady chosen to accompany him through the stormy trials of the future

as well as the sunshine, was Miss Hannah Farley. Of their union six children have been born,—Mary A., Lisella, William P., John A., Davis O. and Lloyd G. Mr. Kirkland came to this State with his family and mother, where he located in Boone County, on 100 acres of land which he purchased. He resided there for 18 months, when he sold his property and came to Clover Township, this county, where, the same year of his arrival, he purchased 160 acres, and soon thereafter 80 acres adjoining, and 140 acres on sections 14 and 4, Clover Township, where he at present resides. His mother died at the residence of her son, William, in 1865. Mr. Kirkland is a prominent citizen of his township, and, with his wife, is a member of the Christian Church. He has held various offices within the gift of the people of his township, and is respected for his honest dealings with his fellow-man. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland have three living children,—Mary A., who is the wife of Martin W. Hiller; Davis O., the husband of Flora Barman; Lloyd G., who married Lillian Hanna; besides James C., deceased, who was next to the oldest and married.

Edward S. Whiting, dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, at Kewanee, Ill., is a son of Seth and Abigail (Chapin) Whiting, natives of Massachusetts and descendants of the old Puritans, and was born at Chicopee, Mass., June 17, 1884.

His father was born Jan. 1, 1803, married at Springfield, Mass., and in the year 1858 came to Henry County, Ill., and settled upon a farm in Wethersfield Township, where he lived up to 1875, when he moved to Kewanee, in the same county, where he still resides. He accumulated, of his own industry, a handsome property, and enjoyed all his life the reputation of a good citizen and an honest and upright man.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools of Illinois, and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. From the age of 18 to 20 he taught school, and when 21 purchased a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until the year 1877, when he engaged in his present business. When the Order of the Modern Woodmen of America opened their organization in Kewanee, Mr. Whiting became their first President, a position held by him at this writing (November, 1885). He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is looked upon as one of its most substantial and consistent supporters. Taking but little interest in politics, he seeks no official preferment; unostentatious in his manner, fair and square in his dealings with all men, Mr. W. may truthfully be written as one of Kewanee's best citizens.

He was married at Buda, Bureau Co., Ill., in January, 1870, to Miss Lottie Mason, native of New York State, and daughter of Mr. Levi Mason.

Swan P. Peterson, a farmer residing on section 31, Osco Townstip, was born in Sweden, Oct. 10, 1829. Mr. Peterson passed 20 years of his life in his native country, engaged in the occupation of a farmer, and in the summer of 1849 emigrated to the United States. In 1850 he entered a tract of Government land in Andover Township, this county, on which he moved, cultivated and improved until 1872, when he sold his interest in the same, and moved to Osco Township, locating on section 31. The opportunities which Mr. P. expected to find in this country for the accumulation of a competency were found, and he is to-day the proprietor of 505 acres of good farm land, the major portion of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. He has a good residence on his farm, together with good out-blildings, and his landed, estates in Henry County, together with his personal possessions, have been accumulated through his own indomitable energy, perseverance and economy.

Mr. Peterson was married in Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 15, 1853, to Johanna Forsburg, who was born in Sweden, July 16, 1834. She emigrated to the United States when 18 years of age, and has become the mother of 11 children by her marriage with Mr. Peterson. Their names are as follows: Christine A., Charles H., Augusta M., John A., Frank E., Julia E. William E., Martin J., Vernie A. and Dora T.; Mary E. died when four years old.

Politically, Mr. Peterson votes for the Republican party. He has held the offices of School Director

and Commissioner of Highways. He and his good wife belong to the Swedish Lutheran Church, and are active and energetic supporters of the tenets of that denomination.

Jonas Westran, an industrious and energetic farmer of Wethersfield Township, residing on section 9, was born in Sweden, Nov. 4, 1842. He emigrated to America in 1864, and later came to Henry County, and settled in Wethersfield Township, on a tract of land of 160 acres, all of which is improved and in excellent condition.

In Sweden, May 29, 1864, our subject formed a matrimonial alliance with Christina Erickson, who was also a native of Sweden, born Jan. 8, 1838. Of their union have been born 11 children, eight of whom survived. The following are their names: John, William, Edmund, Bina, Christine, Emma, Amanda and Jonas.

Willard A. Bowen, enterprising dealer in jewelry and musical instruments, Kewanee, Ill., where he located in business in 1878, was born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1855. His parents, Prof. Truman H. and Jane (Brown) Bowen, natives of "York State" and of old English extraction, reared a family of five sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being fifth in order of birth. Prof. Bowen, now deceased, was for many years of his life Professor of Mathematics, Music and the Science of Government in the State Normal University at Albany, N. Y. In 1857 he removed to the State of Iowa, where he laid out the town of Sand Spring, in Delaware County, and there spent the rest of his life, dying in 1880 at the age of 55 years.

After receiving such education as was practicable at the common schools of Iowa, Willard A. Bowen began the trade of watchmaker and jeweler, which he has since followed. He spent about three years and a half in Dubuque, Iowa, and came to Kewanee in 1877. After about eight months' "jourship" with a Mr. Graham, he set up for himself by opening a small repair shop in a window of what is now the Union National Bank building. From this beginning his present splendid business has grown. All his watches and most of his jewelry are manufactured specially for him, and bear the imprint of his name. His present quarters are in the Merritt Block, Main Street, where he has by far the finest jewelry store ever kept in Kewanee.

Nov. 11, 1877, he was married in this city to Miss Nellie F. Wright, daughter of B. H. Wright, Esq. (see biography of B. H. Wright) and one of the reigning belles at the time. What Mr. Bowen has of this world's goods he has acquired by industry and effort.

George Hachtel, one of the thriving and representative farmers of Henry County, where he resides, on section 17, of Wethersfield Township, was born in Germany, April 1, 1835. His parents, John M. and Margaret Hachtel, both died in Germany.

George, of whom we write, was the eldest son of his father's family, and remained in his native country until 17 years of age, receiving all his education from the schools there. Shortly after his arrival in America, he came to Seneca Co., Ohio, and for about three years worked out, when, at the expiration of that period, he came to Stark Co., Ill. Here he lived until the fall of 1863, and then removed into Henry Country, where he located on his present homestead, since which time he has been a resident of Wethersfield Township. He is the owner of 400 acres of valuable land, all of which is in excellent condition and well equipped, and upon the same he has erected a magnificent residence. He keeps about 60 head of cattle and 12 horses, and fattens annually 100 head of hogs.

Mr. Hachtel and Miss Elizabeth S. Sultzer were united in marriage in Wethersfield Township, on the 30th of December, 1863. She is the daughter of Frederick C. and Fredericka (Fritz) Sultzer, natives of Germany. They reside in Kewanee, and Mrs. Hachtel was the eldest of their family of four children. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 19, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Hachtel's family consists of seven children,—George C. F., Reuben E., George

L., Nathaniel D., Mary E. and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Hachtel has been School Director for six years, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party.

James Johnston. One of the well known agriculturists of Wethersfield Township is the gentleman whose name heads this notice. He was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., about 1836, and came to Henry County with his parents, James and Ann (McLane) Johnston, when six years old. They settled in Wethersfield Township, and there the mother died. The elder Johnston's demise occurred in La Fayette Township, Stark County.

James, the subject of this biographical notice, was the seventh in order of birth of a family of eight children. He has been a resident of Henry County since boyhood, where he has followed the vocation of farming. At present he is the proprietor of 160 acres, the major portion of which is in an advanced state of cultivation.

Mr. Johnston is yet enjoying a life of single-blessedness. Politically, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

Eric Westerlund, a farmer, residing on section 28, Osco Township, is a native of Sweden, having been born in that country June 18, 1836. Mr. Westerlund continued to reside in his native country until the fall of 1850, when, at the age of 14 years, he accompanied his parents across the black deep and landed in America. His mother died on the voyage, and her grave was the black deep of the ocean. Mr. Westerlund continued to reside with his father, who had located in Andover Township, this county, until he had obtained his majority. On becoming his own man he went forth to fight the battles of life single-handed and alone, and his first work in which he realized a remuneration from others was that of farming. He continued to "work out" for a time, and then purchased 80 acres located on section 28, Osco Township, upon which he settled, and at once entered vigorously and actively upon the task of improvement and cultivation, and where he is at present residing. He has fine improvements upon his farm; has erected a nice residence and barn, and by economy and energetic labor has increased his landed interests until at present he is the proprietor of 290 acres of good farm land, the larger portion of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. Mr. Westerlund keeps on his farm about 40 head of cattle, 12 head of horses and colts, and fattens from 60 to 100 head of hogs annually, and is meeting with financial success in the vocation which he has followed all his life, that of agriculture.

Mr. Westerlund was united in marriage at Moline, Ill., Feb. 7, 1857, to Christine Anderson, who was born in Sweden, Jan. 30, 1843, and of their union six children have been born, namely: Sarah E., Emma C., Sophia J., John O., Annie and Julius O. The father and mother are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Westerlund affiliates with the Republican party.

Abner O. Warner, proprietor of the New Kewanee House, Kewanee, Ill., was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1845, and is the youngest of four sons born to Amos and Polly (Parmalee) Warner, natives of Connecticut, and descended from the English. The elder Mr. Warner, who was a farmer by occupation in his life-time, died in Oneida County when Abner was about six years of age.

When about ten years old, the subject of our sketch began clerking in a general store at Higginsville, N. Y., and from that time on until about 18 years of age, he was a professional "counter jumper," interspersing the service, however, with attendance at the Oneida Seminary. Before he had arrived at the age of 19, he was engaged in a mercantile business in the city of Buffalo, where he remained for probably six years, closing up his establishment during the non-navigation period, and clerked for various other concerns. Among the many, he spent two winters as clerk at the Drovers' Hotel, Hudson City, N. J. It was probably at the latter place he imbibed his first ideas of hotel-keeping, though, as will be seen, it was many years before he became

"mine host of ye hotel." From Hudson City, we next find him in the flour and feed business at Springfield, Mass., and from there to Elyria, Ohio, as book-keeper, etc., in a mercantile house, where he remained about six years. He was evidently heading for the great West by slow and easy stages, for the next time we meet him he is clerking in a grocery store in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1879 he struck Kewanee, and engaged at once in the produce business, which he followed with considerable success for about three years.

In 1882 his opportunity came, and we find him smilingly welcoming "ye guests" to the old Kewanee House as its landlord. The " New Kewanee" was completed in 1884, and Mr. Warner, who, by the way, is a bachelor, at once fitted it up, and at this writing we find him deservedly the popular man, and running the best kept and equipped hotel on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, between Chicago and Galesburg.

Roderick Murchison. Of the many prominent well-to-do farmers of Wethersfield Township who are of Scotch nativity, Mr. Roderick Murchison is one of the best known. His farm is located on section 13, and consists of 348 acres of fine, tillable land. He is a son of Finley and Catherine (McLean) Murchison, who were formerly of Scotland, but in 1851 became residents of Henry County. The elder Murchison died in Wethersfield Township July 15, 1872. Mrs. Murchison is now living, in good health, at over 80 years of age. She is grandmother to about 50 children, also great-grandmother to 15 more. They had a family of 12 children, of whom Roderick was the youngest. He was born before his parents left Scotland, the date of his birth being July 17, 1849. He was reared and educated n Henry County, being brought here when only two years of age, and has spent his life upon the farm.

Mr. Murchison was married in Galva Township, this county, on New Year's day, 1873. Miss Bessie, daughter of John and Flora (McRae) Cameron, was the bride. Her parents came to America in 1849, and three years later located in Stark Co., Ill. They subsequently moved to Henry County, but in 1883 went to Iowa. Mrs. M. was the second of a family of five children, and was born in Stark Co., Ill., Sept. 20, 1854. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murchison, to whom they have given the following names: Finley A., John C., Flora A. C., Nora L. and Nettie J. Mrs. M. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

David Patty, deceased, formerly residing in Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, this State, was born Aug. 12, 1827, in County Down, Ireland. The Patty family were of Scotch extraction, the ancestors of the same having emigrated to Ireland during the religious persecutions in Scotland, and settling in the northern portion of that country. David Patty was a son of Thomas and Mary (Watson) Patty, whose parents were natives of Scotland. Thomas Patty, father of the subject of this notice, together with his wife and eight children, moved from the Green Isle to the Isle of Man, where the father and mother both died. The parents of the mother were Protestants in Ireland, and were persecuted by the Catholics, and, to avoid persecution, also emigrated to the Isle of Man.

David Patty, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the Isle of Man. His younger years, prior to the age of 18, were passed on the farm. On arriving at that age in life, he went to Liverpool, Eng., where he became a member of the Liverpool Police, and was occupied in that vocation for four years. He was united in marriage, at that metropolis, to Miss Margaret Kermode, who was born Feb. 16, 1824, on the Isle of Man. She went to Liverpool with her father, seven years before her marriage. Her father died in 1868, in Knox County, this State. Her mother's name was Ann Kione, who died on the Isle of Man, in 1833, having been born there in 1796. She had three children, two of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Patty, soon after their marriage, emigrated to the United States, and located at Brimfield, this State, where he was foreman for J. M. Wiley, who conducted a large farm for four years. Mr. Wiley came to Lynn Township, Knox County, and farmed there one year. He then removed to Weller Towhship, and after seven years' farming, he went to Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, and lived there four years, until his death, which occurred in

November, 1868. The year before his death he had purchased 80 acres of land on section 35, Galva Township, this county, where his family now reside, and to which they removed the spring after his death. He was the father of five children,—Mary E., deceased; Mrs. Eliza A. Riner; Wesley D., now residing on the old homestead; Frank A., deceased, aged seven years; Julia E., deceased, aged 20 years, and the wife of Arthur Aby.

Mrs. Patty is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Wesley D. is engaged in conducting the old homestead, on section 35, Galva Township, with whom his mother is at present residing. He is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture, and politically is identified with the Prohibition party.

Joseph Robb. It was not until about 1854 that some of the best land in Illinois was made accessible to the settlers. At that time the old Military Tract Railroad was completed from Mendota to Galesburg, which, with its extensions north to Chicago and in all directions to Quincy, Burlington and Peoria, opened up the magnificent district known as the Military Tract. Among those to come in and take advantage of the situation was Joseph Robb, who now resides upon an excellent farm of 240 acres of land on section 27, of Wethersfield Township.

He was born in Ireland, March 5, 1825, and came to America with his parents, Nathan and Eleanor (Monteith) Robb, in 1832. They first settled in Franklin Co., N. Y., where they lived until 1853, when they came to Stark Co., Ill. They subsequently moved to Little Rock, Ark., where they died. Joseph lived at home until 26 years of age, when for two years longer he lived in Stark County, and the following year he passed in Marshall Co., Ill. He then, in 1855, came to Henry County and made a permanent settlement, and has been successful in his calling. He has taken great interest in the local affairs of his township, and has served as Assessor, Commissioner of Highways, Constable and School Director. Politically, he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Robb was married in Marshall Co., Ill., May 20, 1853, to Martha J., daughter of Samuel B. and Rachel (Hornmett) McLaughlin. Mrs. Robb was born in Peoria Co., Ill., March 9, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have seven children living, viz.: Clara J., Samuel I., Rachel E., Mary L., Eva J., Ethel A. and Joseph M. The deceased are Lewis A., Elmer L. and Mabel B.

George Winters. One of Henry County's prosperous, energetic and respected citizens is Mr. George Winters, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 24 of Cornwall Township. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1832, and remained in his native country until he attained the age of 25 years, when he concluded to emigrate to the New World, the land of possibilities, and on the 16th of July, 1858, Mr. Winters arrived in Annawan, this county. In 1867 he made a purchase of 280 acres of land on his present site, where he and his family have since resided. Mr. Winters entered vigorously and actively upon the improvement of his land and it is now under a high state of cultivation. He has erected upon his farm a frame house and all necessary outbuildings, and has quite a desirable home, with all modern conveniences.

He was married before his emigration to the United States, on the 13th of May, 1858, the lady chosen for his companion being Miss Mary Gash. Of their union one son, William R., was born March 1, 1860. Religiously, Mr. W. is liberal in his opinions, and politically is a Republican.

Seth H. Moon is a citizen of the township of Annawan and belongs to the farming portion of the community of Henry County. He is located on section 10, where he is the owner of 156 acres of land, on which he has been occupied in the pursuit of mixed husbandry. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States in his infancy with with his parents. His father, Steven Moon, settled in the township of Annawan in 1853, and reared his family there on the home estate.

Mr. Moon married Margaret A. McNeely Feb. 23, 1876. She was born in Henry County Aug. 4, 1852. To their household have been added three children, whose births occurred in the following order: Arthur C., Jan. 25, 1877; Iva D., Sept. 30, 1878; Raymond C., April 8, 1881.

The farm of Mr. Moon is desirably located, adjoining the town plat of the village of Annawan, and has on it an excellent dwelling with other suitable and necessary farm buildings. He is a Republican in his political connections and opinions. He has served the township in which he resides in the capacity of Highway Commissioner for eight years past, and has also held the office of School Director. He has been Assessor of Annawan Township three years and has filled the position of Postmaster two years.

Blazy Schmitt, a farmer on section 4, Alba Township, came to Henry County in 1853. He bought 40 acres of land, on which he proceeded to apply the habits he had formed in his native country, and with such good judgment and industrious application that he is now the owner of 311 acres, which is in excellent condition for prosperous farming. He is a native of Alsace, France, one of the provinces that have been recovered from the French by the German armies within a few years past and where the people were in the habit of using the German language, which is still spoken by the members of the Schmitt family.

Mr. Schmitt was born Feb. 7, 1822, and came to the United States in 1849. He landed at New York and located in Pennsylvania, where he was a resident three years. He came thence, as has been stated, and has since been one of the best and most respected of the citizens of his township. He was married in February, 1852, to Mary Schorter, and they have four children. William is the husband of Eliza Smith. John, George and Josephine are unmarried. Mrs. Schmitt was born in the same part of the country as her husband, March 16, 1830. She had a brother, a half-sister and a half brother. Joseph Schorter is deceased, as is her half-brother, Lourin Metz. Josephine Metz is still living.

Mr. Schmitt is a fine sample of the best grade of his countrymen and represents the courtesy and high-bred civility of the race to which he belongs. The family are Catholics.

Henry Scott, a resident of section 14, Wethersfield Township, and one of the energetic and prosperous farmers of Henry County, is a son of Andrew and Ellen (Mitchell) Scott, natives of Scotland, where they remained all their lives, their death occurring in the old country.

Henry, our subject, was born in Scotland, Sept. 19, 1814, and was the second in order of birth in a family of five children. In 1840 he emigrated to the United States, being then 25 years of age, and for ten years engaged in working at the shoemaker's trade, in New York City, which he had learned in the country of his nativity. About the year 1849, he went to California in search of gold, but, not meeting with satisfactory success, remained only about two years and again returned to New York city, where he lived for one year. His health having been impaired while in California, he returned to Scotland for the purpose of recuperating, and also to visit the scenes of his boyhood. In the summer of 1855 we find him tilling a farm in Elmira Township, Stark Co., Ill., which he had purchased and where he lived for about six years. At the end of that time, finding better facilities for farming in this county, he made a change of his location to section 14 of Wethersfield Township. Here he erected good farm buildings, and brought his place to a high state of cultivation. He owns 160 acres of good tillable land here.

Mr. Scott and Miss Catherine Rutherford were married in Wethersfield Township, in February, 1869. Mrs. Scott was born Dec. 5, 1829, and is a daughter of George and Jane (Rutherford) Rutherford, who were born, lived and died in Scotland. Mrs. Scott had previously been the wife of Thomas Trumbull, who died in Wethersfield Township, April 20, 1853. Thomas Trumbull, her only child by this marriage, now lives in Nebraska. Mrs. Scott came to America when 22 years of age, and by her present marriage is the mother of two children,—Jane R. and Ella M.

Jane is the wife of Thomas F. Oliver, a farmer of Wethersfield Township; and Ella, the wife of Wm. E. Scott, of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he affiliates with the Republican party.

Christopher G. Taylor, Secretary of the Kewanee Wagon Company, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 16, 1840, and came to America in 1852. His parents, George and Esther (Grundell) Taylor, also of Yorkshire, reared four sons and one daughter, Christopher being the eldest of the five. Arriving in the United States, the family repaired at once to Newark, N. J., and there lived up to 1854, removing thence to Janesville, Wis., and in 1856 to Kewanee. Here the two old people died, Mr. Taylor in December, 1884, at the age of 73, and his relict in June, 1883, aged about 75 years.

The subject of this sketch began the wagon-maker's trade when about 20 years of age, and with the exception of a year or two milling has followed it ever since. He was with the O'Brien Manufacturing Company, and at the organization of the Kewanee Wagon Company was made its secretary.

Robert P. Booth, a farmer located on section 24, in the township of Annawan, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 21, 1846. He came with his parents to America when but a lad, and they settled in Henry County, Ill. He became a resident of Henry County in 1854 and in 1879 he bought the farm on which he is now prosecuting the business which he chooses as a life occupation. He was married to Helen Moon Feb. 26, 1870, by Rev. Charles Dawson, of the Primitive Methodist Church. They have had five children, of whom one is deceased. Mrs. Booth was born Nov. 3, 1853, in Henry County. Their children were born in the order in which their names are here given: Ida, Jan. 1, 1871 (died Sept. 11, 1876); Martha D., March 21, 1873; Minerva M., Feb. 17, 1875; Lawrence E., July 6, 1878; Robert Ray, Nov. 6, 1884. Mr. Booth is one of the industrious and frugal members of the community of the township in which he lives and is managing his property according to the most approved methods of modern farming. His cattle is of the Short-horn graded variety, and the swine on the place are of Poland-China blood. His horses are principally three-fourths Normans. The value of his estate is increased by a stream of living water which traverses the fields. The farm includes 240 acres, all being under excellent cultivation The fruit on the place comprises apples, cherries and a variety of small fruit.

Amzi A. Crane, owner of 360 acres of land, located on section 22, Osco Township, is a son of Elias and Esther (Maxwell) Crane, natives of New Jersey, where they married, settled and lived until their deaths. They were the parents of six children, John, Mary A., Phebe, Susan M., Elias M. and Amzi A.

The subject of this sketch was born in Union Co., N. J., Nov. 6, 1829, and his early life, until the age of 21 years, was passed on his father's farm and in attending school. He then obtained a position in New York city in a grocery and provision store, in which he remained about eight months, when, on account of ill health, he came on a visit to the West, and being pleased with the country determined to make his home here. He then returned East and in a few months again came West, this time for a permanent settlement. In the spring of 1853 he came to Henry County, where he has since lived. He first purchased 160 acres on section 22, Osco Township, where he has erected fine buildings and is now the proprietor of 360 acres, most of which is under a high state of cultivation. He keeps from 100 to 200 head of Hereford cattle, six horses, and fattens about 25 head of hogs annually.

Amzi A. Crane was married in Trivoli, Peoria Co., Ill., Sept. 13, 1854, to Emeline C. Potter, daughter of Elias and Ann (Crane) Potter, natives of New Jersey, where they married and settled; in 1831 they removed to Peoria Co., Ill., where they lived until about 1867; then they removed to Farmington, Fulton Co., Ill., where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are the parents of four children,—Susan E.,

Emeline C., Mary C., Louisa A. Emeline C. (Mrs. Crane, wife of our subject) was born in New Jersey, July 24, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Crane are the parents of three children,—Franklin P., born July 9, 1855; Hattie M., born March 1, 1859; and Anna E., born August 1, 1861. Franklin P. resides in Kansas City, engaged in the stock business, is the husband of Nellie May, a native of Mercer Co., Ill., and Minnie B., their daughter. Hattie M. is the wife of Howard H. Smith and resides in Osco Township and is the mother of one child, Clarence C., born June 2, 1885; and Anna E. resides with her parents in Osco Township.

Mr. Crane has held the office of Supervisor three terms, Township Treasurer 15 years, Township Assessor and other minor offices. Mr. and Mrs. C. are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

Alexander Rule. This gentleman, though born across the ocean, was one of the early pioneers of Henry County. He has given his life's efforts to agricultural pursuits, and has a fine farm on section 24, of Wethersfield Township. He was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Oct. 21, 1820, and passed most of his time in that country, until 1845, when he emigrated to America.

In that early day he found his way to Henry County, where he located when but few of the sturdy pioneers had arrived within its borders. He has since made this his home. His parents were Alexander and Jane (Reed) Rule, and of their eight children the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Alexander enjoyed only limited advantages for an education, but made good use of them. Mr. Rule experienced the hardships that fall to the lot of all settlers in a new country. He went to work with a will, however, and has not only been successful from a business point, but has also exerted a good influence in the community; and has not only done considerable towards developing the material resources of the county, but also much toward elevating the moral status of the community. He owns a farm of 240 acres, most of which is tillable. Upon this he has a fine large residence and splendid farm buildings. He also owns 40 acres in Stark County. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and his wife and two daughters are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Rule was married in Elmira Township, Stark Co., Ill., May 30, 1848, to Beatrice Oliver, who was born in Scotland, March 13, 1818. Her parents were Thomas and Margaret (Fife) Oliver. She was the third of a family of ten children. Maggie and Eliza J. are the names of the two children reared by Mr. and Mrs. Rule. The latter is the wife of Peter Hyer.

John Nightingale, merchant and Postmaster at Morristown, this county, is a native of England, in which country he was born Aug. 7, 1830, and there resided until he reached his 20th year, following the occupation of a tailor, which trade he had learned after an apprenticeship of seven years.

In 1851 Mr. Nigtingale emigrated to the United States, and lived near Rome, N. Y., where he followed his trade for some eight years. Leaving the latter place, he moved to Davenport, Iowa, and worked at his trade in that city for two years. In January, 1861, Mr. Nightingale came to Morristown, this county, where he has since resided. He has been Postmaster at that place for four years, receiving his last appointment during the administration of President Arthur. In connection with his office he has a general stock of merchandise, and by fair and honest dealings has established a good and paying business.

The marriage of Mr. Nightingale took place in the land of his nativity, May 15, 1849, when Miss Elizabeth Monkman became his wife. She was a native of England. Five children were born of their union, namely: George H., born in England; Frank, Charles W., Bessie and Thomas; the last four, born in this country, and died in their infancy, all of whom have been placed beneath the sod, their souls returning to God who gave them.

Mr. Nightingale, in addition to his office of Postmaster and his business, has held the position of

School Director at Morristown. He is the owner of two houses and several lots in the village. Politically, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

William G. Howland, Vice-President of the Kewanee Wagon Company, is a Manxman, being born on the Isle of Man, June 20, 1845, and was the eldest of two sons and three daughters, born to Hewey and Elizabeth Howland. His father was a farmer. William began to learn the trade of blacksmith when he was about sixteen years of age. He came to America in 1866, and to Kewanee the same year. He was an employee of the O'Brien Manufacturing Co., when that concern sold out to the company of which he is now Vice-President. Before leaving the Isle of Man, he was married to Miss Mary Skinner, who died in Kewanee in 1871, leaving three children: Jennie, Ann and Alice. In 1873 he married his second wife, Mary Miles, who died in 1876, leaving one child, George, and in 1880 he found his third wife, in the person of Miss Laura Price, by whom he had two children born to him: Thomas and W. May.

Charles F. Sultzer, a resident on section 17, of Wethersfield Township, was born in Peoria Co., Ill., Aug. 15, 1841, and is a son of Frederick C. and Fredericka (Fritz) Sultzer, natives of Germany. Their family comprised four children, of whom Charles, our subject, was the second in order of birth. He remained at home, assisting in the labors on the farm and alternating them with attendance at the district schools, until he attained the age of 22 years, when he engaged in threshing and farming. With his father, he came into Henry County, locating upon a tract of land of 160 acres, which he purchased and entered vigorously and actively upon the task of its improvement and cultivation. This land is located in Wethersfield Township, his present place of residence, where he has remained since that early period.

Mr. Sultzer was united in marriage, in Wethersfield Township, on the 1st of January, 1868, choosing for his companion and helpmeet Miss Mary Wiley, daughter of James and Nancy (Holmes) Wiley, natives of Ireland. She was the eldest of her parents' family, consisting of eight children, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Sultzer have become the parents of two children, as follows: Laura E. and Lillie F.; the former was but five years of age when she died.

Mr. Sultzer has held the office of School Director of his township, and politically is identified with the Republican party. Mrs. Sultzer is a member of the Congregational Church.

Thomas Brady, wholesale and retail dealer in malt liquors, Kewanee, Ill., is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and son of Patrick and Catherine (McCabe) Brady, who reared to man and womanhood eight children and buried four in infancy. Thomas Brady was born May 3, 1845, and came to America in 1863. Two older sisters had preceded him to this country by a few years, and with them, in New York, he spent his first three weeks in the "new country." From New York he went to Chicago, where he got employment of the Michigan Central Railway Company as check clerk, a position he filled about 13 months. From that time on, for six months, he was a railroad man; with the Illinois Central a few months at Cairo, Ill., as check clerk; then back to Chicago where, in different departments, he was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company 11 years. It was with this company, in the capacity of car repairer, that he came to Kewanee in 1865 and filled the position seven years. His next employment was with the Haxtun Steam Heater Company, and in 1873 he engaged in the liquor business, which, with the exception of a year or two, he has since followed. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Kewanee and Burns Townships; some three or four houses and lots in Kewanee village; carries on his liquor business, and is an extensive bottler of malt liquors and soda water. All Mr. B. has he has acquired by his individual industry, for he came to this country as poor as pioneers generally were.

Independent in politics, devoted to his business, a

consistent member of the Catholic Church and a highly respected citizen. He was married at Kewanee, April 5, 1866, to Miss Rose Ann Traynor, a native of Ireland, and has had born to him nine children,—Katie Ann, John P., Thomas, Frank, Mamie, Martha, Willie, Rose and James, who died in infancy.

D. L. Wiley, President of the Bank of Galva, is among the prominent and wealthy men of Henry County who came here in an early day, and here laid the foundation of a fortune. He was born March 23, 1819, in Rockingham Township, Windham Co., Vt. His grandfather was Robert Wiley, whose biography, together with a genealogy of the Wiley family, appears in another sketch. Our subject's parents were John and Randilla (Weaver) Wiley, both natives of Vermont. The former, John Wiley, was born March 5, 1795, in Rockingham, Windham Co., Vt., and died Feb. 10, 1866, in Saxton River, Vt. By occupation he was a farmer, and a quiet, unassuming man, moderate in all his views and actions, and early in life instilled the value of good principle, industry and frugality into his son, D. L. Wiley, our subject, for which the latter became so well known in this community. He generally voted the Democratic ticket, differing in that respect from his son, who early became imbued with the principles of the Republican party, with which he has been identified all his life, yet being perfectly independent, voting for the best man.

John Wiley, the father, was united in marriage April 22, 1817, in Rockingham, Vt., to Randilla Weaver, who was a daughter of Daniel Weaver She was born Sept. 3, 1793, in Windham County, and became the mother of nine children, viz.: Lucius S., Daniel Leveret, Edward, Mary F., William, Robert, Hascall, Myron and Milton. Mary F. was the former wife of Charles B. Day, of Peoria. Of the above children, only our subject, Hascall, Robert and Milton are living. Hascall resides on the old homestead in Rockingham, Milton in Saxton River, Vt., and Robert in Brimfield, Peoria Co., Ill.

D. L. Wiley, whose name heads this sketch, was primarily educated in his native school district, and also attended about two years at the neighboring academy. He is self-educated as far as business is concerned. In early life he worked on a farm, but for several years was also engaged in mercantile business. In the summer of 1844 he came to Brimfield, Ill., where he first engaged in farming, and then merchandised one year. He next came to Galva, Ill., in the spring of 1855, where he engaged in farming, doing considerable hard manual work. Later, he resided in Galva, but continued the superintending of his farm in the meantime. He has been fairly successful, and his success can be attributed to his indomitable perseverance, frugality and energy.

Inheriting these sterling qualities, no doubt, from his native Green Mountain State, which has furnished so many of our foremost men in social, business or political circles, in January, 1865, he, in partnership with others, started the First National Bank in Galva; and when the charter expired the banking business was continued under the name of L. M. Yocum & Co., our subject being President of the bank. Within the last decade Mr. Wiley has largely engaged in the real-estate business in Monona County, Iowa, where he has 1,000 acres of land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation. This land he has principally improved, and since he made the purchase it has risen in value until he now has a very valuable possession.

Mr. Wiley was joined in matrimony Aug. 5, 1846, in his native State, with Miss Mary Billings, who was born July 30, 1818, in Rockingham, Windham Co., Vt., where she died, June 1, 1851. She was a daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Divoll) Billings, natives of Massachusetts. They died in Windham County, where they were highly respected citizens. Mrs. Mary Wiley became the mother of two children, Flora B. and William F. The former is the wife of W. L. Wiley, and is the mother of four children, namely: Mary, Everett, Stella and Fred. William F. married Florence Munger, who is the mother of three children, viz.: Ione B., Agnes and Florence. The two children of Mr. Wiley, whose name heads this notice, reside in Monona County, where W. F. is one of the first Short-horn breeders in the State of Iowa, on the farms formerly owned by their enterprising sire. Daniel L. was married a second time, Feb. 27, 1854, to Miss Sarah F. Davis, who was born Sept. 26, 1832, in Rockingham, Vt. She is a daughter of John H. Davis, and is the

mother of four children. Stella, who died in 1880, aged 23 years, and Amy, born 1868. The two others died in infancy.

Thus we have related the biography of Daniel Leveret Wiley, and to-day, in the evening of life, while the darkening shadows are gently and silently approaching, he can cast a retrospective glance on his career in life and be contented with the view.

Royal Franklin Bailey was born in the town of Rockingham, Windham County, State of Vermont, in November, 1831. Came to Galva, Henry Co., Ill., in 1857, where he has since resided and "paid his taxes like the average law-abiding citizen." In politics he is an "Abraham Lincoln Republican;" in religion, a "Bob Ingersoll Baptist;" in morals, a "George Washington:" "he can't tell a lie." Hence this history. "Sic transit gloria mundi!"

William Oliver, resident on section 23, of Wethersfield Township, is a progressive and well-to-do farmer, and a son of Thomas and Margaret (Fife) Oliver, who came to America with their family in 1837, and located in Stark County the following year, at which place they remained and died.

William Oliver, subject of this biographical notice, was the sixth in order of birth in his parents' family, consisting of ten children, and on his emigration to America with his parents was but ten years old. He received an education such as the common schools of that early period afforded, and remained at home until 27 years of age, meanwhile engaging in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity. Since his location in this county he has become the possessor and owner of 470 acres of good, tillable land, on which he is at present residing. Upon his farm he has erected a splendid residence, and all other necessary buildings, besides having put the land in a good state of cultivation.

Miss Elizabeth Turnbull, who was born in Scotland, Nov. 18, 1828, was the lady with whom Mr. Oliver was united in marriage, in Elmira Township, Stark County, April 3, 1853. Her parents, William and Mary (Horning) Turnbull, emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Stark County, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have had their home circle blessed by the birth of ten children,—Mary E., Thomas F., William P., Adson R., George, Andrew, Annie, John H., Ellen and Jennie. Mary E. is the wife of Archibald Turner, and they reside in Iowa. Mr. Oliver has served his township in the minor offices, and is at present one of the School Commissioners, and he, with his wife, are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he affiliates with the Republican party.

John S. Wilson, residing at Orion, and engaged in general farming, is a native of Sparta, Ill., where he was born Jan. 3, 1844. The father, David E., formerly from South Carolina, and a farmer, was united in marriage after he had come to Illinois with his parents, who were Americans, and who settled in the southwestern part of this State. The lady of his choice was Miss Margaret A. Stewart. After marriage they went to Wisconsin, in the year 1846, Mr. David E. having visited it as a volunteer soldier in 1840. The mother died there when her son John S. was only about 11 years of age.

After the mother's death he resided with his father until he attained the age of 17 years, when he came to Illinois and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He afterward worked for a time as a "jour," and started then on his own account. He settled in Edford Township, this county, for a while, and in 1875 purchased 80 acres of good farming land. On the latter he has since made his home, erecting a good residence.

John S., our subject, formed a matrimonial alliance, in Grant Co., Wis., Sept. 16, 1863, with Mary Gee, who was born in Ohio, near Salem. She came West with her parents, who settled in Wisconsin, in Grant County, when she was but a mere child, and died at her home in Edford Township, this county, in 1869. She had become the mother of one child, Maggie B.

May 26, 1870, Mr. Wilson was again married, to Miss Edna E. Scott, in Edford Township. She was

born in Cook Co., this State, Sept. 12, 1844, a daughter of Alvin and Louisa Scott, natives of Connecticut and New Hampshire respectively. They were farmers, and came to Cook County, where they were married. Mrs. Wilson was the eldest daughter and eldest child but one of a family of seven children. The father died at an advanced age, in 1868, in Cook County, but the mother is still living in Edford Township. Mrs. Wilson began teaching when she was 19 years of age, having received an excellent education, and followed the same for several years. She has become the mother of three children, one deceased. The living are Evalyn E., who was born Feb. 19, 1876, and Lawrence O., born March 9, 1879.

Mr. W. affiliates with the Republican party in political sentiment. As to religious matters both himself and wife are tolerant; that is, they do not believe any one will be sent into endless torment because of difference in religious belief.

Charles H. Thompson, the only gentleman who is engaged exclusively in the livery business at Kewanee, Ill., was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Aug. 9, 1854, and was the third child of Samuel and Ellen (Hendrickson) Thompson, natives of the same county. Mr. Thompson was educated at Trenton, N. J., in the Model School, at which institution he lacked, on account of sickness, eight weeks of graduating. He began his studies with a view to adopting the legal profession, but, finding it incompatible, abandoned the idea at an early age. He developed a "weakness" for horses when a mere youth,—in fact, he was but 13 years of age when he drove a "speeder" at the county races. From New Jersey he removed to Peoria Co., Ill., in 1877, and there, at the town of Princeville, carried on a livery stable about three years.

After farming four years, he came to Kewanee, where, in November, 1883, he engaged in his present business, that of keeping a livery, sale and feed stable. In the spring of 1885, he was elected Constable, an office he is filling at this writing (August, 1885).

On New Year's Day, 1879, he was married, at Princeville, to Miss Louise Calhoun, a native of Peoria Co., Ill., and daughter of Dr. Henry E. Calhoun, of that place. Pearl H., Paul (who died in June, 1883, at the age of three months) and Zora, are the names of their two sons and one daughter.

In politics, Mr. T. is a Republican, and is an active worker in that party.

George H. Loomis, resident on section 33, in the township of Geneseo, was born in the State of Maine. His birth occurred in that part of the town of Milburn now included in the village of Skowhegan, in the county of Somerset. The date was July 10, 1821. Samuel Loomis, his father, was a native of Massachusetts, and he married Lydia Hutchins. She was born in Maine. The father went, after he had passed some time in the city near where he was born in the employ of a baker, to Maine, whither his parents had preceded him, and where they were among the pioneer settlers. He bought a considerable tract of timber land in the place now occupied as the site of Skowhegan, and there he cleared a farm from the heavy timber, which covered the entire State before it was settled to any extent. In 1835 he went thence to the township of Madison, and there bought a farm on which he was the resident owner six years. At the end of that time he rented the place and went to the village of Skowhegan, where he bought the homestead of his father, and lived on the place where he was born until his death.

Mr. Loomis of this sketch was reared on the farm of his father, and obtained his education in the public schools. He remained at home in order to assist on the farm until he was 25, when the death of his father occurred, and he continued to live with his mother on the place until 1863. In that year he sold it, and in the year succeeding he came to Henry County. He at once bought 80 acres in the township of Munson, located on section 4. He built a house, a stable and a corn-crib, and dug a well and a cistern and made other improvements. This place was in his possession until 1869, when he bought the farm he now owns and occupies on section 33 in the township of Geneseo. He is the proprietor of 116 acres, all of which is in a finely improved condition.

Mr. Loomis was married in February, 1848, to Elizabeth McClure, and they have had five children, four of whom are living: Samuel J. is a business man of Walnut, Iowa; John M. is a resident of Pittsburg, Kan.; Henry lives in Geneseo; Walter L. is still with his parents. Scott was born Jan. 23, 1861, and died March 13, 1866. Mrs. Loomis was born July 13, 1826, in Somerset Co., Me.

George Day, one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of Wethersfield Township, where he is a resident on section 20, was born in Richland Co., Ohio, March 23, 1818. His parents, Lewis and Mary (Hull) Day, were natives of New Jersey. They were united in marriage and settled in Pennsylvania, where they lived several years, when they removed into Richland Co., Ohio, in which county they died.

George was the fifth in order of birth of his parents' family of 11 children. He received a common-school education, and lived at home under the parents' influence until he attained the age of 21 years, when he came to what is now Richland Co., Ill., where he made a purchase of 160 acres of land, and another of 40 acres in Crawford County, when he again returned to Richland County, Ohio. About four years later he exchanged his Illinois land for a farm near Mansfield, Ohio, where he located and lived about six years, when he again sold, and this time came West into Illinois. Locating in the spring of 1851 in Henry County, he soon made a purchase of 160 acres of land in Wethersfield Township, on section 20, his present homestead, where he settled and has lived with the exception of three years, most of which time he lived in Pennsylvania. To his first purchase of 160 acres here, he has added until he now owns 240 acres, which by his industry and hard labor he has under excellent cultivation and improvement, with a fine substantial residence thereon, barns and necessary outbuildings.

Mr. Day was first married in Richland Co., Ohio, Aug. 28, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, who was a native of Ohio. She died in Wethersfield Township, Sept. 1, 1852. He then formed a second matrimonial alliance in Peoria, Ill., the lady chosen for his wife being Miss Elizabeth Gaskill, who was born in McLean Co., Ill. By this second marriage have been born seven children, namely: Losson L., Frances, Erna, Lewis L., Abby, Nora and Elzey H. The eldest, Losson L., is deceased. In politics Mr. Day is independent.

Charles Bauer, a prominent farmer and stock-grower, resident at Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., was born at Wittenburg, Germany, Oct. 4, 1840, and came to America in 1861. His brother had preceded him to this country a few years, and was at Kewanee, engaged in the butchering business, when Charles arrived.

After about four years of association with his brother, he engaged in farming and has since followed it, and for ten or a dozen years of the time he also carried on market and butchering business. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Merz) Bauer, reared three sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being next to the eldest of the five. He was educated in Germany, in his native language, and after coming to America learned to read and write English.

He was married at Kewanee in 1865, to Miss Katherine Zeang, a native of Germany, and has had born to him five children,—Augest, John, Willie, Carne and Katie.

Mr. Bauer owns one of the finest farms in the county. It contains about 300 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, stocked and fully equipped with the newest improved agricultural implements and machinery. Though eminently able to live without work, he prefers to keep in the harness, and every day finds him at his post.

Orman R. Warner. In 1846, when only a boy of 11 years, Orman R. Warner, who is to-day living upon a fine farm on section 10, of Burns Township, accompanied his parents to Henry County. Here he was reared, received a good common-school education, embarked upon his business career, in which he has been very successful, and has become one of the prominent men of the community. The confidence in his business judgment by the people of

the township was demonstrated when they elected him Assessor, which position he now fills.

Mr. Warner was born in Leeds Co., Upper Canada, March 22, 1835. His parents, Ralph and Clara (Keeler) Warner, were natives of New York State. They were married, moved to Canada, and remained in the Dominion until 1846, when they came into Henry County, and made their home in Burns Township, where they lived until they died, Mr. Warner's death occurring Oct. 22, 1851, and that of Mrs. Warner, Aug. 12, 1880. Orman was the ninth of a family of 11 children born to them. He remained at home until 23 years of age, working on his father's farm, and attending the district schools. He was married on New Year's Day, 1858, to Miss Ruth, daughter of Henry and Annie (Breese) Cofner, who were also early settlers of Henry County, and natives of Ohio. In 1854 they came to Burns Township, where they remained until 1868, when they removed to Union Co., Iowa. Ruth was the third of a family of ten children, and was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner have three children, to whom they have given the following names: Lartie M., Samuel C. and Morton K. Lartie is the wife of Hilbert C. Doty, of Nebraska; Samuel was married to Margaret J. Anderson, and resides in Burns Township.

Mr. Warner has been prominent in the political affairs of his township, and has served for two years as Collector, and for 14 years as Assessor, besides filling other positions. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

John Laird, a gentleman who has devoted 30 years of active, earnest labor to farming, but is now living in retirement on section 24, of Oxford Township, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born in Franklin Co., Pa., June 5, 1817. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Campbell) Laird, were natives of Ireland and Virginia respectively. The elder Laird followed tailoring for a business, and also instructed his son, John, in the art of the trade, which he not only followed until he left the parental roof, which he did at the age of 22 years, but also for many years afterward. In Concord, Franklin Co., Pa., he handled the goose, and used the shears and needle for 16 years. In 1855, in order to better his condition in life, finding very meager opportunities to do so at the old home, he came West, and located in the Prairie State. He purchased 75 acres of land in Oxford Township, this county, upon which he settled; since then he has added 106 acres, and has now a fine, well equipped and improved farm of 181 acres. During the meantime he has bought other farms and sold them.

Mr. Laird was married to Miss Mary Ragan, a native of Pennsylvania. To them have been born two children,—Allen and Alfred. The former was married to Miss Priscilla Hiller. Mrs. Laird died at her home Nov. 11, 1884. She was well known and respected throughout the neighborhood.

Politically, Mr. Laird is a Democrat, and is connected with the Presbyterian Church at Woodhull. He is looked upon as one of the solid and representative men of Oxford Township.

Nahum H. Flagg, Edford Township, came to Henry County in 1871. He was born in Boylston, Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 9, 1821. He is the oldest son of Levi and Alothina (Houghton) Flagg, both of whom were born in the same town where the son first saw the light. They were of English descent. Mr. Flagg attained to the estate of manhood in his native town and was trained to farming, which had been the business of his ancestors for many generations. He received his education in the public schools and was afterward sent one term to the High School at Leicester, in his native State. After arriving at the period of his legal freedom he passed two seasons with a carpenter and joiner, and then went to Worcester, where he operated independently as a builder until the year in which he removed to Illinois.

Shortly after his arrival in Henry County, associated with a man named Dennis, living on section 23, they bought 80 acres on section 16, in Edford Township, and they continued to manage their farming relations jointly until 1874, when they made



Elisha R Wolcott

a division and Mr. Flagg located on section 23. He has attended to his farm since and has also worked at his trade.

He was married, Nov. 17, 1842, to Eunice S. Maynard. She was born in the same town as her husband, Aug. 20, 1824, and died April 12, 1870. She became the mother of three children, only one of whom is now living. His name is George H. Flagg, and he is a resident of Worcester, Mass.

Peter Johnson, engaged by Culver & King, in the farm implement business at Galva, was born Oct. 3, 1840, in Malung, Sweden. He is a son of John and Martha Johnson, natives of the same country. His father died shortly after he came to the United States, in 1847, in Victoria, Knox Co., Ill. The Johnson family originated in the Province of Dalanar, Sweden. The parents joined the colony and came to this country, and John Johnson, the father of the subject of this notice, was the man who carried Eric Jansen, the founder of the colony, from Sweden to Christianstadt in Norway, while Eric was fleeing from Sweden, pursued by the authorities and a religious mob. The parents came here in 1846, in the fall, and settled at Bishop Hill, this county. Soon after, John Johnson and wife left the colony and settled in Victoria, where he followed his trade, that of a carpenter, and where he died soon after. His wife bore him eight children,—John, Christine, Martha, Kate, Peter, Betsey, by her first husband; and Fred Gloom by her second husband, P. J. Gloom, deceased. She is still living in Bishop Hill, aged 76 years.

Peter Johnson received only a limited education, the same being acquired at Bishop Hill during the time his parents were members of the colony, the major portion of his early life having been passed on the farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 57th Ill. Vol. Inf., as private, and was promoted Sergeant. He was all through the war, participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege and battle of Corinth, Atlanta Gap, and was also with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and participated in many minor engagements and skirmishes, and was at the Grand Review at Washington. He received an honorable discharge in July, 1865, and returned to Bishop Hill, where, doffing his uniform and laying aside his accoutrements of war, he once more entered upon the civil pursuits of life, and for one year was occupied in farming. He then abandoned the farm and learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed for a number of years.

Mr. Johnson has held several township offices, such as Collector, etc., and in 1876 was elected Sheriff of Henry County, which he filled one term, and for the next two years was Deputy Sheriff under William Van Nice. After that he engaged in house carpenter work, and followed it for several years. In the spring of 1882 he removed to Galva, where he has been employed by Carver & King in the sale of farm implements. Mr. Johnson was married in July, 1870, to Miss Christine Nordstadt, daughter of Olof D. Nordstadt, a native of Sweden, and in which Mrs. Johnson was born. She is the mother of four children by Mr. Johnson, only one of whom, Fred William, is living, the others having died in infancy. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Swedish Methodist Church, and politically Mr. J. is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Elisha R. Wolcott. The subject of this narrative is one of the oldest settlers of Henry County, and one of the first to locate in Wethersfield Township, where he now lives. In the spring of 1837, in company with, or as a member of, the Wethersfield Colony, he came into Henry County. He had one share in the colony, which comprised 182½ acres of land, 160 of which lay on section 7 of what is now Wethersfield Township. Upon this Mr. Wolcott settled and began its improvement, and here for well-nigh half a century he has lived. He owns upward of 240 acres of good tillable land and 130 acres of timber land. His stock comprises about 50 head of cattle, 18 horses and colts and 100 head of sheep.

Mr. Wolcott was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Dec. 30, 1816. Her parents, Elisha and Mary Robbins) Wolcott, were also natives of Connecticut, where they lived, labored and died. Elisha was the third of a family of ten children, and lived with his parents until 20 years of age, when we find him locating upon the wild prairie of Henry County

His long residence here justly entitles him to be looked upon as one of the fathers of the county. Many hard experiences that he has met during this half century would require a large volume to recount. The lot of a pioneer at its best is one of hardship, inconvenience and suffering; but he has accomplished a great work in assisting to open up one of the fairest garden spots in the Prairie State. The memory of such men should be held dear to posterity. Politically, Mr. W. is identified with the Republican party, but in temperance principles he is a Prohibitionist.

As a man eminently worthy to represent the old pioneers of Henry County in the gallery of portraits in this ALBUM, we place Mr. Wolcott's portrait on the page preceding this sketch.

Herman Herbner, farmer, Galva, was born Jan. 29, 1831, in Holtehousen, Cur Hessen, Germany, where his ancestors lived many years. Henry Herbner, the grandfather of our subject, was a farmer at the above place, dying there, aged 96, as did his wife, Elizabeth Bender, and their six children. Of these, Herman, who had followed in the same occupation as his father, died, aged 66 years and 9 months. He had formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Elizabeth, and she died at the same place, aged 58 years. Of their union were ten children, namely: Conrad, Henry, Cort, Valentine, Harry, Lewis, Herman, Peter, Heinrich and Catherine. Three are deceased: Harry was killed in Pennsylvania; Peter served his country as a soldier, and after returning home died; and Valentine. Five emigrated to America, Henry coming in 1840, locating near Philadelphia, Pa. In 1856 he came to this county, but not until a year later did he come to Galva Township; Harry emigrated to the United States in 1846, our subject in 1850, his brother Valentine in 1853, and Peter, his brother, in 1854.

Herman Herbner, whose name heads this biographical notice, was educated in his native country. After arriving in America he worked from 1850 to 1856 by the month, in Montgomery Co., Pa. He next came to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., where he went to farming, engaging in the same until the spring of 1857, when he emigrated to Galva Township, this county, and has resided here ever since. Mr. Herbner is the proprietor of 40 acres of land in Galva Township, and 80 acres in Burns Township.

Mr. Herbner, who commenced in life with but little if anything, and has accumulated some of this world's goods, is a man well liked and respected by all in his community, and an energetic, persevering and industrious gentleman.

William L. Barnes, of Geneseo, is one of the most prominent citizens of Henry County as an agriculturist. He is a man who enjoys the esteem of the community, of which he has been a member for 30 years, to an uncommon degree. His traits of character are such as to render him a popular and reliable citizen, and he is prized for his geniality of temperament, his large-hearted generosity and the characteristic that is comprised in the term "wholesouled." He is the owner of an extensive acreage in the townships of Munson and Cornwall.

Mr. Barnes was born in East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1823, and is the son of Joseph and Phebe (Miller) Barnes. He was brought up in the town of his nativity and there took the first important step of his life. On the 23d day of November, 1853, he was married to Betsey Miller. She was a native of the same town in which her husband was born, and there her youth and earlier years were passed. She was the daughter of Uriah Miller. After their marriage they remained resident on the historic island three years, and there their first child was born. His birth took place May 3, 1855. His name is William K. Barnes and he is a citizen of Kansas.

In April, 1856, Mr. Barnes removed his family and interests to Henry County. He purchased land in the township of Munson, in the vicinity of Geneseo, and is still a heavy land-holder there. His estate contains nearly 700 acres and is considered one of the most valuable farms in the whole county. Mr. Barnes is still interested in the personal supervision of his property. He is a Republican in his political preferences, but has never taken an aggressive position in the arena of politics and has never been an aspirant for office. Some of those of a quiet char-

acter have been held by him, but he has never desired the prominence of public position.

Four children were added to the household while they were still residents of Munson. Joseph married Mary Upson and is a resident of Douglas Co., Minn. Fannie is the wife of C. B. Miller, one of the genial hosts of the Geneseo House. Henry is operating with his brother Joseph in the banking business in Minnesota. Nathan, the youngest, is now a student in Knox College at Galesburg. The mother and daughters are members of the Congregational Church at Geneseo. Mr. Barnes was brought up in the faith of his forefathers,—the Presbyterian creed—but is disposed to regard with a liberal spirit the opinions of those who differ from the tenets of that religious organization.

The family removed to Geneseo in the fall of 1880.

William Ours, a resident of section 29, Wethersfield Township, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits, is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Crislip) Ours, both natives of Virginia, who lived and died there. William was the eldest of their family, which consisted of three children,—William, Mary A. and Rebecca—and was born in Virginia, April 26, 1822. He left the State of his nativity when about 24 years of age, going to Kosciusko Co., Ind., where he made a purchase of a farm and settled, remaining until the year 1864. He then came into Henry County and bought 160 acres in Wethersfield Township, on section 29, his present place of residence, and began the task of its improvement and cultivation. He has erected a substantial residence and other necessary farm buildings, and, besides this property, he is the owner and proprietor of 160 acres of land in Stark County, this State.

In Kosciusko Co., Ind., he formed a matrimonial alliance with Eliza A. Goodale, the event occurring on the 2d of December, 1849. She is the daughter of Joel D. and Eliza B. (Kimball) Goodale, who were natives of New Hampshire. Her parents settled in Livingston Co., N. Y., where her mother died. Her father, Mr. Goodale, died Aug. 21, 1885. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, as follows: Joel H., Artemus K., Udolphus C., Gideon G., Frederick X., Eliza A. (Mrs. Ours), Gustavus L. and Enos J.; Eliza was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Ours' family comprised the following named children: Eliza A., Emma G., William G. G., Samantha M., Charles F., Eliza A. and Mary L. Eliza A., the first child, is deceased; Samantha M. is the wife of John Lindstrom, and they reside in Kewanee. Politically speaking, Mr. Ours is a Republican.

Jarwel B. Whitney. In 1854, when Thomas Whitney, with his family, came into Henry County, Jarwel B. Whitney, his son, was a lad of 13 years of age. The elder Whitney settled on a farm in Burns Township, where Jarwel B. was reared and educated, and grew to manhood, and, with the exception of two years spent in Knox County, and three years' service in the war, he has made his residence.

He was born in Ripley Co., Ind., Nov. 17, 1841. His mother, Lydia (Tufts) Whitney, was a native of Maine, which State was also the birthplace of his father. They both died in Burns Township. J. B. owned a good farm, comprising a quarter of section 22, upon which he has good farm buildings. In 1862, when the President of the United States was calling for more troops to suppress the rebellion, on the 9th day of August of that year, Mr. Whitney enlisted in 112th Ill. Vol. Inf. He did three years of good service, and during Sanders' raid in East Tennessee he was taken prisoner, and remained in confinement in the rebel prisons for about six months. During this period he experienced prison life at Knoxville, and at the well-known and infamous Libby Prison pen.

Mr. Whitney was married in Henry Co., Ill., Dec. 31, 1872, to Carrie Henderson. This lady was born in Logan Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1851. Of the four children born to them, Ida M. and George H. are the only ones living: the other two died in infancy. Mrs. Whitney's parents, Robert and Margaret (McDavitt) Henderson, were natives of the Buckeye State, where the former died, and the latter is a resident of this county.

Mr. Whitney has served the township as Clerk

and in other positions, being elected on the Republican ticket. Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Stephen Moon, residing on section 34, Annawan Township, is a farmer by occupation, and was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Feb. 2, 1821. In 1851 he emigrated to America, locating at New York for a short time, when he came further West, into the State of Illinois, and worked by the month for about a year, in this county. He then purchased 80 acres in Annawan Township, which he endeavored to put under excellent cultivation, and later made other purchases, until he now has 320 acres, on which he is now residing. Mr. Moon is engaged quite extensively in general farming, keeping some of the highest grade of cattle. He has a herd of Short-horn, and one or two thoroughbreds. His horses are English Draft. Upon his farm he has several springs, and also 100 acres of timber land outside of his large farm, which is well stocked.

Mr. Moon entered the married state November, 1849, in Yorkshire, England, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah Petch, a native of that place. She was born Feb. 6, 1831, and of their union have been born six children, as follows: Seth H., born Nov. 11, 1850; Ellen, Nov. 3, 1852; Thomas P., Oct. 17, 1854; Mary, Sept. 10, 1856; Elizabeth, Nov. 5, 1858; Hannah M., July 19, 1864.

John K. Warner. One of the prominent and leading farmers of Burns Township is John K. Warner. He is engaged in general agriculture on section 15. Here he owns an excellent farm of 216 acres, most of which is tillable, and upon which he has erected a fine residence and good farm buildings. He was born in Upper Canada, Oct. 24, 1830, and when about 15 years old came with his parents to Henry County, since which time he has made this his home and has grown up to be one of the well-to-do farmers of Burns. His parents, Ralph and Clara (Keeler) Warner, are noticed in the sketch of O. R. Warner, the brother of John K.

One of the greatest events in the life of Mr. Warner occurred on New Year's Day in the year 1857. Upon that day he and Miss Almina W Ladd were united in marriage. The ceremony was celebrated at Cambridge. Mrs. Warner is a native of New York, having been born in Oneida County, May 25, 1837. Her parents, Andrew and Mary (Robinson) Ladd, were also natives of the Empire State. Mrs. Warner was the eldest of their family of five children, and she is the mother of a family of four, as follows: Ella R., Fred B., Ralph B. and John R. Ella is the wife of Ezra Brasel, a farmer of Burns Township, and the mother of four children,--Blanche, born Nov. 9, 1876; Lora, March 13, 1881; Maud, July 5, 1883; and Lenora, deceased.

S. M. McClanahan, A. M., M. D., practicing physician at Woodhull since March, 1882, was born in Mercer County, this State. His parents were Dr. John P. and Margaret (Jones) McClanahan, who were natives respectively of Ohio and Kentucky, and settled at Norwood, this State, in 1856, where his father practiced his profession for several years and then moved to Alexis, Mercer County, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a surgeon in the army two years, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Dr. McClanahan, whose name heads this biographical sketch, had received a collegiate education in his youth, and at the age of 18 he commenced the study of medicine with his father; and at the age of 21 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, receiving a gold medal for his proficiency in surgery. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Monmouth College in 1882, and accepted an appointment as Hospital Resident Physician at Philadelphia upon a competitive examination. He was a Resident Physician of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital for one year, and then, in partnership with his father, he was a practitioner in Mercer Co., Ill. He was then appointed by the general Government as physician at Fort Belknap, Montana. At the end of a year's service there, he

resigned and came to Woodhull, this county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen calling, with satisfactory success. He is a member in high standing, of the "regular" school.

The Doctor is a Republican in his political views, and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He has been President of the Village Board of Trustees. He is also the proprietor of a drug store in Woodhull, which he purchased in 1882. He is yet comparatively a young man, and is rising in his profession, and is highly esteemed by the community which he has selected for his home.

The Doctor was married Sept. 6, 1883, to Miss Nellie Holloway, a native of Illinois and the daughter of Robert Holloway. They have one daughter, named Kate.

John Rogers. In the early part of 1852 John Rogers came West from Ohio, and with his wife located upon some land in Burns Township. During these 33 years he has since resided here and is known far and wide as a reputable, well-to-do farmer. His residence is located on section 20, and upon the home farm he has good, comfortable buildings of all kinds. The number of his acres has increased until to-day he is the possessor of 400 acres of excellent farming land. Mr. Rogers was born in Belmont, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1820. When he was three years old his parents moved to Tuscarawas County, the same State, where they resided for 19 years. They subsequently moved to Harrison Co., Ohio, where they lived for nine years. His father, Joseph Rogers, was a native of Maryland, as was also his wife, Mary Gitchell. As early as 1802 they came into Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Rogers was married while living in Harrison Co., Ohio, May 20, 1850, to Catherine Huston. That was the county of her nativity, and the date of her birth was Aug. 20, 1831. Her parents, Edward and Catherine (Lamb) Huston, had long been residents of that section of Ohio. Mrs. Rogers died at her home in Burns Township, Jan. 29, 1864. She had, however, become the mother of eight children,—three sons and five daughters, as follows: Joseph, Edward, Jacob, Christina E. and Edith, who are living; and Mary C., Harriet J. and Carrie E., who are deceased.

Mr. Rogers has held some of the minor offices of the township, and casts his ballot with the Republicans. The family are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

John J. Corkill, residing on section 25, Galva Township, is a native of the Isle of Man, having been born on that island, Sept. 7, 1851. He is a son of John and Margaret (Kermode) Corkill, natives of the same island, and where his mother died, aged 42 years, leaving to the care of her husband four children, namely: Mrs. Ellen Lewen, who died in Ford County, this State; Mrs. Margaret Anderson, who also died in Ford County; John J., the subject of this notice; and Mary, who died in her 15th year. The father emigrated to this country in 1866, landing at Portland, Me., and coming direct to Galva, this county, where he engaged in the occupation of farming. He was again married and is at present residing in Ford County, this State.

John J. Corkill, whose biography we write, was 15 years of age when he emigrated to the United States. After arriving in this county he was occupied for five years in farming, then went into the coal business, in which he was engaged for ten years, working a shaft for himself. He was one of a company of three who conducted three shafts near Galva, and finally sold out to the Herdien Coal Company. He met with financial success in that business, and in 1870 purchased 160 acres of land, located on section 25, in Galva Township, on which he located and entered energetically and vigorously upon its improvement and on which he is at present residing, meeting with success in his chosen vocation.

The marriage of Mr. Corkill occurred Jan. 25, 1872, the lady of his choice being Miss Isabella Lewen, a native of the Isle of Man, where she was born in 1848. She is the daughter of Robert Lewen, and has borne her husband three children,—Pearl Idella, Merrick J. and Ella May.

Politically, Mr. Corkill votes with the Republican party, and both he and his wife are connected with

the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, Mr. Corkill is a member of the A. O. U. W., belonging to Bailey Lodge, No. 135, at Galva.

Peter Herdien, Secretary and Treasurer of the Herdien Coal Company, of Galva, Ill., and Vice-President of the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, was born May 23, 1844, at Lingbo, Shog Socken, Sweden. He is the son of Hans Hanson, whose military name was Herdelin, acquired while five years in the National Guards. His son Peter took his military name when he came to America. His mother was Catherine Johnson, and is in Sweden. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Hans Hansen, deceased, his death occurring a year ago, aged 47 years; Christine, residing in Sweden; and our subject. The father died in his native country in 1865, aged 55 years.

Peter acquired his education, which was but a limited one, in his native country, coming to America in August, 1864, landing in Oneida, Knox Co., and the first fall after his arrival there worked by the month. That winter he went into Knoxville, where he engaged to work in a cabinet-shop, and then learned carpentering, which occupation he followed for five years in Knox County. He went next to Woodhull, and engaged in a furniture store, remaining there a year, and in 1870 came to Galva. Here, in partnership with O. L. Peterson, he bought out L. Heddstrom, and has since conducted the business successfully. He and his partner started a branch store in Cambridge, which they ran for one year, then selling out to J. C. Runstrum. In 1876 he became interested in the mining business to some extent, selling coal.

Next he went to Kearney, Neb., at which place he started another branch furniture store, continuing the same for a year. Selling out, he and his partner engaged in the coal business, by forming a company of seven, and under the name of the "Galva Mining Company;" they then bought out the other coal firm, and changed the name of the "Galva Mining Company" to the "Herdien Coal Company." In 1880 they bought out Lewen, Corkill & Co., dividing their stock into 100 shares, which are all sold. The firm running opposition started up afterward, and again the Herdien Coal Company bought them out.

Mr. Herdien was married Nov. 6, 1870, in Victoria, to Margaret Johnson, daughter of Louis Johnson, who came here in 1867, and settled in Center Prairie, Knox County. She was born July 9, 1848, in Sweden, and has become the mother of three children, viz.: Jennie M., born Oct. 17, 1871; Hebron Walter L., born Aug. 8, 1874; and Elmer Forest S., born May 22, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Swedish Methodist Church, and Mr. H. belongs to the I. O. O. F.

As a man who started in life with nothing, he has accumulated some of this world's goods, and through his industry, perseverance and energy has done exceedingly well. He is a respected and representative citizen.

Ira Parker. There are a number of prominent and well-to-do farmers in Burns Township, of whom Mr. Ira Parker is one of the best known. His home farm is located upon section 9, where he has 340 acres of excellent land. His farm is well equipped, and he has one of the most pleasant residences in Henry County.

Our subject is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., where he was born April 12, 1809. Joshua Parker, his father, and Susanna (Ransom) Parker, his mother, were also natives of New York State, and both died in Wayne County, of that State. They had 11 children, of whom Ira was the ninth. When 18 years of age he left home and began to make his own living. For a time he worked at the painter's trade and again during the winter taught school. We find him in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi during the next five years, where he also engaged in teaching. In 1853, about the time the railroad was built through the southeastern part of the county, many new settlers came into Henry County; among these was Mr. Ira Parker. He soon found a fine location and made a settlement, which was at the very place where he is now living.

The year following Mr. Parker's advent into Henry County we find him taking a very prominent part in

a wedding ceremony, Miss Mary L. Woodruff being a necessary second party. Their pilgrimage together, however, was very short, as the following year, 1855, Mrs. Parker died. One child was born of this union, Laura A., who is now the wife of Marion T. Whitney, of Lynn Co., Ore. Upon the 16th of September, 1858, Mr. Parker was a second time married. Mary L. Coul, a lady who was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., joined him in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mrs. Parker is the daughter of Elijah T. and Caroline (Hinman) Coul, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. They came to Henry County, however, in 1855, and are now residents of Kewanee. Mary L. was the elder of two children, and was born Oct. 12, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have four children, only two of whom are living,—Perry C. and Schuyler R. Ira V. and Carrie L. are deceased. Mr. Parker has been prominent in the public affairs of his township, and for four years has served it as Supervisor and also filled other official positions. Politically, he is a Republican.

A. Grove, physician, Galva, was born Dec. 26, 1840, in Highland Co., Ohio. The family is of English extraction. The progenitor of the family in America was Rev. Richard Grove, born in Liverpool, where many prominent families by that name reside. He was a minister of the old High Church, and was educated in England; emigrated to America, and located at Richmond, Va. It is supposed that he was sent over prior to the Revolution, about the year 1760. Here he labored until his death, which occurred shortly after the Revolution. He was united in marriage in England, and became the father of four children. Of these George Grove was the great-grandfather, and he was engaged as a farmer in Virginia, and also owned a large tobacco plantation in Loudoun Co., Va. He was also a slave-holder, and his demise occurred in Virginia. Several children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Grove, namely: Thomas, who went to Highland Co., Ohio, when quite a boy, and there engaged in farming; while there he was united in marriage with Miss Woods; they both died, leaving a family of 14 children, of whom 10 reached maturity; seven are now living, one of whom is a physician at Tipton, Tipton Co., Ind., and another brother is in Carthage, Ill., engaged as a merchant; James M. is the father of our subject. He was born May 17, 1818, in Highland Co., Ohio. He was reared on the old homestead, assisting in farming. In the winter of 1838 he was married to Sarah Hamwick, who was born in Highland Co., Ohio. She became the mother of our subject, and died the day of his birth. Her parents were Rev. and Rebecca (Thurman) Hamrick. Her mother was an aunt of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; they both died there. James Grove was married a second time, to Elizabeth Faris, who was born in 1828, in Maysville, Ky., the daughter of Joseph Faris, farmer in Kentucky. She and her husband became the parents of a family of six children, viz.: Thomas B., a miner in Idaho; Mrs. Emma Beeson, of Red Oak, Iowa; Ida and Minerva, who is the wife of Charles Cook, a teacher in Nebraska; James M. entered upon a mercantile career soon after he was married; in 1863 he entered the drug business, in Maquon, Knox County, to which place he came in 1858; when in Ohio he was a prominent local politician.

W. A. Grove, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the Greenfield High School, where he graduated in the spring of 1856, His medical education was received in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Miami Medical College, at which place he graduated March 6, 1865. He located first in Maquon, practiced there successfully, for a young man, for five years, then went to Victoria, Knox Co., and in June, 1875, he located in Galva. He has been a successful physician, having built up a remunerative practice, and enjoying the esteem and confidence of the people to an enviable degree.

Mr. Grove formed a matrimonial alliance April 9, 1873, in Victoria, with Lizzie Jarnagin, born April 14, 1854, in Victoria. She is the daughter of J. L. Jarnagin, a wealthy retired farmer of that place. Of their union have been born two children,—Pearl, born March 14, 1875, and Grace, March 19, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Grove are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. G. is also a member of the Order of A. F. & A. M. Politically, he is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party.

John E. Norling, engaged in the drug business at Galva, was born Jan. 13, 1859, in Bishop Hill, this county, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Norling, natives of Stalba Nora Socken, Sweden. They came to America four years after the Colony which settled in this county, arriving in New York Dec. 15, 1854, and in Galva, this county, Dec. 28, of the same year. On their arrival here they settled at Bishop Hill and connected themselves with the Colony, but left the same on its breaking up and settled in Galva Township, four miles north of Galva village, on section 17, where they are at present residing and have a farm of 122 acres. Their children were seven, viz.: Peter O., Andrew D., John E., our subject, Amanda, Matilda, Lillie and Alfred. The eldest is married to Amanda Nordstadt, daughter of Olaf Nordstadt, who has borne him two children,—Milford P. and LeRoy Arthur. Peter O. now has a grocery in Peoria, where he resides, and is also in partnership with John E., subject of this notice.

The latter received a good English education in the district schools of his native county. His parents being poor, he was unable to acquire a collegiate education, but commenced the study of pharmacy under Malcom Berg, a graduate of a famous institution of learning in Sweden. He studied under Mr. Berg about nine months, after which he engaged in clerking for L. P. Ek, whom he accompanied to Kearney, Neb., and where he remained four months, when he returned with Mr. Ek to Galva, this county, and worked for him here a short time. He then, in partnership with his brothers, Peter O. and Andrew D., purchased the interest of Mr. Ek in the business. This was Feb. 20, 1880, and the firm was known as Norling Bros. At that time the firm did a large business, having a branch store at Nekoma and Bishop Hill, and also at the same time had a dry-goods and grocery store at Nekoma, besides being interested in a sheep ranch in Sherman County, Neb. In February, 1883, they sold the dry-goods and grocery store and in January sold their drug store. Mr. Norling of this sketch was at that time running the Galva store. May 9, 1883, they dissolved partnership, Andrew and John E. taking the sheep ranch and the store at Bishop Hill and Peter O. the Galva store. The former, Andrew, was engaged in running the Bishop Hill store, and Jan. 20, 1884, John E., subject of this notice, bought a branch store in Sutton, Neb., which he conducted until Sept. 25, of that year, when he sold it and invested more capital in the cattle and land business, having in the meantime also disposed of his interest in the Bishop Hill store. April 15, John E. and his brother Andrew bought out the Galva store, Peter O. going to Peoria, and John E. is at present conducting the same at that place, the business being that of drugs, paints, oils, etc.

Mr. Norling, politically, is a believer in the tenets of the Democratic party. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His brother, with whom he has been engaged in business so long, is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., and of which society Peter O. is likewise a member.

Wesley Hoppock, one of the early settlers of Wethersfield Township, came here with his parents in 1850, and is a resident on section 25, where he is engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. He was born Aug. 9, 1840, in New Jersey, and is a son of John and Margaret (Hackett) Hoppock, who died in Henry County, this township, the father Aug. 16, 1868, the mother July 1, 1884.

Wesley Hoppock, of this sketch, was the 10th in order of birth of a family of 13 children, and his education was received principally in the district schools of Henry County. Remaining at home with his parents until he was 21 years of age, he assisted considerably on the farm and in the maintenance of the family, and at the age mentioned above he began farming for himself in Wethersfield Township, and has to-day a fine farm of 210 acres, all of which is under the finest improvements and cultivation, which is attributable to his steady and hard labor. Upon his farm he has erected a fine residence, which is heated throughout with steam, and also has all necessary out-buildings, besides having all the land fenced mostly with hedge.

Mr. Hoppock, on the 24th day of March, 1873, was married, in the city of Kewanee, to Miss Eliza,

daughter of Moses and Catherine (Taylor) Jones, both natives of England, who came to Henry County in 1863. Mrs. Jones died in January, 1869, but Mr. Jones still survives. Of a family of five children, Mrs. Hoppock was the eldest, and was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 4, 1849; the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoppock are as follows: Alice M., born Jan. 26, 1874; Bertha E., Feb. 15, 1877; Lettie M. and Nellie M. (twins), Feb. 10, 1879; and Ernest E., Feb. 1, 1881. Mrs. Hoppock died in Wethersfield Township, Feb. 28, 1881, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. H. is identified with the Republican party.

Simeon Mathews is one of an increasing class of well-to-do farmers who are retiring from active labors. They have spent the better part of their lives at hard, unceasing labor, and now in their old age have wisely determined to live at ease and in the enjoyment of the fruits of their earnest efforts.

In 1848 Mr. Mathews made his advent into Henry county and soon found a desirable location on section 9 of Burns Township. Here he began to improve a farm and since then has made his home here. Long years ago Mr. Mathews was regarded as one of the leading spirits in the community, and has ever been held in high esteem by his fellow pioneers. He was born in Connecticut, April 17, 1812. His parents were also natives of that State, where they passed their lives. Simeon, his father, and Rhoda (Rice) Mathews, his mother, were prominent New Englanders and reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the sixth.

Simeon passed the early years of his life in Connecticut, attending the common schools, and learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. In 1834, he left Connecticut and came to Ohio, where at different places he worked at his trade. After spending 14 years in that State and feeling that his best move was to locate on some land, he came West and in the fertile Military Tract of Illinois made a location.

Mr. Mathews, while living in Ohio, in September, 1836, was married to Phebe J. Rogers. She was born in that State and became the mother of three children,—Thomas L., David J. and Chauncy. All of the children, with their mother, have been laid at rest. Thomas L. was a member of the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died in the hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., from injuries received in the head from falling off a rock about three feet high. David J. and Chauncy died in Ohio. Mrs. Mathews died in Burns Township, March 27, 1868. Mr. Mathews was subsequently married to Mrs. Minerva Andrew, daughter of Jacob S. and Polly (Hinman) Hemingway, Sept. 13, 1870. She was the widow of Orrin Andrew, who died in Osco Township, this county. By her former marriage she was the mother of five children, viz.: Watson L., Wallace W., Lucy A., Willis and Charles. Watson was a member of the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga. Lucy A. was the wife of William Simonton and died in Iowa in August, 1878, leaving three children, —Frank, Minnie and Orrin. Willis was married to Sarah A. Hill, who bore him three children, —Ida M. Emma F. and Cora J. Wallace W. and Charles reside in Cass Co., Iowa. Mrs. Mathews was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 27, 1816. Mr. Mathews is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, while Mrs. M. is connected with the Congregational Church.

Jesse R. Heath, Jr., of Annawan Township, has been a resident of Henry County since the first of January, 1855. He located on section 14, on which he lived one year, and at the expiration of that time he settled on section 16, where he has since carried on his business as a farmer. He owns 80 acres of land and it is all under cultivation. He is a native of the State of New Hampshire and was born in Merrimac County, Oct. 9, 1822. When he was 14, he accompanied his parents to the State of New York. His father, Jesse Heath, Sr., was born in the same county in which his son first saw the light, Jan. 12, 1787. The mother of Mr. Heath, Abigail Robbins, before her marriage, was born Oct. 16, 1788. She was married Feb. 4, 1808, and was a native of the State of New Hampshire. She bore six children, who were born as follows: Thomas J., Nov. 6, 1808; Hannah

R., Oct. 17, 1811; James S., July 14, 1816; Gilman, July 9, 1817; John G., May 4, 1819. Gilman died Jan. 7, 1818 and Hannah July 13, 1877. The demise of the father occurred Oct. 27, 1840. That of his wife took place Sept. 17, 1874. Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Matilda M. Boss, Oct. 14, 1845. She was born March 11, 1822, in the city of Rochester, N. Y. Their marriage took place in Clarkson, in Monroe Co., N. Y. They have had four children and their respective births are recorded as follows: Francis E., Sept. 14, 1846; Eugene A., Jan. 4, 1849; Julia D., Nov. 6, 1856; George A., Jan. 10, 1859. The eldest daughter died March 30, 1850.

Mr. Heath is a Republican in his political views. He has officiated in several local offices, among which are those of Commissioner of Highways, School Trustee and School Director. His farm is one of the most valuable for its size in Henry County and it is arranged for the rearing of a large amount of stock. His barn, which is the largest in the county, is 100 feet by 84 feet in dimensions. He is engaged in raising thoroughbred Short-horn Durham cattle; has 108 head of full-blood registered stock.

Walker Espey. Just after the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad had been been built, land all along its line was rapidly taken up by settlers. Among those who located near that portion of it which runs through Henry County, was Mr. Walker Espey, who lives on section 32 of Wethersfield Township. He was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Aug. 4, 1814. There he passed his early life and lived until 1857. He was employed in farming and other occupations there, where he was also married and settled down in a home of his own. In June of the year named he came West and made his home in Stark Co., Ill. For seven years he lived there, engaged in farming, when he came over into Henry County and located on 80 acres of land on section 32 of Wethersfield Township. Besides this farm here, he owns 100 acres in Stark County. He takes an active interest in public matters and is a well known and highly respected citizen. Politically, he votes with the Democrats, and he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

As above stated, Mr. Espey was married in Fayette Co., Pa., the date of this event being Dec. 14, 1836. The lady who then joined her fortunes with his and has been a helpmeet for well-nigh half a century, was Elizabeth S. Torrence, daughter of Hugh Torrence, a well known citizen of Fayette County. She was born Nov. 3, 1808, and became the mother of five children,—James, Margaret W., Mary J., Richard G. and Isabella C. James is deceased.

Dr. J. D. Dickinson, physician at Galva, is a son of Richard and Edna (Needham) Dickinson, and was born Jan. 13, 1846, at Oberlin, Lorain Co., Ohio. Mr. Richard Dickinson, the father of our subject, was born Aug. 21, 1818, in Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio. He is still living, his place of residence being Grinnell, Poweshiek Co., Iowa, to which he removed in March, 1884, and while there was engaged in farming. Jesse Dickinson, the grandfather, was born in Massachusetts. His occupation was that of a farmer, and in the War of 1812 he was one of the brave soldiers. At the age of 14 he came as far West as Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, and there lived. After marrying at the latter place, they went to Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, and from there to Henry County, where he died, Feb. —, 1878, aged 87 years. He was married twice and had a family of six children, and he was of English extraction.

Mrs. Edna (Needham) Dickinson was born March, 1814, in Massachusetts. Shortly after her birth she was taken to Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn., by her parents, at which place she was educated and reared. At the age of 19 years she came to New York State and then to Oberlin, where she attended the Ladies' Seminary. She died in Wethersfield, this county, in March, 1868, and was the mother of three children, viz.: Jesse D., Oliver W., of Grinnell, Iowa, and George A., a teacher of Kewanee.

Our subject was educated in Kewanee, having come to Wethersfield in June, 1850, with his parents. He was a student at Wheaton College and then attended the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, at

which he graduated March 19, 1874, and in the spring of 1875 located at Wataga, Knox Co., Ill., where he followed his profession, having practiced during the intervening time at Kewanee with Dr. Parsons, who had been his preceptor for a period of nearly three years. He remained at Wataga for nearly three years, when he came to Galva, where he built up a fine and lucrative practice, and one quite as satisfactory to himself as to his patrons.

Dr. Dickinson was married in this county Oct. 13, 1875, to Miss Eva Ray, who was born Aug. 27, 1854, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of O. L. Ray, now of Pierson, Mich. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Association, and politically he is a Republican.

Joseph Durmann. This gentleman, although beginning his active career under unfavorable circumstances, is to-day one the leading agriculturists of Henry County. He resides on section 33, Colona Township, and is engaged in general farming. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 15, 1813. His father, Mike Durmann, was a German farmer, and died in his native country when Joseph was 17 years of age. In 1839, in order to secure better advantages for accumulating a competency, young Joseph Durmann left his native land and sailed for the United States. After a time we find him located in Ohio, and later on in the city of Rock Island. While living here he was married, on the 21st of April, 1845, in the city of Davenport, to Miss Amanda Killing. His wife was also of German nativity, but had come to America with her parents, who located at Davenport, when she was quite young.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Durmann settled in Rock Island city, where for several years Mr. Durmann followed the trade of cooper. This he had learned when a young man in his native country. He was a successful and skillful workman, and by perseverance and economy had accumulated a little means, so that by the year 1867 he was ready to assume the quiet, peaceful life of a farmer. At that time he came into Colona Township, where he purchased 320 acres of land. This he has brought to an excellent state of cultivation and made upon it splendid improvements. He has also been enabled to increase his landed estate to 540 acres, and now has one of the best improved and most profitable farms in Henry County. He is one of the honest but shrewd and hard-working farmers we find scattered throughout the Northwest, who came here with the honest and worthy purpose of securing a home. He is a highly respected citizen of the community in which he resides, and has served it in some of the minor official positions. Politically, he is a Democrat. He has visited his native country since living in Henry County, but much prefers, as a place to live, the home offered by his adopted country.

Mr. D. visited his native country in 1873, traveling through it, visiting his relatives in Bavaria, thence by the River Rhine to Prussia, his wife's native country. During this visit he received from his brother a rare present in the way of a cane, it being over 350 years old.

The children that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Durmann are five in number, viz.: Frank, who is married and is one of the farmers of Colona Township, as is also John, the third child; Joseph, the second, lives at home, as also do William and Mary.

Benjamin Sanford Eldridge, a resident of Galva, this county, was born March 22, 1827, in West Springfield, Hampton Co., Mass. The Eldridge family are of Scotch extraction. The grandfather, Mulferd Eldridge, was a wheelwright by profession. His father died while he was young, and young Mulferd and his mother removed from Maine to Connecticut, drawing a small hand-cart, which contained all their earthly possessions, to the latter State. Capt. Mulferd Eldridge was married in Connecticut to Miss Coggswell. She was the mother of four children, namely. Elisha, Mrs. Sarah Sackett, Benjamin, and Mrs. Lora Fowler. The parents removed to West Springfield, where the wife and mother died. He was a second time married, to a Mrs. White. Elisha Eldridge was born in Berlin, Conn., and died in 1877, in Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 87 years. During his early life he was a teacher, and taught 14 suc-

cessive winters. Afterwards, he was engaged in farming, and in his old age came and lived with his youngest daughter. He was a very religious man and had been Deacon in the Congregational Church from the time he attained the age of 22 years, when he was converted, until his death. His father, Mulferd, was an Episcopalian, and his grand-daughter, Mrs. Hannah (Sackett) Hume, was a missionary to India, and her two sons and one daughter are at the present time missionaries in Bombay, that country. The children are Robert, Edward and Sarah, all of whom are well educated. Edward is located in Ahmednaggar, India. Their mother is yet living, in New Haven, Conn., aged 92 years. Elisha Eldridge was married in West Springfield, Mass., to Tryphena Bagg, a native of that State, where she died. She was a daughter of Oliver Bagg, and was the mother of seven children: Oliver B., James D., both deceased; James D. (second); Mrs. Sarah C. Hive and Samuel Mulferd; Benjamin Sanford, subject of this notice, and Mrs. Lora A. Page.

Benjamin S. Eldridge, subject of this sketch, received a limited education in his native villiage. He also attended school at East Hampton,—Williston Seminary. After leaving the seminary he went to Hartford, Conn., where he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for two years. He then engaged as a clerk in the store of Dennison, Morgan & Son, where he remained for three and a half years. At the expiration of this time he left his position, which was a lucrative and important one, and came to this State, arriving here in September, 1847, and settling in Farmington, Fulton County. From the latter connty he went to Henry, Ill., where he and his brother Samuel M. were engaged in merchandising for one year. Abandoning the mercantile business, the engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for 19 years. In partnership with his brother, he purchased at first 220 acres of land, located four miles northwest of Henry, for which he paid $12.50 per acre, the same being improved. After three years he sold out to his brother and invested the proceeds in stock, and was engaged in raising stock for two years. He then purchased another interest in the same farm, which his brother cultivated, his brother owning half the stock.

Mr. Eldridge was united in marriage to Nancy A. Lee, Nov. 9, 1859. She was born April 20, 1831, in Williston, Vt., and died in Galva, Dec. 5, 1874, leaving two children, Charles E., born April 8, 1861; and Delia, born Sept. 24, 1865. Mr. Eldridge sold his real estate and went to Chicago, where he intended to engage in the real-estate business, but having passed a life of activity on the farm, he could not endure city life, and was compelled to go back to the more active labors of the farm. After a residence of one year in Chicago, he located in Galva, where he invested in real-estate, purchasing 15 acres of land adjoining the north part of town, which he laid out in lots. He erected a residence that year, and at one time was the owner of 1,000 acres of land. He is at present principally interested in land near Galva, Ida Co., Iowa, where his son resides, and where Mr. Eldridge owns 1,600 acres. He is also engaged in raising Short-horn cattle and Clydesdale horses, which he keeps on his farm near Galva.

Mr. Eldridge was united a second time in marriage, June 13, 1876, with Ellen Cornelia Merriam, born April 18, 1844, in Poultney, Vt. She has borne him two children, William Franklin and Ernest Garfield, the former having been born Aug. 29, 1878, and the latter Sept. 19, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Eldridge were William P. and Armenia (Giddings) Merriam, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively. Her mother's parents were Solomon and Martha (Paine) Giddings and her father followed the occupation of a farmer. The genealogy of the Giddings family existing in the Eastern States is traced back to England. Mrs. Eldridge was educated at the female seminary at Granville, N. Y., where she graduated with the highest honors. She then engaged in teaching, which profession she followed in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin for ten years, after which she entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, where she finished her education. At the latter institution she was a kind of privileged character, and interested herself in religious work. She was looked upon as a mother by the young girls of that institution, and was greatly respected for her influence upon their morals and her kindness at that time is remembered even to the present. She is now the Superintendent of the infant department of that institution, into which she has gathered many little wanderers.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge are active members of the Congregational Church and Mrs. Eldridge is noted for the activity she displays in the Sabbath-school.

Both have done a noble work among the neglected and poor as well as illiterate classes, during the last decade. During the sunset of their lives they look back upon the past and contemplate with pleasure the good they have done for others.

James Andrews, a farmer on section 7, in the township of Geneseo, has been a resident of Henry County since 1854. He was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 23, 1829. Wells and Nancy (Harper) Andrews, his parents, were born respectively in the States of Connecticut and Virginia. His mother was the daughter of John Harper, a Virginian of the old school, and who was the parent of 29 children. She was number 28 in order of birth. The paternal grandfather was born in Connecticut and was one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, in Ohio.

The senior Andrews was in his childhood when his parents removed to Ohio. They were not poor nor obscure, and they took to the Buckeye State the training and ideas of which the value had been proved in the East. Accordingly, they gave their children the best advantages of education they could command, and the father of Mr. Andrews, after obtaining a fair preliminary education, was sent to the college at Cannonsburg, in Pennsylvania. There he completed a full course of study and was graduated. Afterward he went to North Carolina and taught school for a time, going thence to Virginia, where he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He was married while officiating in the capacity of a clergyman in the South, and after a time returned to Ohio. He was engaged in the discharge of ministerial duties in Hartford, Trumbull County, and in 1836 was called to the Professorship of the University of Ohio, at Athens. He filled the chair to which he was appointed seven years. In 1843 he came to Illinois. The journey was made *via* the river route, over the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. A location was made at Washington, Tazewell County, where the senior Andrews bought large tracts of land. His family occupied the farm and the father resumed preaching. After a residence of a few years at Washington, a farm near Tremont was purchased, on which they resided until 1856, when it was sold and the family returned to Washington. The father died there in 1869. There were eight children.

Mr. Andrews of this sketch was the fourth son. When he was 14 he came to Illinois with the family of his father. He attained to the age and growth of manhood in Tazewell County, and was reared and educated on the farm. He was under the care and authority of his parents until the expiration of the period required by law, and when he was 21 he took the direction of his affairs into his own hands. His father gave him a quarter-section of land in Tazewell County and he began the work of improvement on it. He plowed and fenced a portion of the estate and continued to hold possession of it until 1854, when he came to Henry County. He at once bought land in the townships of Edford and Colona, all of which was in a wild and uncultivated condition. After breaking and fencing a portion of the property, he bought section 7 in the township of Geneseo, on which no improvements had been made. Two years later he erected a house on the place. A little later he sold one-half of the section and the remainder has since been retained by him. It is all in an excellent condition of improvement.

The marriage of Mr. Andrews and Mary Etta Campbell took place March 28, 1862. She was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Hiram and Elvira (Lowell) Campbell. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are named Charles C., John, William L., James H., Robert L., George H., Mary B., Jessie C., Maud V. and Hiram W.

John A. Larson, a resident of the village of Andover, is a Justice of the Peace and farmer. He was born in Ryda, Uppeby Parish, Sweden, in 1826. His parents were Lewis Johnson, a farmer, and Ingrad Peterson, natives also of that country. The father died in the parish of his nativity, and the mother afterward emigrated to America and lived with her son Jonas in Andover Township until her death.

John A., our subject, the third in the above family, was a member of the parental household until he was about 22 years old, was educated by his mother's spinning-wheel, learned practical mechanics in his father's "cobbler shop," and on leaving home he

found it necessary to sell his birthright to an older brother, to secure the means wherewith to cross the seas to the land of golden opportunities. He arrived at the village of Andover on the 4th of August, 1848. He commenced work at the wagon-maker's trade in Galesburg, Ill., for which he at first received $6 a month and board, which was equal to about a year's wages in Sweden at that time. Thus he continued from 1848 to 1853; but during this time, in February, 1850, he started on a trip to California, in company with William Skinner and Sebastian Adams, Americans. They made their journey over the plains by wagon, finally arriving at Weaverville in August of that year. For the first year he followed mining, with fair success, averaging about $5 a day; but at the end of this year Mr. Larson left California and returned to the "States" by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving at Galesburg, Knox County, in October. During that fall he purchased from Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury 110 acres of timber and prairie land, which included two village lots in Andover. After his marriage, in 1853, he settled upon this purchase, where he has since resided and made a comfortable home.

Mr. Larson entered the bonds of matrimony in Galesburg, Ill., with Miss Martha Headstrum, daughter of a Swedish farmer. She was born in the parish of Alfta, Sweden, in 1830, and came to America with her parents, locating in Weller Township, in 1847; but her parents, who joined the colony at Bishop Hill, died soon after the colony arrived, and she and two brothers moved to Galesburg, where she resided until her marriage. Mrs. Larson died in the village of Andover, Sept. 20, 1878, aged 49 years. Her eight children are all living.

Jacob Cosner, farmer, section 11, Burns Township, was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Sept. 11, 1809. There he lived until 1838, when he came to Henry County and located in Wethersfield Township, being among the very earliest pioneers to locate in Henry County. He remained there but three years, for in 1841 we find him tilling the soil in Burns Township. Here he owns 162 acres of land.

Mr. Cosner was married in Wethersfield Township, Feb. 5, 1841, to Sarah Leonard, daughter of Samuel and Phebe Leonard. She was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 6, 1820. Ten children were born to them, four of whom survived. These are well known in the community where they reside. The living are William H., whose sketch is given in this volume; Abraham S., Amanda B. and Francis M. Amanda is the wife of Lewis E. Wilhelm, of Burns Township. The deceased members of the family are Sylvester R., Benton B., Sarah S., Mathew P., Ruea R. and Cyntha M.

Mr. Cosner was Postmaster at Burns postoffice for seven years, and Road Commissioner six years, and has served as School Director. Since he voted for General Jackson he has ever been a Democrat.

Frank M. McDonald, engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 21, Western Township, was born in Rural Township, Rock Island County, Sept. 5, 1852. His parents, James B. and Jane (Spivey) McDonald, were natives of Kentucky, of Scotch descent, and were married in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., and at once came to Rock Island Co., Ill., settling in Rural Township, before improvements had commenced in that locality. They set to work with characteristic energy, and have increased their acreage and improved their farm until they now have one of the best in that township. They also own a quarter-section in Western Township, this county, also well improved.

Frank M., the second in the family of five children, was a member of the parental household, and attended school in his native township, until he was 18 years of age. At the age of 20 he was married, and lived in Rock Island County one year, then removing into Pre-emption Township, Mercer County, where he purchased 80 acres of good farming land; after occupying this for four years, he bought 153 acres of section 21, Western Township, this county, which he has brought from an inferior to a very superior state of cultivation.

The date of Mr. McDonald's marriage was April 3, 1872, in Rural Township, Rock Island County, when he wedded Miss Frances E. Goodlow. She was born in Pre-emption Township, Mercer County,

Feb. 2, 1853. Her parents, Thomas and Margaret Goodlow, were born respectively in Ontario, Province of Canada, and Ireland. Her mother came to Ontario when quite small, and afterward both her parents came to the United States, where, in the city of Philadelphia, they were married. After their marriage they came to Rock Island County, where the father died July 12, 1868. Her mother is at present residing with her daughter, Sarah Goodlow, who resides in Mercer County. Mrs. McDonald was reared and educated in Pre-emption, Mercer County, and there resided until her marriage. She is the mother of two children by Mr. McDonald,—Bertha Maud, born March 28, 1873; and Jessie J., born Dec. 22, 1877.

In his political views Mr. McDonald is a Democrat.

His brothers and sisters are as follows: Jasper M. is a successful attorney-at-law in the city of Chicago; Lawrence is a resident of Western Township; Etta R. is living at home, and James Sherman is also yet a member of the parental household.

Benjamin J. Brown. Burns Township is settled with an intelligent, well-to-do class of farmers, prominent among whom is Benjamin J. Brown. His farm is on section 8, where he has 200 acress of land. In Westchester Co., N. Y., on the 14th of October, 1836, there was born to Coles J. and Sally M. (Cole) Brown, a son, to whom they gave the name of Benjamin J., and of whom this biography is written. His parents were also natives of the Empire State, but in 1855 came West and found a home in Burns Township, Henry County, where they reside at the present writing. Benjamin was the eldest of their three children. They sent him to the common schools and required his assistance at home. Early in life, however, he began to teach school, and about five years were spent in New York and Illinois in this profession. He came here a young man, and has since taken an active interest in the affairs of the community where he has resided. For fifteen years he has served as Justice of the Peace, and has also been Town Treasurer. In politics he adheres to Republican principles.

At Kewanee, on the 3d of May, 1866, the wedding rites of Mr. Brown and Miss Drusilla A. Smith were observed. Miss Smith was a daughter of John and Hannah M. Smith, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. They came to Henry County in 1856, and were well known early pioneers here. Her father died at Cairo, Ill., while a member of the 124th Ill. Vol. Inf. His widow resides in Dakota. They had a family of ten children, of whom Drusilla was the fifth. She was born in Morrow County, Ohio, April 13, 1846. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown bear the following names: Edward F., George H., Mary E., Laura I., Lydia J., Benjamin C. and Maggie A. Mary died when 22 months old.

Hosea F. Bliss is a retired farmer on section 36 of the township of Geneseo. He was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1809. He is the eldest son of Isaac and Hannah (Brown) Bliss. His father was a native of Hebron, Conn., and his mother was born in Massachusetts. The senior Bliss went to the State of New York when a young man, where he met and married his wife in the city of Utica. After their union they located in Lewis County, and were early settlers in that part of the State.

Mr. Bliss, Sr., bought a tract of the land of the county, which was in the heavy timber that was characteristic of the Empire State, made a small clearing and erected on it a little log house for the shelter of himself and wife, and proceeded with vigor in the work of improvement. He was the occupant of the place until 1844, when he made a removal to Ohio. The son who is the subject of this sketch was then a resident of that State, and the father remained in the land of the Buckeye two years. He had a younger son in the city of Memphis, and at the end of the time mentioned he went there to remain for a time. While there he died with the cholera. His wife had died several years previously.

Mr. Bliss grew to manhood in the county of Lewis and was brought up on the farm. He was educated in the subscription school. The first important event of his life was his marriage to Amy Briggs. Their union was consummated Nov. 18, 1830. She was born in Rome, N. Y., March 5, 1810, and is the daughter of Michael and Olivia (Waterhouse)

Briggs. Her father was a native of the State of Vermont, and her mother was born in the State of Connecticut. They were early settlers in the county of Oneida. At the date of his marriage Mr. Bliss bought a farm near Martinsburg, where he was a resident four years. They then went to Ohio, and settled in the part of the State which was then included in Concord Township, Lake County.

The family settled on a tract of timber land on which a log house had been erected. The residence there was maintained until 1853. In that year they came to Illinois. They made their first location in the township of Loraine, where Mr. Bliss bought 640 acres of land, of which 120 acres were under cultivation. Mr. Bliss retained the ownership of the place three years, when he sold out and bought improved land in the township of Atkinson, which was situated on section 30. He improved a good farm, and was its resident owner four years, when he bought a place on section 3, in Geneseo Township, on which a small frame house had been erected. There had also been improvements made on 40 acres, which had been placed under a slight degree of cultivation. In 1862 he bought a farm on section 36, Geneseo Township, and has since occupied this farm continuously. It contains 120 acres, and lies partly in the township of Atkinson.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, viz.: George, who lives in Evansville, Ind.; Henry, who is a citizen of Alameda Co., Cal.; Rosaltha, who is the wife of Samuel Taylor, of Greene Co., Iowa; and Fred, who is a resident of the city of Des Moines, in that State.

A. Mackey, Postmaster at Woodhull, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1856, and is a son of William A. and Emily (Hammond) Mackey, natives also of the same; his father was a merchant and also engaged in the tanning business.

Mr. Mackey received a fine education, and at the age of 17 years, being in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, became agent for the collection of funds in that section of the State for a manufacturer of musical instruments. At the age of 18 years he came to Illinois and engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Woodhull, and continued in that position from 1875 to 1882, when he was appointed Postmaster, which office he now holds. In 1883 he accepted a position in the Farmers' Bank as head book-keeper and assistant cashier, which position he still occupies. He is also a School Trustee, and a member of the Village Board of Trustees. He is a rising young man of Woodhull. He also owns 160 rcres of land in Kansas, and a residence in Woodhull.

He was married to Miss Carrie L. Woods (see sketch of R. L. Woods) Feb. 22, 1883. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Eric Gabrielson, banker, at Orion, and one of the leading and prominent business men of Northwestern Illinois, was born in Sweden, Feb. 18, 1849. His father, Charles Gabrielson, was a farmer in Sweden, where he married Mary Bengson, also a native of that country. The family consisted of four children, besides the parents, when they came to America. They soon made their way to Andover, this county, where, in 1854, they located. The mother died at her home in that township, that same year, being taken away with many others by that terrible epidemic, the cholera, which raged so here at that time. The father subsequently married Catherina Johnson, and now resides in retirement from the scenes of active life in Andover.

Erick was the youngest but one of a family of six children. He was reared and educated in the public schools of this county, living under the parental roof until he was 24 years of age. During the latter years of this period he was engaged in farming and stock shipping, and dealing in real estate in Andover. His business qualifications, which are of the highest order, are largely the gift of nature, but his early training had the tendency to develop and cultivate them. After his marriage, he moved to Orion, where he had established a grocery store in May, 1874. In the same month of the year 1882, he sold his business to the Orion Mercantile Co., which was organized with a capital stock of $20,000. He took in exchange for his business one-half interest of the entire stock of the concern, which he still retains. On the 5th of December, 1879, he established the





James M. Welton

Bank of Orion, with a limited stock. This has since been increased with a large amount of capital, which, together with the skillful management of Mr. G., the bank is now on a safe financial footing. It is a strictly commercial bank, and does all legitimate banking business, and also takes real-estate loans from Eastern capitalists. The amount deposited with the bank is usually $50,000. Mr. G. has also 80 acres of land on section 21 of Western Township, and 10,000 acres in Nebraska and Colorado; and he also deals largely in real estate. Besides, he is agent for the various foreign steamship lines. He is also Village Treasurer and has served as Trustee. Politically, he is thoroughly independent, taking a liberal view in all matters relating to politics as well as religion.

The subject of this personal sketch was married on the 5th of August, 1874, at the residence of his wife's parents in Western Township, to Josephine, daughter of Gust. and Anna (Carlson) Huflund. Mrs. G.'s parents were farmers in Sweden, their native country, where they were married. After this event, they came to America and located in Rock Island, where, on the first of January, 1850, Mrs. G. was born. Her parents now reside in Western Township, where they settled on a farm her father had purchased from the Government, when she was but a mere child. The record of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. G. is given as follows: Estella, born Dec. 31, 1875; Almeda, Nov. 2, 1877; Charles E., Dec. 17, 1879; Esther, Nov. 10, 1882; and Mamie, Feb. 10, 1884.

Christena Gochenouer, resident on section 10, Annawan Township, is the widow of John Gochenouer, who died on his homestead in the same township, July 10, 1873. He was born in Rockingham Co., Va., in June, 1803. His marriage to Christena Harmon occurred Oct. 15, 1835.

Mr. Gochenouer was twice married, and of the 12 children of whom he became the father, nine still survive. They were born as follows: Henry, March 28, 1826; Elizabeth, Dec. 11, 1830, Adam, May 21, 1832; William, Feb. 21, 1834; John M., Dec. 16, 1837; Mary E., Nov. 14, 1839; Joseph, Feb. 18, 1843; Rebeca Jane, May 19, 1845; Sarah M., July 7, 1849; Clarissa M., May 1, 1852; Nancy E., March 10, 1854; Barbara A., Nov. 1, 1835. All of the above who are living are well married and regard their aged mother with the filial devotion which is due to her advanced years and the manner in which she has discharged her duties to her household. Joseph entered the army during the Civil War and was accidentally shot at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 20, 1861.

Mr. Gochenouer accumulated a considerable property and was, at the date of his death, the owner of 405 acres of land on which his widow has continued to carry out his plans since he left her to go to a better country. The illness of the father was long and at the last peculiarly distressing. He was for a long term of years a devoted Christian, and was for 38 years a Class-leader in the United Brethren Church. His closing hours were full of peace and trust in the promises in which he had put his faith all his life. He came to Henry County in 1858. Mrs. Gochenouer has been a member of the same Church to which her husband belonged since the age of 15. She has nine children living, 47 grandchildren and 19 great-grandchildren.

James M. Welton, who has followed the occupation of farming during his entire life, and is at present the owner of 280 acres of well improved land, located on section 14, Osco Township, where he resides, is a son of Lester C. and Ora (Mathews) Welton, natives of Connecticut. The parents were married and settled in Connecticut, subsequently coming to Peoria County, this State, where they resided until 1855. During that year they came to this county and located in Osco Township, and there resided until 1877, when they removed to Cambridge, and thence, in the fall of 1883, went to Kansas, where they are at present living. Their children were James M., Ellen E., Merritt H. and Margaret A.

The gentleman whose name heads this article was born in Tivoli Township, Peoria County, this State, Nov. 2, 1846, and was about nine years old when his parents came to this county. His education was acquired in the common schools and in a select school in Geneseo. The vocation of his life has been that of an agriculturist, and he has been a

resident of Henry County since 1855. His landed interest at the present time consists of 280 acres, located on section 14, Osco Township, all of which is under an advanced state of cultivation.

Mr. Welton was married in the township in which he at present resides Nov. 20, 1872, to Sarah A. Sherrard, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Sherrard, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of 12 children—Joseph R., Samuel T., David S., Sarah A., John C., Louisa, George W., La Fayette and Frank; three died in infancy; Sarah A. (Mrs. Welton) was born in Lawrence Co., Pa., Dec. 11, 1847. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Welton are six in number—Luella J., Ora E., Lester C., James A. and Frank E.; Rollin S. died when about three years old.

Mr. Welton has held several of the minor offices within the gift of the citizens of his township. He and his wife are believers in the tenets of the Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. W. casts his vote with the Republican party.

The portrait of Mr. Welton, on the opposite page, is a necessary addition to the collection made for this ALBUM.

Harriet E. Haxby, widow of the late John H. Haxby, of Annawan Township. Mr. Haxby had secured and brought to a high state of cultivation a farm of 320 acres on section 28 of that township. Here he lived, took a deep interest in the welfare of the community and was a highly esteemed citizen. He was born Jan. 11, 1840, in Scott Co., Ill., of English parents. He was reared and educated in this State, and quite early in the history of this county became a resident here. Sept. 6, 1865, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Dewitt, by the Rev. W. J. Beck, of the Kewanee Baptist Church. Mrs. Haxby was born in Kewanee Township, this county, Feb. 22, 1851. They lived happily together until the death of Mr. Haxby, and became the parents of four children, born in the following order: George H., born Sept. 25, 1867; Luella A., Oct. 18, 1869; William, Oct. 2, 1871; and Myrtle J., March 23, 1876.

In March, 1883, Mr. Haxby was seized with a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia, which, after a struggle of seven days, conquered its victim. During the last days of his illness his mind wandered some. He had lived a true man, and died at peace with all the world, and with a firm hope of receiving the future reward. He was a kind and affectionate husband, and a tender, watchful father. Politically, he was a Republican, and had served in some of the local official positions with satisfaction to the public. With good business judgment and ability, Mrs. Haxby is managing the 320-acre farm he left her. Upon this she has a good two-story dwelling, and fair outbuildings.

Thomas Bolen, a pioneer of the township of Loraine, in which he has been a resident since 1857, without intermission, was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1813. He is the son of Thomas Bolen. His parents were natives of Virginia, and early settlers in the State of Ohio. His mother died when he was but three years old, and he was soon provided with a step-mother by the second marriage of his father.

Mr. Bolen remained in the county in which he was born until he was 13, when his father died. He then went to Guernsey County, in that State, and was a member of the family of his uncle two years. He was then 15, and took the control of his own fortunes into his own hands. When he was a year older he apprenticed himself to a gunsmith at Centerville, Carroll Co., Ohio, when he had acquired a complete knowledge of the business he operated as a journeyman, and worked in various cities in the United States, until 1840, when he came to Henry County for the first time. He entered land on section 7, in the township of Loraine, which was then designated by the figures which marked its position on the charts of the Government officials. He cut logs, built a cabin, which he covered with clapboards, and obtained lumber from Whiteside County to finish it. After four or five years he built a blacksmith shop, and opened a business in that line for the accommodation of his neighbors, and it proved a benefit to the commuunity as well as a material means of good to himself. In the spring of 1850 he set out at the head of a party who desired to cross the plains to California. They left Henry County on the first of

April of the year named, and went to Council Bluffs. They left there May 1st, and arrived at Georgetown Aug. 2d following. Mr. Bolen found no difficulty in obtaining work at his trade, which he followed there two years. He operated as a gunsmith and as a blacksmith. He returned in 1852 to Henry County, coming back by the way of the Isthmus. In 1854 he went back to California, and, remembering the comforts of his route of return to the East, he went there by the same. He opened a shop at Georgetown and transacted a thriving business, furnishing the interior establishments with materials. In 1855 he was made Deputy Sheriff of the place where he resided, and he served in that position nearly three years. He resigned in order to return to Henry County, which he did in the year named, and he has since been a permanent resident of his farm. He has worked at the business of a blacksmith 20 years, and gunsmith 40 years, in all about 60 years, and has hired the work of his farm done by others who made farming their calling. He is the present owner of 120 acres. At one time he was the proprietor of 200 acres, but he sold a portion as he had more than he could manage to good advantage. He is the owner of a tract of land containing 160 acres, in York Co., Neb. He has held the office of Constable several years, and has also officiated as School Director.

Mr. Bolen has been married twice. He was united in matrimony with Mary A. Davis in 1832. She was a native of Virginia, and died after giving birth to three children. Only one survives: Julia A. lives in Nebraska. In 1844 Mr. Bolen was married to Lydia Potts. They have had three children: Lydia is the wife of Fayette Martin, of Whiteside County. Nancy married Edward Somers, and they reside in Whiteside County. Washington R., the oldest, lives on the homestead.

William H. Cosner, farmer on section 14, Burns Township, was born in Kewanee Township, Jan. 5, 1842, where he was reared and received a good common-school education. He is one of the few active business men of to-day that one meets in Henry County who are natives of the county. It will be noticed in reading the sketches in this book that a vast majority of the men were born in the Eastern States or across the ocean. The parents of Mr. Cosner are Jacob and Sarah (Leonard) Cosner, both of whom are natives of the Buckeye State. Mr. C. was married in Burns Township, on New Year's Day, 1864, to Adelaide, daughter of C. O. and Philena Wedge. She was born in Wethersfield Township, May 14, 1844, and has borne to her husband two children,—William O. and Ceria C. Mr. Cosner is the owner of 172½ acres of fine land.

Mr. Cosner has held some of the minor offices of his township, to the satisfaction of the public, and politically is a Democrat. Mrs. C. is a member of the Methodist Church.

Hudson B. Engle, residing at Orion, and engaged in general farming and the raising of stock, is a native of Burlington Co., N. J., where he was born Nov. 4, 1820. The father, Joseph Engle, was a native of the same county, where he was married to Hannah H. Burr, a native also of the same State, and a second cousin to Aaron Burr. They became the parents of seven children, of whom our subject was the eldest son and third child.

His father died when he was about ten years of age. He continued to reside with his mother, helping her along in her trouble to provide for her family until he was 17 years of age, when he became an apprentice to learn the wagon-maker's trade, under David Heaton, of Moorestown, N. J. After working for four years for Mr. Heaton, he came West with his mother and two sisters and three other brothers, the family locating at Richland Grove, Mercer County. They endured many hardships on their journey westward, which was made all the way overland in three wagons and with six horses. They were on the road two months, and during the time never slept in a house, and, as one might naturally expect, experienced many hardships. In the spring of 1848, three years after their arrival, the family moved into Western Township and purchased 40 acres of land on section 22.

Mr. Engle, however, had come to Orion the year before, and was married Nov. 11, 1847, to Miss Sarah Elwell, daughter of Perly and Sarah (Stanley)

Elwell. Her father died in Massachusetts, and her mother married again, came to Illinois, and settled in Western Township, in 1843, where they were very early and well-known settlers. The wedding of Mr. Engle was the first to be celebrated in Western Township. At that time there were but five houses within its borders. They have since made this a place of their permanent residence, where Mr. Engle owns 115 acres of land, all under the plow, and adjoining the village corporation line on the north. Mr. Engle deals in high grades of swine and cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. are active members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. E. is a Trustee. Mr. Engle is a believer in, and a supporter of, the principles advocated by the Republican party.

Lyman Lyon, of the township of Geneseo, was the first settler in the part of Henry County in which he is now a resident. He was born Sept. 15, 1814, in Woodstock, Conn., and is the son of Uriah and Jerusha (Nooning) Lyon. His parents were both of English descent and were born respectively in Connecticut and Vermont. The father of his mother was a soldier of the War of the Revolution. Mr. Lyon is the fourth in order of birth of a family of 11 children. The family being large and the parents not in affluent circumstances, it became necessary for the children to aid in their own maintenance at as early an age as possible, and Mr. Lyon obtained employment in the neighborhood where his family were residents at the age of nine. He continued to assist in this manner in the cares of his parents until he was his own man. At 21 he entered upon the acquirement of the trade of a shoemaker. After obtaining an understanding of the details of that profession he passed the winter seasons in its pursuit and in the summers worked as a farm assistant.

April 6, 1841, he was united in marriage to Olive H. W. Buck. Mrs. Lyon was born in Pomfret, Conn., July 8, 1823, and is the daughter of Aaron and Mercy (Sprague) Buck. The former was a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lyon settled in Union, in their native State, where the former bought a farm. He retained his ownership therein until 1850. In that year he located in Henry County. He first bought a residence in Geneseo, where the family resided until 1853. Mr. Lyon then made a purchase of land on section 17, which was entirely uncultivated. He paid for it the Government price of $1.25 per acre. The farm contains 60 acres and is all under cultivation of a most creditable type. It is enclosed and supplied with all necessary and suitable farm buildings.

At the time Mr. and Mrs. Lyon took possession of their place they were without neighbors and they kept open house in true pioneer style for all comers. They acquired a well-deserved reputation for hospitality, and their efforts for the comfort of the strangers who called at their door is remembered most heartily by those who were the recipients of their consideration while engaged in the work of prospecting for a location or in preparing their own homes.

The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lyon is as follows: Alvin M. lives in the township of Edford. Mary is the wife of Hiram P. Roundtree, a teacher of elocution in the city of Chicago. Sarah is also a teacher of elocution at Bloomington. Frank is a citizen of Grand Forks, Dak. The son first named was born in Union, Conn., July 4, 1843, and married Achsah Adams. They have six children.

Henry Goembel, a retired farmer, resident at Geneseo, is a native of the State of Hesse, in Germany, and was born June 14, 1822, on the river Fulda, a tributary of the Rhine, in the village of Nederaula. He is the oldest son of Sebastian and Anna Goembel, both of Hessian birth. His grandfather was one of the Hessian soldiers who were hired to the English by his Government to aid the British in the War of the Revolution, or, as is claimed, was sold by the German ruler, as that nation holds the ownership of its subjects to a certain age, or until a certain amount of military duty is performed. The ancestor who came to America under such circumstances was taken prisoner at New York, and after his release became a loyal adherent of the government of the Colonies. He was engaged some time as a clerk, and after the declaration of peace he returned to the land of his nativity. There he reared a family, and in 1834

his son, Sebastian, accompanied by his wife and eight children, sailed from Bremen for the United States. They were on the sea 69 days, and landed at the port of New Orleans. They came to America on a German sailing-vessel, named the Ernest Gustav. After a stay of two weeks at the Crescent City, they set out for St. Louis. However, they debarked at Havana, Ill., and continued their stay there a month. At the end of that time they went to Peoria, which was then celled Fort Clark.

The elder Goembel bought a claim on Farm Creek, in Tazewell County, or rather took possession and held it until the land sales came on, when he secured his title. At the time he bought the claim of the first who had settled on it, a log house had been built, and that was the sole improvement on the entire track. Mr. Goembel placed the entire estate under the best character of improvements, and erected an excellent class of buildings thereon. After a residence on the property of several years, he removed to Washington, in the same county. There the family remained, and there the father and mother both died. Six of their eight children are yet living.

Mr. Goembel, of this sketch, grew to the estate of manhood in the county of Tazewell. He was an inmate of the family of his father until 1849. In that year he bought timber land, situated about one and a half miles from the place of his father, and there he settled. He built a frame house; and as he had a natural faculty for the use of tools he did the main part of the work on it himself. He was the owner and occupant of the place until 1864. He then sold the farm, which contained 200 acres, and of which the half part was improved. In October of the year named he came to Henry County. He located in the township of Alba, where he purchased 200 acres of land. It had at the time a reasonably good set of frame buildings on it, and he proceeded with the work of its improvement. He was prospered in all his plans, and made additional purchases until he became the proprietor of 700 acres. He is still the owner of the farm, which he rented in 1871, and removed to the vicinity of the city of Geneseo. He bought 40 acres lying adjoining the town-plat, and has since purchased several acres in addition. He is also the owner of two farms in the township of Phenix.

The marriage of Mr. Goembel to Catharine Fey took place in 1849. She is a native of the same German province from whence her husband came. Their children are Zachariah T., who lives in the township of Phenix; Charles C., of Alba Township; Anna, wife of Joseph Greenwood; Elizabeth (Mrs. Lawrence Seyler) lives in Audubon Co., Iowa; John H., of Phenix Township; Millie, Henry L. and Kittie at home.

James Gaster, Postmaster at Galva, this county, was born Dec. 29, 1834, in Fulton Co., Pa., and is the son of Jacob and Nancy (Miller) Gaster, born in the same county and State, the county then being called Bedford. The grandfather of Mr. Gaster of this sketch was a native of Germany, a son of Jacob Gaster and a farmer by occupation. He lived and died on the old homestead in Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in 1800. He was married to Nancy Miller, daughter of John Miller. She died in the fall of 1861, after having borne her husband 11 children, namely, John, Sarah A., Philip M., Jacob, James, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Peter, Daniel, William, and a child who died in infancy.

James Gaster was educated in the district schools of his native county, and followed the vocation of farming on the parental homestead until he attained the age of 19 years. He was then apprenticed to learn the house-carpenter's trade, which he followed until he had attained his 22d year. On arriving at that age, he came to Galva, this county, where he was engaged in milling for many years in the Galva Mills.

Mr. Gaster enlisted in the war for the Union, Aug. 12, 1862, and served until June 20, 1865, when he received his discharge. He enlisted in Co. G, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., Capt. James McCarthy, and was with Major-General A. E. Burnside in the campaigns of Kentucky and Tennessee, in 1862–3, Major-General Sherman in the Georgia campaign, in 1864, Major-General G. H. Thomas, in the Tennessee campaign, in 1864, Major-General Schofield in the campaign of North Carolina, in 1865, and was with the company when the last shot was fired at Goldsboro, N. C., April 5, 1865. He has participated in 22 general engagements and 75 skirmishes, principal among

which were Monticello, Ky., Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Bean Station, Dandridge, Kelly's Ford, Muddy Creek, Tenn., Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Utaw Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, and Jonesboro, Ga.. Columbia, Frankville, Nashville, Tenn., Fort Anderson, Town Creek, Wilmington and Goldsboro, N. C. He was a brave soldier, and was never known to shirk when duty called him.

After the war was over Mr. Gaster returned to Galva, and once more entered upon the peaceful pursuits of life. He again engaged in milling, which he followed for some time, and in the winter of 1872 went into the grocery business, which he followed for about a year. In 1883, Feb. 27, he was appointed Postmaster at Galva by President Chester A. Arthur, which position he has held until the present time.

Mr. Gaster formed a matrimonial alliance Aug. 10, 1865, in Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., Ill., with Miss Amy A. Greeley, daughter of Moses P. Greeley, an old settler of Peoria County and also of Bureau County. Her father came to Bureau County in 1853, and died at Tiskilwa, Dec. 27, 1862.

The progenitors of the Greeley family were three brothers, who came from England. Horace Greeley claimed to be a descendant from one of the brothers, and the family to which the parents of Mrs. Gaster belonged descended from another of the three brothers. Mrs. Gaster was born May 25, 1841, in Buda, Bureau County, this State. Of her union with Mr. Gaster four children have been born,—Chloe M., Cora J., William and Nellie O.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaster are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and socially a member of the G. A. R., of which organization he is Senior Vice Commander.

James Fell, who is farming on section 5, Burns Township, was born in Scotland, May 22, 1832. When an ambitious young man of 20 years of age, he determined to come to the New World. After arriving on our shores he soon made his way to Stark Co., Ill. For four years he remained there, engaged in agricultural pursuits, when, in 1856, he came to Henry County and located in Cornwall Township. Here he remained for six years, when we again find him in Stark County. For two years he made that place his home, when he was again attracted to Cornwall, where he passed another two years. He then came to Burns Township, where he has since lived, and where he is the owner of 360 acres of land, all tillable. He has held several of the minor offices of the township, and is regarded as one of the solid, well-to-do men of Burns.

Mr. Fell was married while living in Cornwall Township, to Miss Hattie Campbell, a lady of Scotch ancestry, and who was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1841. Their marriage occurred on the 19th of October, 1858. James W., Walter A. and John C. are the names of their three children. Mrs. Fell is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and politically Mr. Fell is a Republican.

Joseph Morton. This gentleman is devoting his attention to general farming and the raising of stock upon section 2, Western Township. He is the son of Zalmuna and Clarissa (Moshall) Morton, who were natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Jersey. Both had, however, gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, previous to their marriage, which event was celebrated about the year 1823. His father was a merchant and contractor, and after their marriage they lived at the Queen City for some years, when they moved to Butler Co., Ohio, and located at Middleton. In the autumn of 1848 the family came to Adams Co., Ill., and settled upon a farm near Quincy, where they spent the remainder of their lives, both parents dying in 1854. They were interred at the cemetery at Columbus, Adams County. Three of the older brothers continued to reside in that county, two sisters in Henry County, and one near Greenfield, Iowa.

Joseph Morton lived at home with his parents, attending school at the Methodist Seminary and Presbyterian High School, then located at Quincy. At the age of 21 he began teaching school in Adams County, and followed the profession for nine years, when he turned his attention to farming, having during the meantime married, as he desired to "settle down" in life. Miss Margaret J. Cate, daughter

of Joseph and Sarah J. (Wilson) Cate, was the lady of his choice. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Cate, near Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill., on the 13th of October, 1868. Mr. Cate and his wife were both natives of New Hampshire, and were early pioneers to Illinois, coming in 1837, and were married a year later. The former is deceased, and Mrs. Cate is living near Hamilton. Mrs. Morton was born near Quincy, Dec. 10, 1841. She resided at home, attending the school at Quincy and at Hamilton, and began to teach when a young lady, which profession she followed until her marriage. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Morton has been blessed by eight children, one only of whom is deceased. Clarissa "Jennie" is the name of the eldest, and the others were born in the following order: George M., Clarence E., Lewella A., Margaret "Josie," Horatio H., Joseph R., and Henry A., deceased.

In 1872, four years after his marriage, Mr. Morton came from Geneseo Township, this county, where he had lived for three years, to Western Township, having puschased 160 acres of land in the year 1856 on section 2, where he has since lived and been a successful farmer. He also has another quarter-section of land, which is pretty well improved, in Republic Co., Kan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morton are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. M. is Clerk and Treasurer of the congregation, and Clerk of the Board of his district.

Samuel Pettit, a well known agriculturist of Annawan Township and an old pioneer of this section of the county, who resides on seetion 32, was born in Cambridgeshire, Eng., Jan. 7, 1821. He spent 11 years of service in the English army, and for six years was stationed in Canada. However, quite early in the settlement of the fertile prairies of Henry County, he found his way here in 1855, and secured a quarter of section 32, of Annawan Township. At that time this was but partially improved. Here he has made his home ever since and developed his farm to a good state of cultivation.

While living in Canada, Mr. Pettit met and was married to Mrs. Sophronia Rohrer, a native of the Dominion. She was born July 15, 1820, and was married April 8, 1855. They became the parents of eight children, a record of whom is given as follows: Priscilla Rohrer was born Feb. 17, 1841; Alveretta Rohrer, Jan. 8, 1853; Alfred W. Pettit, Aug. 8, 1853; David N., Sept. 25, 1854; Sarah E., July 29, 1856; Alvin A., March 1, 1858; John M., Jan. 6, 1860; Giles M., May 6, 1863. Alvin married Miss Elizabeth Carter, June 1, 1881, and they have one child, Eslie A., born June 27, 1883. Mrs. Alvin Pettit was born Feb. 25, 1861. The family are members of the Baptist Church, and all of them are strongly imbued with the political sentiments of the Republican party.

Thomas Reese, a farmer on section 29, Colona Township, has been a citizen of Henry County since 1856. He is a native of Caermarthen, Wales, and was born Sept. 26, 1835. His parents were natives of the same country, and their names were Rollin and Lucy (Bowen) Reese.

Mr. Reese was reared to manhood on the farm o his father in the county of his nativity, and at the age of 14 he entered the mines in the vicinity and was employed in the Welsh collieries until 1854. In that year he came to the United States. He went to Ohio, where he obtained work in the coal mines, and remained there until 1856, the year in which he came to Henry County. He first engaged in coal-mining in the Aldrich mine in the township of Geneseo, where he operated three years, and at the end of that time he went to Coal Valley, and was similarly employed there until 1865. He had saved his earnings with the purpose of some time engaging in some other avenue of employ or in some other mode of life, and in the last year he bought a farm lying on sections 29 and 32. The place had a house on it and his family were its occupants until 1876. Mr. Reese had prospered in his agricultural operations, and had meanwhile purchased the southeast quarter of section 29, on which a portion of his farm was already situated, and in the year named the household took possession of the house on the new farm. Mr. Reese is the proprietor of 320 acres of land, all in excellent condition, well fenced and with pasture for the supply of the stock on the place.

He has never married. His parents and several

sisters came to America with him and the former were members of his household as long as their lives continued. His mother died in the fall of 1865, and the demise of his father took place in 1881. Four sisters are still living: Mary is the wife of David Hughes, and they live in Wales; Hannah married Wm. Phillips, of Carroll Co., Iowa; Jemima married Daniel Christmas, of the same county in Iowa; and Ann is the wife of Jacob Morgan, and they live near her sisters.

Benjamin W. Seaton, proprietor of the *Prairie Chief*, published at Cambridge, and who may be said to have passed almost a life-time in the publishing business, was born in Howden, Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 13, 1825. He was the youngest of Joseph and Elizabeth Seaton's 13 children, of whom eight, four girls and four boys, emigrated to this country in 1830, settling in Utica, N. Y., in June of that year.

At the age of 14 years Benjamin was apprenticed to Bennett, Backus & Hawley, publishers of the *Baptist Register*, and also booksellers, in Utica. Mr. Seaton served seven years' apprenticeship at the printing business, and, after serving out his time, he spent four years in the law office of Crafts & Beardsley. In those days it took seven years to "make" a lawyer, unless the applicant had a diploma from some college. On the 30th of December, 1849, Mr. Seaton was united in marriage with Miss Julia E. Bond, and the next year they came West, and settled in the then "wonderful" city of Chicago, which contained 28,000 inhabitants.

On arriving in Chicago, Mr. Seaton for a few months worked as "jour" in the offices of the Chicago *Democrat* and *New Covenant*. He then became one of the editors of the Chicago *Daily Argus*, the first paper to place the name of Stephen A. Douglas at the head of its columns in 1851 as a candidate for the Presidency. In 1852, the *Argus* was sold to John L. Scripps and William Bross, who changed the name to the *Democratic Press*. Mr. Seaton then devoted his time to job printing, and followed that business until he was induced to go to Prairie City, McDonough Co., this State, to take charge of the *Chronicle*, which he did, and at the end of the first year discontinued the same. In June, 1858, he moved to Kewanee, and there became "boss" printer in the *Dial* office. During the year he managed that paper the office paid all expenses, and left quite a large balance in the treasury. So well pleased were the owners of the paper with his "industry and perseverance" that they offered to give him the office if he would publish a Republican paper, but he did not know how; and so declined the offer that possibly contained a fortune. Soon after, the *Dial* was sold to Mr. Wheeler, a former editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Seaton went to Chicago and opened a job department for Jones, Perdue & Small, stationers. This was the foundation of the now celebrated "J. M. W. Jones Printing-House."

In December, 1862, Mr. Seaton started the Galva *Union*, which paper he continued to publish until 1864, when the Republicans thought they must have a party organ, and made some tempting offers to induce the editor to become a Republican; but he was not for sale, and so the establishment was sold to Capt. Johnson, and he retired to a farm on section 16, Wethersfield Township, where he remained until 1868, when he started the *Prairie Chief* at Galva, but afterwards removed it to Toulon, and conducted the paper at that place until December, 1871, when he made another removal, taking his paper to Cambridge, where it took the patronage of the Cambridge *Democrat*, that paper becoming defunct. The *Prairie Chief*, at present, is one of the solid papers of the county, and there are only two papers in the county—the Geneseo *Republic* and the Cambridge *Chronicle*—that are older than it is. The *Chief* has never known any other editor or manager. It is his favorite child, though he has three sons and three daughters living. His eldest son, Frank, died in 1879, at the age of 27 years.

A. B. Cole. The subject of the following brief personal sketch, Mr. A. B. Cole, is a well-to-do farmer upon section 28, Oxford Township. He was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., April 13, 1806. His parents, Amos and Dinah (Crowfoot) Cole, were natives of Rhode Island. Mr. Cole remained under the paternal roof until he was 21 years of age; during the meantime

he received a good common-school education and assisted his parents.

After leaving home he worked out by the month for four years, when he bought 40 acres of land in Madison Co., N. Y. There he remained engaged for six years, when he sold his New York property and left for the West. He soon found himself in Oxford Township, this county, arriving as early as June, 1839. He was therefore one of the pioneers of the county. For 12 years he labored at blacksmithing. He then entered from the Government 80 acres of land on section 28. To this he subsequently added 160 acres. Though coming to the county without a great deal of means, and having to spend so many years at his trade, he has become one of the prominent and representative citizens of Henry County. Though not a politician, he has been called upon by his neighbors and fellow citizens to serve as Justice of the Peace and Supervisor, and also to fill the responsible offices of County Treasurer, County Commissioner and County Assessor. Politically, he is an independent Democrat.

While living in the East, Mr. Cole and Miss Augusta Briggs, a native of Massachusetts, were united in marriage. This event was celebrated Nov. 24, 1830. To them have been born five children, four of whom are living,—Martha, Festus C., Amos and Lucy. The first is the wife of A. C. Lockwood, of Mercer County; Festus married Elizabeth Taze; Amos was married to Miss Kate Emerick; Lucy is the wife of W. W. Shakles.

Mrs. Cole died in August, 1877, and Mr. Cole is now living in retirement on his farm in Oxford Township.

David H. Smith, one of the successful farmers of Osco Township, as well as one of the respected and representative men of Henry County, is a resident on section 12. His parents, Nathan and Susannah (Howard) Smith, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Ohio, where they resided until their deaths.

David H., our subject, was the fourth in order of birth of a family of six children, and the eldest son, and was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1834. There he resided until about 21 years of age, attending the common schools, and also the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, about two years, when he went to La Fayette Co., Wis., where he resided seven years, being engaged in farming and mercantile business, and then at times he was employed in teaching. In 1861 he came to Henry County, and for five years he rented land and worked the same, at the expiration of which time he purchased 80 acres on section 12, Osco Township, his present location, has erected splendid buildings, and is now the owner of 160 acres, having made subsequent purchases; and his land is all tillable. He has taught school in Henry County four winters.

Mr. Smith was married in La Fayette Co., Wis., Oct. 25, 1855, to Esther Sornborger, daughter of George and Hannah (Olmstead) Sornborger, natives of New York State. Mrs. S. was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 31, 1834. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are six in number,—Howard H., Charles M., Will C., Myra E., Ella, who died when two years old, and Kittie, who died when five months old.

For five years he has been a member of the Board of Road Commissioners, and has held other minor offices of his township. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is identified with the Republican party.

John S. Parsons. In 1856 Mr. Parsons came from Rock Island County into Henry, and shortly afterward purchased 80 acres of land on section 21, Osco Township, where he settled. Here he has since lived, and is looked upon as one of the most highly respected and well-to-do farmers of Osco. He is a son of George H. and Henrietta (Carey) Parsons, who were natives and residents of Maryland all their lives. The eldest of their family of seven children was John S., who was born in Worcester Co., Md., March 27, 1824. Here the earlier years of his life were spent growing up to manhood and receiving a good practical education. The last years of his residence in Maryland he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1852 he came West, and soon found a location in Rock Island County, where for four years he remained working out by the month. The opportu-

nities for accumulating anything by such means is meagre at all times, but especially so in pioneer times, when people had but very little money; and the early settlers themselves were sturdy, vigorous and hard-working men. Mr. Parsons, however, must have saved a little, for we soon find him in this county, and the owner of 80 acres of land. He erected good buildings on his farm, which now comprises 70 acres of good tillable land.

Shortly after he removed to Henry County, Mr. Parsons felt that the wisest course for him to pursue was to secure the advice, assistance and help of a good wife. This he found in the person of Miss Mary D. Carroll, the date of the wedding being Oct. 21, 1857, in Henry County. Mrs. Parsons is the daughter of Anthony W. and Belinda (Root) Carroll. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, while her mother was a Massachusetts lady. Her parents settled in Licking Co., Ohio, where her mother died May 27, 1865. Her father went West, and died at Olathe, Kan., April 27, 1822. Mrs. Parsons was the eldest of a large family, consisting of eight children, and was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, April 2, 1827. She has been an active, enterprising lady in the community as well as an excellent wife. She has served her district in the capacity of School Director for two years. Both herself and husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Leonard H. Richards made his first purchase of land in Henry County in 1870. He was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 11, 1836. He is the fourth son of John M. and Mary (Morfit) Richards. His father was born in the State of Vermont and his mother in Connecticut. They were among the earliest settlers in the State of New York and of the county where their son was born. The senior bought land in the dense timber, where he cleared a farm, and was its owner and occupant until he removed his family to Erie County, in the same State, in 1848. They continued to live there until 1856, when they came to Illinois and located in Whiteside County. They settled in the vicinity of Leon, where the parents passed the remaining years of their lives. They died in 1866 and 1868 respectively.

Mr. Richards came to Illinois on his own account when 18. He rented a farm in Cook County in the township of Lyons. He operated there two years, and in 1856 came to Whiteside County. He was a farmer there until the second year of the Civil War. August 14 he enlisted in Co. D, 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., and continued in the military service of the United States until the war was ended. He was a participant in the battles of Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain and Nashville. He received an honorable discharge June 12, 1865. On being mustered out he returned to Whiteside County, and continued to operate there until the year that has been mentioned as that in which he came to the township of Yorktown. He made a purchase of land on section 3, where he has since prosecuted his farming projects. He is engaged in what is known as mixed husbandry and is also occupied in rearing horses and cattle.

Mr. Richards was married Sept. 26, 1861, to Hortensia Sabin. She was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1843. Otis W. and Stella M. are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

Richard Williamson, a farmer on section 6, in the township of Munson, came to Henry County in 1856. He was born in the township of Kingwood, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 4, 1817. His parents, Derrick and Catharine (Lafler) Williamson, were born in the same State, and were residents of the same township until he was 14, when they removed to Amwell Township, in that part of Hunterdon County which has since been set off to Mercer County. That was his home through the remaining years of his minority, and he was reared on the homestead estate. He became his own master at the age of 19, and he readily obtained employment in the neighborhood, where he had lived long enough to become well known.

Sept. 13, 1845, he was married to Amanda P. Quick. She was born in the township of Hopewell, in (then) Hunterdon County, and is the daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Primmer) Quick. The day of her birth was Jan. 29, 1825. The young couple rented a farm in Mercer County, and were farmers there until their removal to Illinois, in the year which



J. L. Jennings

has been mentioned. Mr. Williamson bought 122 acres of land in Munson Township, for which he paid $15 per acre. It was located on the section on which he has since lived, and was in an uncultivated condition. He erected a farm house, and entered with the greatest vigor into the work of improvement. All of the estate is now under cultivation, and is all fenced. Many trees have been set out of several kinds, and the place is a fair manifestation of the good judgment and industrious perseverance of the proprietor.

The family of Mr. Williamson comprises two children. Calvin J. was born in Hopewell Township, in Mercer Co., N. J., Oct. 26, 1847. He married Sarah McCarthy, and they have two children,—Lillie and Laura C. Sallie was born in the same township, Oct. 7, 1856, and she is the wife of Jacob Winans, who is also a native of the same State. They live in the township of Cambridge, in Henry County.

The parents belong to the Presbyterian Church.

William Roberts, farmer, section 16, Burns Township. In the year 1833 there journeyed westward from New York in the the old mode of conveyance a family headed by Michael Roberts. He and his wife, who was formerly Miss Minerva Atchison, had six children at that time, the youngest of whom, or the next to the youngest rather, was William. This infant grew up to be William Roberts, the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Nov 5, 1831. His parents stopped for a time in Peoria Co., Ill., but soon moved into Fulton County, where they lived and were well known for a number of years. In 1854 they came into Henry County and settled upon a piece of land in Burns Township, where the family have since made their home. Mr. Roberts has a nice farm here of 121 acres, all of which is tillable. He has erected fine farm buildings, and is looked upon as an enterprising farmer. His parents, Michael and Minerva (Atchison) Roberts, were also natives of Monroe Co., N. Y., and William was the sixth of a family of 12 children born to them, and at the time they moved West he was but two years old.

While living in Fulton County, Mr. Roberts and Miss Esther Green were united in marriage. This important event in their lives occurred Dec. 30, 1852. The lady was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., on Christmas Day of 1837, and is a daughter of William and Esther (Atchison) Green, also natives of the Empire State, and the second of their four children. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have had six children, namely: Ida I., Emma L., Frank E., Elmer E., Laura V. and Roscoe. Ida and Frank are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and in political sentiment Mr. Roberts is inclined toward the Republican party.

John L. Jennings. In 1850 Mr. Levi Jennings, who was a native of Virginia, came with his family to Henry County. Among his children was a lad ten years of age, who has since become a prominent and active citizen of the county. The name of this lad was John L. Jennings, who to-day resides upon section 7 of Burns Township, and owns a magnificent farm of 320 acres. The wife of Levi Jennings was Susan H., *nee* Shepherd, a native of Ohio.

John L., as might be expected, during the early years of his life enjoyed only meager advantages for an education. He was, however, permitted to attend the Lombard University at Galesburg, and at the the age of 20 started out to earn his own livelihood. He engaged in agricultural pursuits principally, and has been a resident here since 1850, when he came to Henry County, as above stated. He is the owner and proprietor of 320 acres of good tillable land, having built upon the same fine buildings, and he is regarded as one of the leading and enterprising farmers of Burns Township.

Mr. Jennings was first married at Toulon, Stark Co., Ill., in September of 1860, to Mary J. Collins. His second marriage occurred at Princeton, Ill., in August, 1867, to Mary J. Beck. Jan. 28, 1875, he was married to his present wife, Sarah E. Oliver. He is the father of two children, John L., Jr., and Roy F. Aug. 15, 1862, when President Lincoln called for more troops, Mr. Jennings enlisted in Co. H, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served his country bravely for three years. He served as Color Sergeant of the regiment, and at the battle of Knoxville, Tenn.,

Nov., 1863, he was wounded in the thigh, and at the battle of Eutaw Creek, Ga., received a wound in the right leg, and at the battle of Franklin. Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, he was again a victim of a rebel missile, receiving a wound in the stomach. Mr. Jennings is a member of the G. A. R., and is identified with A. Dunn Post, of Cambridge. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and politically, has been identified with the Republican party, but is now a Free-Trader.

Royal G. Crouch came to the township of Atkinson, where he is an agriculturist, in in 1878. He has a farm of 160 acres on section 16, where he is pursuing his plans with the success his industry and good management deserve. He was born March 2, 1831, in the State of Vermont, and his property gives evidence that he has inherited the practical judgment and thrifty habits which characterize the stock in which he had his origin. When he reached the age of 20 he learned the trade of a brick and plaster mason. He served his apprenticeship in Rutland, Vt., and after passing three years in that place he went to Troy, N. Y., and was occupied there one year in the same vocation. He came thence to Henry County and worked at the same business in Geneseo, where he operated as a contractor and took jobs. In the year 1878 he bought a farm of 160 acres in Atkinson Township and has been a resident there since. He is a Republican in his political views.

The marriage of Mr. Crouch and Mary E. Hunt was celebrated Jan. 1, 1855. They have had five children. Mary Edna was born June 1, 1856; George H., Sept. 10, 1857; Herbert R., July 25, 1862; David W., April 9, 1859; Merritt G., Nov. 17, 1874. Mrs. Crouch was born in Vermont Oct. 15, 1835. She is a Congregationalist in religious views.

William Sherrard, proprietor of 168 acres of good farm land, located on section 36, Osco Township, where he follows the vocation of an agriculturist, is one of the successful farmers as well as the respected citizens of Henry County. The parents of Mr. Sherrard, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, were David and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Sherrard, natives of Pennsylvania and Scotland respectively. They were married and settled in Pennsylvania, and subsequently emigrated to Mercer County, this State, in 1853, where they resided until their deaths.

The gentleman of whom we write was the second child in order of birth in a family of seven children, and was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Dec. 12, 1812. At the age of 18, he was apprenticed for three years to learn the blacksmith's trade, and followed the same for three years, after which he engaged in farming. He first purchased a farm in Lawrence Co., Pa., on which he resided and cultivated until 1865. In the spring of that year he came to this county and bought 168 acres of land in Osco Township. On this land he located with his family and entered vigorously and energetically upon its improvement and cultivation, and has continued to reside thereon until the present time, meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture. His farm presents the appearance of energy, and is indicative of what may be accomplished by one possessed of the push and energy of its proprietor.

The marriage of Mr. Sherrard took place in Lawrence Co., Pa., and the lady selected to accompany him through the trials of the future was Miss Elizabeth, the accomplished daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hazen) Baldwin, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sherrard was born in Lawrence Co., Pa., July 18, 1817, and has borne her husband 12 children, namely: Joseph R., S. Theo, David S., Sarah, John C., Lou, George W., Gilbert L. and James F. are the living, and William, James and an infant are deceased. Joseph R. resides in Pennsylvania; S. Theo is a resident of Iowa; and David S. lives in Kansas; Sarah became the wife of James M. Welton, who resides in Osco Township; John C. is living in Cambridge Township; Lou is the wife of Merritt Welton, a resident of Iowa; George W. resides at home with his father; and Gilbert L. is living in Kansas, while James F. resides in Ohio.

Mrs. Sherrard died in Osco Township, April 14, 1865, and Mr. Sherrard was again married, in Pennsylvania, in October, 1869, to Angeline Cunningham, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in Osco Township, July 2, 1881, and Mr. Sherwood formed a third matrimonial alliance, in Munson Township, this county, Nov. 24, 1883, with Mrs. Barbara Walker, widow of David Walker, who was killed July 24, 1881, by a team running away with a reaper. He was in the act of unhitching the horses, when they

started to run, throwing him on the machine, which caused his death.

Mr. Sherrard and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, as likewise was Mr. S.'s second wife, his first wife having been a member of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Sherrard is a believer in and a supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party.

Robert W. Wolever. As early as 1837, John E. Wolever, the father of our subject, came from New York to Illinois, and eventually became one of the prominent pioneers of Henry County. John E. was born in Warren Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1809, and on coming to Illinois located at Rochester, Peoria County, at the place now known as Elmore. He lived here for a nnmber of years, and in 1852 came north, and found a location at Geneseo, where, however, he only remained for about six months, when he removed to Galva. The railroad was just being built through this place, and considerable inducements were held out to him to start a hotel. This he did, and opened the Galva House, which he conducted with some success for three years, when he sold out his hotel interests, and made some other improvements in the village. He remained in Galva until the spring of 1860, when he sold his property there, and bought 166 acres on sections 4 and 5 of Cornwall Township. It was at the time slightly improved, but he made large additions in the way of improvements, and brought it to a high state of cultivation. In 1834 he married Miss Margaret Hulsizer, who was born March 4, 1819. Her death occurred on the 8th of May, 1880, his demise being on the 4th of October, 1844, leaving a splendid record as a pioneer and worthy citizen.

Robert W. Wolever, who is farming on section 4, of Cornwall Township, was born while his parents were living in Peoria County, the date of his birth being Nov. 23, 1844. He remained with his parents until he gained his majority, with the exception of the time spent in the army. The President kept calling for troops, and although Robert was but 16 years of age, yet he was determined to shoulder the musket. He joined Co. H, 57th Ill. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Robbins, of Bureau County, and was mustered in at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Dec. 26, 1861. During the following winter, Feb. 10, 1862, his regiment started for Fort Donelson, and he participated in that fight. He then proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, and took part in the battle of Shiloh, where the 57th lost very heavily. He also took part in the siege of Corinth, and remained in that place until Nov. 12, 1863, when he was ordered to Middle Tennessee, and assigned to garrison duty, while Sherman was preparing his campaign to Atlanta. He served in the Atlanta campaign, and engaged in all its eventful battles. He then did garrison duty at Rome, Ga., and in June, 1864, was in the battle of Altoona. On Dec. 26, of that year, he was discharged at Savannah, Ga., and was mustered out at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

Shortly after his return home, Mr. Wolever was married to Miss Mahala Fry, daughter of Abraham and Margaret Fry, pioneers of Henry County. Their wedding occurred Oct. 21, 1865. Mrs. Wolever became the mother of one child, Cora, who was born Aug. 9, 1866. In less than a year, May 23, 1867, the mother died. Mr. Wolever subsequently married Miss Rosena Foster. Their wedding occurred on the 23d of September, 1868. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Eletha, May 9, 1869; Lotta, Aug. 5, 1871; Calvin F., June 16, 1875, and Lucy, May 26, 1881.

Benjamin Records, residing on section 36, Osco Township, where he follows the vocation of a farmer, is the owner of 240 acres of land, located on sections 25 and 36 of that township. The parents of Mr. Records were natives of the State of Pennsylvania and were by name Philip and Sarah (Hill) Records. The father died in his native State and the mother still survives. Benjamin was the oldest in order of birth of a family of five children. He was born in Crawford Co., Pa., June 10, 1829. His education was acquired in the common schools and he resided on the parental homestead, assisting in the labors on the farm, until he attained the age of 23 years.

On attaining the age above mentioned, Mr. Rec

ords was employed for about two years in the lumber woods, after which he purchased a farm in Crawford County, on which he located and cultivated until the fall of 1863. At that time he came to Mercer County, this State, and there he resided for one and a half years, when he removed to Knox County, and in the spring of 1866 came to this county. On arriving here, he purchased 80 acres of land in Burns Township, on which he resided until the spring of 1875, when he made another move, locating in Osco Township, where he purchased 280 acres of land on sections 25 and 36. He settled with his family on section 36 and has continued to reside thereon up to the present writing, 1885. He subsequently disposed of 40 acres of his original purchase, and at present is the owner of 240 acres in the county, all of which is tillable and in a first-class farming condition.

The marriage of Mr. Records took place in Venango Co., Pa., Oct. 15, 1855, and the lady selected to become his wife was Miss Sarah A. Deets, a native of the county in which they were married, where she was born April 7, 1834. Her parents were Joseph and Sarah (Cousins) Deets.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Records are as follows: Andrew J., Ella J., Benjamin S., Frank S., Emery and Florence (deceased). Mr. Records has held the position of School Director and Overseer of Highways in his township, and, politically, casts his vote with the Republican party. He and his wife are devoted adherents to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Andrew G. Anderson, owning 250 acres of land, located on section 17, Osco Township, was born in Sweden, April 3, 1839. Mr. Anderson lived in his native country until he attained the age of 12 years, when he was brought by his parents to the United States. He continued to reside with his parents until two years after obtaining his majority, when he left the parental homestead, and set forth to do for himself in life. Soon thereafter. he purchased a farm in company with C. J. Hoflund. Not long afterward they divided their land, and Mr. Anderson traded his portion for the farm on which he at present resides. His farm comprises, as stated, 250 acres of good tillable land, and he has erected thereon a fine frame residence, together with good substantial outbuildings, and improved his place until it presents an appearance second to none in the township.

Mr. Anderson was married in Andover Township, March 12, 1869, to Mary Ellen Johnson, who was born in that township, Nov. 1, 1850. Her parents were natives of Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have become the parents of seven children, whose names are: Vernie E., Frank H., Mabel E., Andrew H., Hannah C., George L. and Nora C. The latter died June 20, 1885, while in her 5th year. Mr. and Mrs. A. are faithful adherents to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Anderson affiliates with the Republican party. He has held the position of School Director in his township, and is noted for the push and energy he displays in the management of his farm.

John H. Smith, a substantial citizen of Geneseo Township, is one of the foremost of the self-made men of Henry County. He is a pioneer of the township of Edford of 1851, and was a resident of that section of the county until 1864, when he came to the place where he has since resided.

He was born in Prussia Nov. 15, 1820. From the age of seven until he was 14 he was in the schools of his native town, according to the laws of that country, which controls the minority period of all male children. From the age of nine he was in the habit of rising at four o'clock in the morning for the purpose of herding cattle until the hour of school. At noon he resumed the care of the herds and took charge of them until dark, receiving for the service 72 cents a month. When he was 14 he hired out on a farm for the stipulated sum of $16 per year, and a year later he was paid $18 for the same amount of labor. Meanwhile one of his brothers had come to the United States, and when he reached the age of 20 years John received $50 from him to pay his fare to this country. He sailed from one of the German ports and landed in the city of Baltimore after a sea voyage of seven weeks. On his arrival he found he had $7.50 remaining of the amount with which he set out. He went at first to Cumberland, Md., and

from there to Somerset Co., Pa., where he was employed as a farm assistant at $5 per month. He worked eight months at that rate and then obtained a situation where he received a remuneration of $84 a year. The first money he earned he used to reimburse his brother in order to start fair in the New World. After that he lived frugally and saved his earnings to lay the foundations of the competency which he now enjoys. It may be remarked in passing that they who come to America in hope and courage, and manfully place their shoulders to the wheel of work and progress, such as the customs of the land afford opportunity for doing, rarely fail to reap the reward of industry and honorable effort. Mr. Smith remained on a farm three years and then passed two years in Cumberland in the capacity of a hostler connected with a hotel. He then purchased a team of six horses and engaged in the transportation business, carrying goods from Cumberland to the towns of the interior. Four years later his business was brought to a termination by the advent of the railroad.

In company with his brother William he then came to Illinois. They traveled to Alton by the river route, which was then the medium of the travel to the West. From Alton they came on foot to Henry County. They bought 320 acres in the township which is now called Edford, but which then was unorganized. The tract referred to was all prairie and and they purchased 80 acres additional, which was covered with trees. After completing their purchase they returned to Cumberland for their families. In the spring of the next year they took possession of their land in Henry County. They made their second trip to Illinois by the same route as at first, with the exception of landing at Rock Island. There they bought a wagon and a pair of horses and came to their location in township 18. The brothers worked their estate in company until 1853, when they divided, each taking 160 acres of prairie and 40 acres of timber. Mr. Smith built a house for his family on the prairie portion of his property on section 32, and proceeded to put the entire place in good agricultural condition. He also planted trees and was the owner and occupant of the place until 1864, when he came to section 16, in the township of Geneseo. His first purchase included 165 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the city of Geneseo, and he has prospered until he is at present the proprietary owner of 700 acres of land situated on sections 9 and 16, located in a solid body. The property on section 16 has a good outfit of frame buildings and the second farm, on section 9, is supplied with a brick house and frame barn. The business of Mr. Smith is a stock and grain farmer.

He was married in November, 1849, to Ann Meese, in Somerset Co., Pa. They have four children. Elizabeth is the wife of Aaron Ott, and they live in Kansas. Nancy married Peter Drum, a resident of Geneseo. Mary E. and John H. are the two younger. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Evangelical Church.

H. Swain. The current year—1885—completes three decades in which the gentleman whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch has been a resident of Henry County. He has devoted his time and attention to the development of his agricultural interests and is the proprietor of a good farm on section 23, in the township of Munson. No improvements had been made on the place previous to its becoming his property, and as soon as he became the owner he erected a small frame house for a residence. The frame house which now adds to the value and appearance of the place is a commodious structure, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, and the remainder of the buildings on the farm are of a corresponding character. The place is also supplied with trees of different varieties.

Mr. Swain was born at Brentwood, Rockingham Co., N. H., Oct 18, 1821, and is the son of Stephen and Hannah (Davis) Swain. The son was reared on the home farm and trained in a knowledge of the business of a farmer. He received his education in the public schools. At the age of 22 he went to Boston, Mass., to learn the trade of a carpenter, and he operated there five years. He went thence to Lawrence and continued to reside there until his removal to Illinois in the year stated as that in which he came to Henry County.

Mr. Swain was joined in marriage with Susan M. Simonton, Oct. 18, 1846. She is a native of the province of New Brunswick and was brought up in Portland, Me. They have eight surviving children:

George lives in Cass Co., Iowa. Annie M. is the wife of Eliphalet Chichester, of Shelby Co., Iowa. Benjamin R. is a citizen of Hamilton Co., Iowa. Edith married Roderick Ayres, and they live in Marion Co., Iowa. Alfred and Lizzie live at home. The latter is a prominent and popular teacher. Cora is the wife of Willard Pettye, and they are residents of Harlan Co., Neb. Lester is the youngest and lives at home. The mother was born Oct. 22, 1823. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

Alonzo Morgan is a pioneer of Henry County and also of Munson Township, where he settled in 1853. His farm is situated on section 29, and he is considered one of the representative agriculturists of this part of the county. He was born at Alexander Bay, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on a farm located on the banks of the river of the same name. His birth occurred March 31, 1824. His father, Pliny W. Morgan, was a native of the same State and was descended from Connecticut parentage. The latter was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1802. His family were among the pioneers of that county. He married Hannah Porter in 1822. She was born in Connecticut. They were residents of St. Lawrence County, where they went soon after their marriage, but a short time, and then went to Steuben Township, in the county of Oneida. The elder Morgan was a shoemaker and removed his family to those places in which he was able to obtain patronage in his business, as the customs of those days and that period differed greatly from the present. In 1840 he bought a farm in Oneida County and was occupied in the pursuit of agriculture thereon until the date of his removal to Henry County. The first land of which he was the owner was located on section 34, and he retained his claim upon it until 1858, when he sold it and removed to the township of Cornwall. There he bought 80 acres of uncultivated land on section 16, where he proceeded to improve a farm, and erected a good set of necessary farm buildings. This continued in his possession until 1867. When he sold the place he removed to the city of Geneseo and established his residence, which he maintained there until 1881, when he went to Davenport. In the year 1883 he died, in that city. He was twice married. The issue of the first marriage was four children. All but one, the subject of this biographical narration, died in infancy. The first wife died Feb. 26, 1828. The second wife before her marriage was Miss Ruey Hamilton. They had two children. Albert W. lives at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Herbert J. is a citizen of Chicago.

Mr. Morgan, of this sketch, was but four years old when he lost his mother, and as soon as he was old enough he took into his own hands the question of sustaining himself. He worked as a farm assistant in Oneida County, and at first was able to command but $6 per month. However, that was a difficulty that was substantially remedied by the lapse of time, and as he was able to increase his usefulness his wages increased in proportion.

In 1844 he became a married man. His union with Martha P. Tuttle occurred on the 4th day of August, in the year named. Mrs. Morgan is the daughter of Orris and Amy (Smith) Tuttle. Her parents were both born in Camden, N. Y. Her grandparents in both lines of descent were natives of the State of Connecticut. Her father was the first white male child born in Camden. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan settled, after their union in the bonds of matrimony, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., where they occupied a rented farm four years. In 1848 they came to Illinois. They made the journey thither by canal to Buffalo, and from there by the lakes to Chicago. From there they took passage on the Illinois Canal to LaSalle, whence they went on the river of the same name to Peoria.

They bought a farm in the township of Trivoli in Peoria County, after they had been there two years, during which time Mr. Morgan was operating as an agriculturist. The purchase included but 40 acres, and it was of the quality of land known there as hazel-brush land. He built a frame house on it, 16 x 18 feet in dimensions, "grubbed" a few acres, and occupied the place until 1853. In 1852 he came to Henry County and entered 80 acres of land situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 29, in the township where he is at present a resident. After making his claim he returned to Peoria County and remained until the fall of the next year, when he took possession of his property in Henry County. He had employed assistance to break a few acres in the previous summer and to build a house, of which the family took possession on



John Lyle



Esther D. Lyle

their removal hither. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Morgan entered into the work of putting the place under the best grade of cultivation. The stock he owned at that time consisted of a pair of horses, a cow and calf and one hog. At first he interested himself in the work of raising grain. For some years past he has given his attention to stock-raising. He has made further purchases of land and is now the owner of 270 acres, which is all enclosed and is either under improvement or is in pasture He keeps an average of 40 head of cattle, six or eight horses and a drove of hogs.

Adelbert L., the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, lives in the city of Chicago. Edgar W. removed to Colorado. Amanda A. is the wife of Edward C. Sayre, of Munson Township.

John Lyle, of Kewanee, was born at or near Paisley, in Scotland, July 29, 1806, and was brought by his mother to America in 1816. His father, William Lyle, inherited a small estate at Alexandria, Va., and in the year of 1810 left his family in the old country for the express purpose of realizing upon it and returning to Scotland; but when once in the United States he found the country and the people so congenial that he decided to remain. So, when his family arrived they found him at Alexandria, where, instead of having prepared for them a home, his generosity had gotten the better of his judgment, and his appetite for strong drink had caused him to waste the substance of his inheritance. Thus they were in a strange land without money. After probably two years' stay at Alexandria, they removed to Caledonia Co., Vt., where the senior Mr. Lyle died, in 1834, at the age of 66 years.

In 1836 the subject of this sketch came into Stark County and entered a tract of land in Elmira Township, and the following year his mother and two of his brothers removed from Vermont, and the little family was once more united. The old lady lived to be 95 years of age, and died at the home of her son Thomas, who was the youngest of the family. (See biography of Thomas Lyle.) John Lyle received a limited education at the subscription schools, and when 17 years of age bought his time from his father, paying him therefor, as soon as he could earn it, the sum of $75. After striking out for himself his first employment was as a charcoal burner at Chesterfield, N. Y., where he worked for four years, and, as he says, sowed his "wild oats." He was 30 years of age when he came into Illinois, and for the succeeding ten years a fair estimate places his labor upon the farm at not less than 18 hours out of every 24. His inheritance consisted in an iron constitution and a physique capable of extraordinary endurance. From the age of 12 years up to nearly four score he labored like a hireling, and a success of his efforts will only partially appear in his history. How many farms he purchased and improved is forgotten even by himself, though his mind and memory are as bright at this writing (July, 1885) as if he were but 40 years. Within the past ten years over $75,000 of his well earned money has been wiped out by bankrupts, and it is related that in one single instance he canceled a mortgage claim of $56,000 in exchange for a two-year-old stallion, worth probably less than $1,500. His files contain stacks of outlawed notes and mortgages, and the aggregate value of such paper yet in force is unknown to himself. To his three grandchildren, who since the death of his son constitute his only heirs, he has given in money and other property not less than $120,000, and yet the sum of his possessions, for one who has made his money as he has, is quite large. He has not made his money as a gambler in margins, nor as a stock jobber or Government contractor, nor indeed at the expense of his less fortunate neighbors, but as a quiet, unostentatious farmer, a laborer, by the buying of unimproved lands and converting them into improved property and fine farms, and disposing of them at their legitimately appreciated value; by these and similar methods his money has been made, and his residuary possessions we say are remarkable.

On the 24th day of May, 1864, he enlisted as a patriot soldier in Co. K, 134th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the expiration of his term, Oct. 25 of the same year. When the company arrived in Chicago, examinations preliminary to being mustered into service disclosed the fact of his age, and his enrollment was peremptorily refused. This was a sad disappointment to him, and he returned to Kewanee. Here he visited a barber shop and had his gray hairs blackened, and returned with some new recruits to Chicago. Not even his old comrades

recognized him. Concealing his real age from the officer, that matter was no longer in the way; but he had another difficulty to overcome. When a young man and while engaged upon the construction of a house in Vermont, a brother workman accidentally thrust the blade of an ax obliquely through his left hand; this permanently disabled that member. In order to conceal another fact that would undoubtedly debar enrollment upon his second application, Mr. Lyle held the wounded hand behind him while the examining surgeon thumped his chest and held his ear to his heart, and went through the various maneuvers usual in such cases, and when the officer passed to an examination of the volunteer's "rear elevation" the wounded hand was immediately passed to the front and the good right hand took its place in the rear! Thus, one hand was examined twice, the recruit was accepted, and at once took his march to the front. While in the army he did his full share of duty, both as a soldier and a forager; in fact, it is claimed that he could scent a chicken roost farther than any other man in the company, and that his "mess" never suffered from a lack of variety of the delicacies of the season.

In the summer of 1863 Mr. Lyle, loaded with all sorts of keepsakes and kindly remembrances, visited the "boys" at Vicksburg, and by permission of the commanding officer accompanied the army six weeks upon the Meridian campaign. It was probably upon that occasion that his extraordinary ability as a "forager" first displayed itself. It is said that upon one occasion he had so many chickens strung upon an old musket that they weighed him down, and he decided to reconnoiter for a beast of burden. Learning that there were a couple of mules upon a certain plantation in the neighborhood, he proceeded to pay his respects to the barn in which they were confined, with a view to "borrowing" one of them for a few days! As he neared the barn-yard the planter came out of the stable leading the two animals to water. That settled it. He knew at once that neither of those mules was for "loan," and he retraced his steps to camp. Relating his experience to the "boys," one of them volunteered to bring in a quadruped of some sort upon short notice. The terms were accepted, and when the army moved again the "boss forager" was mounted.

Years after the war was over, a Baptist minister from Mississippi visited Kewanee upon his errands of mercy, and while here and in company with Mr. Lyle related how that, in the summer of 1863, the Union army had depleted his hen roosts, gleaned his fields and his gardens, stripped his fruit-trees and ransacked his pantry, and worst of all a soldier led away the last old mule that had been left him to draw his family to and from church. The mule was minutely described and the picture was complete. The whilom owner of the contraband donkey and the man who rode it away upon the Meridian campaign stood face to face!

June 19, 1833, Mr. Lyle was married, in Vermont, to Miss Hester D. Craig, who through all the long years of toil, accompanied often by hardship, has been his faithful companion, sharing alike his pleasures and his sorrows. Their only child, George Lyle, was born in October, 1834, and died May 19, 1862.

But few men are more deserving a prominent place in the history of this county than Mr. John Lyle. Few, if any, have done more toward its improvement; have exhibited greater enterprise or led a more energetic life. To his memory, for it is worthy of perpetuation, we place a full-page portrait of Mr. Lyle in this ALBUM, and as a fitting and worthy companion to his we place the portrait of his wife. She has been a co-worker with him in his many labors.

George Poppleton, a well known, respected and thrifty farmer of Osco Township, his residence being on sectior 24, was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 15, 1831. His parents were William and Mary (Bannister) Poppleton, natives of Lincolnshire, Eng., and of their family of ten children George, our subject, was the ninth in order of birth.

He lived at home, under the influence of his parents, until 1851, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm and attending school winters, but we are sorry to say his school privileges were somewhat limited. In the spring of 1851 he came to America, and lived in Niagara County, N. Y., for three and a half years, learning the carpenter's trade in the meantime, and in 1855 came to Geneseo, Ill., where he worked at his trade for four years. He then purchased forty acres in Osco Township, on section 24,

his present homestead, where he settled and has since been a resident. He has built a fine set of buildings upon his farm and is now the owner and possessor of 353 acres of land, all highly cultivated.

Mr. Poppleton was married in Cambridge, Ill., Dec. 31, 1855, to Esther Hall, daughter of John and Jane (Bailey) Hall, natives of Ireland. She was the youngest of a family of eight children, and was born in the North of Ireland, May 8, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Poppleton are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary J., George B., Britton L., Sherman W., John W., Esther A. George B. was united in marriage Oct. 3, 1881, to Hattie W. Jackson. They have two children,—Ruby and Ray. Mr. P. has held several of the minor offices of the township. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Episcopal Church.

James Withrow, a farmer of Henry County, was born Feb. 1, 1833, at Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Ill., and is the son of Neely and Polly (Eveleth) Withrow, pioneers of the same county, and of whom an account is given on another page of this work. He came to this county with his parents, and underwent the experiences of the son of a pioneer in an unsettled country. The educational facilities were of the same primitive fashion as the other surroundings, and the privileges were of the same grade. His life was passed on the farm until the country had need of his services in her defense, and he made three efforts to enroll as a soldier, but in vain, as he was physically disabled, and there was no such thing as escaping the vigilant eye of the examining surgeon. He was obliged to be content with the life of a civilian.

His marriage to Mary A., daughter of Jonathan and Charlotte Allen, took place Oct. 3, 1857. She was born in the State of Pennsylvania. Their children are three in number—two sons and a daughter. Arthur married Luella Cherry and lives in Phenix Township. Mary A. died when she was three years old. Edward E. is a resident of Phenix. The mother died April 23, 1875.

The family removed to Geneseo in 1865, and, with the exception of one year, have been here ever since. In 1875 they were on the farm. The estate of Mr. Withrow contains 240 acres in Phenix Township, and 40 acres situated in the vicinity of Geneseo. He is also the owner of 240 acres in Nebraska. It is located in Merrick County, and joins the village called Central City.

In political connection Mr. Withrow is a Republican of decided stripe, and he has been prominent in the local offices of the county. He has served 14 years as Deputy Sheriff, and has been Constable 12 years. He has officiated in the capacity of City Marshal two years. The Fair Grounds of Geneseo are on his property, and he takes great interest in good trotting stock.

Samuel Peterson, living on section 15, Osco Township, and one of the largest landowners in that township, as well as one of the successful farmers and respected citizens of Henry County, is a native of Sweden. He was born in that country Jan. 23, 1836, and on attaining the age of majority, in 1857, he emigrated to the United States.

On coming to this country, Mr. Peterson located in Iowa, where he resided until 1860. In the fall of that year he came to this county and for three years rented land which he cultivated. At the expiration of that time he purchased a tract of land in Osco Township, on which he moved with his family. At the present time he is the owner of 784 acres in Osco Township, a large proportion of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. He is also the owner of mill property in Orion and has several hundred acres of land in Minnesota and Iowa. He keeps about 60 head of cattle, 24 head of horses and fattens about 100 head of hogs on his place annually. From the foregoing, we see that Mr. Peterson has accumulated largely of real-estate and personal property. Possessing but little with which to commence a life of business activity on arriving in this country, he has by good judgment and energetic effort procured a competency, and to his own indomitable perseverance, coupled with the active co-operation of his good wife, may be ascribed all the honor. He is a gentleman whose word is accepted as equal to his bond; a respected citizen and a progressive and successful follower of his vocation in life.

Mr. Peterson was married in this country March 22, 1865, to Miss Anna M. Mangulson, a native of Sweden, where she was born Oct. 1, 1847. The issue of their union is ten children, seven living and three deceased. The living are John L., Della, Lydia W., Otis F., Phebe E., Clifford R. and Florence, and the deceased were named Gilmore, Theresa and Oscar. In politics Mr. Peterson is identified with the Republican party.

Neely Withrow, deceased, was a pioneer of Henry County, of 1835. He arrived here in August of that year, and was a resident of the township of Phenix ever after until his death, which took place Jan. 25, 1839, and which was the result of an accident. He was born near the city of Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16, 1810, and was brought up a farmer. William Withrow, his father, removed with his family to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1828. Mr. Withrow of this sketch was married in that place to Polly Eveleth. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Feb. 12, 1806. Their marriage occurred May 20, 1830.

Mr. Withrow was the owner of a tract of land in White County, and they were its occupants until 1833, when they came to Henry County. They came hither in company with several other families, and all traveled in the primitive manner in vogue in those days, there being no method of public conveyance, and the days of railroads in unsettled regions being things of a later period of civilization. But the long tedious progress was not without its benefit, and families became closer knit together in the days that were of necessity wearisome; and their new homes did not seem so desolate and remote from the limits of civilization left behind, when contrasted with the monotonous journey that extended through several weeks. Their means of locomotion included both horse and ox teams, and all the ins and outs of the domestic machinery were kept in operation. The cooking was done by the wayside, and at night they slept in their wagons. Mr. Withrow stopped a few months at Knoxville, and in the month of August pushed on to Henry County. He made a stop at Red Oak Grove, where he took a claim and prepared to establish a permanent residence. He built a pioneer's cabin of logs in the primitive method of those that wrought with such facilities as the times and place afforded, and covered the structure with clapboards and laid a floor with puncheon, there being no lumber in the State. In the fall of the next year he came to what is now Phenix Township. He sold his claim in Red Oak, and secured another on section 20 of the township named. He made the same preparations for living, and followed the same plans in his building. The roof, as in the other instance, was of clapboards, and the floor and doors were of puncheon. He was the owner of several head of cattle, and he did his first breaking with oxen. He was killed by being thrown from a sleigh. His widow was married Feb. 24, 1841, to Harvey Hickox. He died Nov. 4, 1853, and she is a member of the family of her son Amariah. The children of the first marriage are Amariah, James N., John Wesley, Lucy and Neely. Two of three children born of the second marriage are not living. Eunice, the only survivor, is the wife of Asaph King, of Central City, Mo.

Neely Withrow was the first Justice of the Peace in the township of Phenix. There was no county jail, and he had a big block in his house in which he drove staples, to which he was in the habit of chaining prisoners. They could then reach the fire and go to bed when occasion demanded. Mr. Withrow is recorded as one of the first voters at the first election held in the county, June 19, 1837. The oldest son married Mary Houston, and lives in Phenix Township. James married Mary Allen, and they reside at Geneseo. John W. married Arvilla Allea, and is a citizen of Hanna Township. Lucy is the wife of Robert Barge, of Central City, Neb. Neely married Ellen Paddock, and they live at the place last named.

John Robb, an agriculturist in the township of Munson, became a land-holder in Henry County in 1858. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors for many years were born in the same State. His great-grandfather was the owner of immense tracts of land, and the inheritance belonging to the grandfather of

Mr. Robb included 700 acres. He died in Pennsylvania, in the same house in which he was born, at the age of 85.

Mr. Robb was born Aug. 16, 1812, and is the third son of James and Sarah (Russell) Robb. Parents and son were born in Chester County in the Keystone State.

The family removed to Ohio when the son was 15. The settlement was made in Wayne County, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. Before he was 20, he was occupied as an assistant on the homestead farm of his father, and at that age he determined to learn a trade, and served an apprenticeship at that of carpenter and builder. He operated in Wayne County until 1855, when he went to Iowa. He located in Johnson County and secured the title to 80 acres of land. The tract was in a wild condition and he passed three succeeding years in the capacity of a renter.

In that year he came to Illinois and located in Henry County. He passed the first year in the the township of Osco, and in 1859 bought the farm on which he has since operated and made a success of agriculture. It is located on section 8. Since 1862 Mr. Robb has given his undivided attention to his farming, and has continued to increase his estate until he is at present the proprietor of nearly 80 acres. The immense property is all under good improvements, and all the appurtenances of the place are of a character suited to its extent and the methods of management practiced by the owner.

The marriage of Mr. Robb and Ann Elliott occurred in 1855. The children which were born of their union are three in number: Nathan lives in Adair Co., Iowa; Walter C. lives at home, also the youngest child, Simon E. Mrs. Robb was born April 13, 1825, in Wayne Co., Ohio. She and her husband are Presbyterians in religious belief and connection.

John Wachs, a farmer residing on section 13, Cornwall Township, is a native of Switzerland, in which country he was born Jan. 7, 1851. At the age of four years he accompanied his step-mother and uncle to the United States, his father having preceded them to this country two years before. Mr. Wachs, his uncle and step-mother, after a pleasant voyage across the briny waters, landed at New York, where, after remaining a few days, they went to Ohio, remained about three months, and then came to Kewanee, this county. The father of Mr. Wachs, of this sketch, was also a native of Switzerland, having been born in that country in May, 1828. He married Miss Cathrina Schwab in 1849, in Switzerland. She died in 1852, leaving one child, John, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Wachs was married to Miss Catherine E. Knapper, Feb. 26, 1878. She was born in this county, and her father, Gottlieb Knapper, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and on the 18th of February, 1821, he first saw the light of day in that country. He was united in marriage with Christina Kingsinger in 1839.

Mr. Wachs, of whom we write, is at present the proprietor of 280 acres of good farm land, 120 of it being in Annawan Township, and the remainder in Cornwall Township. Of their union four children were born,—Jacob B., Catherine E., Bertha M. and John William. They are all members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Wachs is liberal in his views.

William L. Robinson, a farmer of Munson Township, has been a resident of the County since 1855. He was born in Clermont Co., Ohio (Stone Lick Township), March 17, 1825. He is the only son of John and Phebe (Hall) Robinson. His grandfather, whose name was John Robinson, was born in the capital city of Ireland, and emigrated to this country about 1800. He came with a nephew who had the same name—John Robinson. The former settled at first in Virginia and went thence to Pennsylvania. At a date somewhat later he removed to Ohio and settled in the county in which the subject of this sketch was born. He died there about 1811. Richard Hall, the grandfather on the maternal side, was a resident in the State of Ohio, and gained considerable notoriety as an Indian fighter, as in those days the depredations of the red men demanded all possible vigilance and courage on the part of the whites. John Robinson died in Clermont County,

in 1828. His wife died there in 1857. She was born Jan. 1, 1795.

Mr. Robinson was but three years of age when his father died. He lived with his mother until he was 11, when he went to reside with an older sister in Hamilton Co., Ohio, and he made his home with her for three years. He then returned to his mother and was with her two years. He had acquired a good education, which enabled him to teach, and he followed that occupation six years. He had also fitted himself for the career of a builder, if necessity or opportunity should demand. In 1850 he came to Illinois. He operated as a book agent in Peoria for six months and then returned to his native State. After teaching a term of school in Goshen, Ohio, he returned to Peoria County and engaged in the business of a carpenter. He was married there March 30, 1851, to Mrs. Catherine (Jameson) Hedstrom. She was born in Litchfield, Conn., and is the daughter of Thomas and Laura (Ford) Jameson. Her birth took place Dec. 20, 1823. She was the widow of John Hedstrom.

After the marriage of Mr. Robinson, he and his wife went to Knoxville, and he there managed the same business as he had followed at Brimfield, where he was married. Six months later, they returned to Peoria County. He passed six months in the same employ in the same township, and then became a land-holder there by the purchase of a farm. He passed the years that intervened between that time and 1855 in that business in Brimfield Township. He then sold the farm and came to Henry County, reaching his destination in October. He bought land in what was then township 16, now Munson. It was located on section 23, and a house had been nearly completed by its former owner, and it constituted the entire improvements on the farm. The new proprietor went on with the improvements and erected all the buildings and put the place under excellent culture. In December, 1860, the family residence was destroyed by fire, and that now occupied by them was built soon after.

The children belonging to the household, now living, are four in number: Melvina is the wife of the Rev. J. D. Calhoun, a preacher in the Methodist Church, now stationed at Port Byron; Ellen L. is the wife of Rev. H. K. Metcalf, who is the Pastor of a Church in New Boston, Mercer Co., Ill.; John F. is a preacher in the interests of the same denomination, and is connected with the Conference of Central Illinois: he is officiating on the Rock River Circuit. Albert J. was born Jan. 1, 1859, and died Aug. 12, 1884, in Omaha, Neb. He was one of the head clerks in the office of the Paciffc Express Company in that city. Florence M. is the name of the youngest. She and her mother are members of the Methodist Church.

Henry E. Stoughton, the owner of 200 acres of good farming land in Osco Township, and residing on section 22, is a son of Henry and Almira (Clapp) Stoughton, natives of Connecticut. The parents of Mr. Stoughton, of this sketch, were united in marriage and sett'ed in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where they resided until their deaths. Eight children were born of their union: Jonathan C., Aura A., Mary, Emily, Hardin, Sarah, Henry E. and Sophronia A.

Henry E. Stoughton, the gentleman whose name heads this notice, is a native of Ohio, having been been born in Ashtabula County, that State, April 15, 1837. The years of his minority were passed on the farm, and in attending the common schools of his native county. He remained under the parental roof-tree until he was 23 years of age, passing the major portion of his life on the farm and in learning the blacksmith's trade. Reaching that age in life, he left the old homestead, and for nearly three years worked at his trade.

Aug. 25, 1864, Mr. Stoughton enlisted in the 177th Ohio Vol. Inf., and fought in defense of his country's flag until the close of war, July 7, 1865. After this Mr. Stoughton returned to Ohio, where he remained until the following February, 1866, variously occupied, when he came to this county and purchased 40 acres of land located in Osco Township. He afterward sold his 40 acres and purchased 80 acres where he is at present residing, on section 22, same township. Mr. Stoughton, by energetic effort and economy, has succeeded in increasing his landed interests until at present he is the proprietor of a farm containing 200 acres of well improved land. He has erected on his farm good buildings, thoroughly and completely fenced it, and its appearance is indicative of that energy possessed by its proprietor.

Mr. Stoughton, March 26, 1861, chose Miss Phi-

lenda Richmond as the lady to share his joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, through the future, and they were united in marriage in Ashtabula County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Alanson and Asenath Richmond, natives of New York, and was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1841. Of their union five children were born,—Fitz J., Henry L., Eddie, Frank L. and Bertha M. The demise of Eddie occurred when he was three years of age.

Mr. Stoughton has held the office of Collector, School Trustee, School Treasurer and Township Assessor, and in politics is a stanch Republican. Socially, Mr. Stoughton is a member of the Order of Masonry. He is a gentleman respected for his straightforward and manly dealings with his fellowman, and his accumulations are the outgrowth of an energetic disposition.

Elbridge D. Richardson, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank at Cambridge, as a native of the Green Mountain State. He was born July 21, 1839, in Pomfret, Windsor Co., Vt. The family to which he belonged is of English extraction and settled in the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Richardson is the fourth in descent from Elijah Richardson, and the son of the latter, Baruch Richardson, was a farmer in the State mentioned as being the first in which the family located. James H. Richardson, the son of Baruch, was born in Barnard, Vermont. He was educated in that State as a physician and a graduate from the Medical College at Woodstock, Vt, which in its primal days had the reputation of supplying some of the best qualified medical practitioners known in the profession. He established his business at Westford, in the same State, and went thence later in life to Winooski, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Burlington, where he is at present located. He married Barbara B. Gibson, who is a native of Pomfret, Vt. She is the daughter of William and Susan (Burns) Gibson and her parents were also born in Vermont. On her mother's side the family is of Scotch extraction. They had four children. Elbridge D. is the oldest. Mrs. Ellen M. (Richardson) Allen is a resident of Vermont, as is Mrs. Susan G. (Richardson) Allen. Clara is deceased. She died at the age of 15.

In October, 1865, Mr. Richardson came to Cambridge. He passed about three years in the sale of groceries, and, selling out at the end of that time, he embarked in trade in hardware. He was interested in that line of traffic five years. During the time, he was appointed Postmaster at Cambridge, receiving his appointment from President Grant in 1870. He discharged the duties of the position until 1881. In Sept., 1873, Mr. Richardson entered the employ of C. R. Wheeler & Co., private bankers at Cambridge, in the capacity of book-keeper. He continued in their service until July, 1881, when he was appointed assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Cambridge. In October, of the same year, he received his appointment to the position in which he has since officiated. He has the reputation of being a most reliable and efficient accountant.

His marriage to Sarah M. Alfred took place May 31, 1865, at Fairfax, Vt. She was born in Berkshire, Vermont, June 30, 1839, and is the daughter of Samuel D. and Polly (Smith) Alfred. Her parents were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont. Her father is of English descent. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were born as follows: Mary H., Oct. 2, 1867, and Clara G., Aug. 2, 1870.

In his political connection and faith Mr. Richardson is a strong Republican. He is a member of the Order of Masonry.

Daniel Hagin, member of the firm of Gaines & Hagin, at Cambridge, has been a business man of Henry County since 1874. He was born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1842. His paternal grandfather, Charles Hagin, was a native of Ireland. The latter was a soldier in the British army, and was brought to America to fight the Colonists, who were in armed rebellion against unjust taxation. He was in sympathy with the cause of the rebels, and had too strong a proclivity to taste the sweets of liberty himself to feel much like aiding in the troubles of others coming from the same source, and he exchanged his red-coat for the nondescript uniform of the Continental Army. He fought valiantly, and was made a Lieutenant. He lost an arm in the

cause he served. After the termination of the war he settled at Syracuse in the State of New York. His wife was Miss Mary Smith, who was a relative of Governor Yost, of Pennsylvania. Their children were named Francis S., John B., Sally (Mrs. Howe), Charles C., Matilda (Mrs. Teeter), and Barnard M. The oldest son was born Feb. 12, 1816, in Lansing, N. Y., and died in the same place July 2, 1883. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and enlisted in the 109th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and was enrolled in Co. G. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and North Anna.

Catherine Teeter, who became his wife, was born in Lansing, N. Y., May 1, 1832. She died there July 8, 1856. She was one of a family including one son and nine daughters. She became the mother of eight children,—Daniel, Mrs. Flaville Etter, Charles M. and Franklin M. (twins), Amsey, George, Seth (deceased) and Mary. Franklin M. and George were enrolled soldiers in the 15th N. Y. Vol. Cav.; Amsey and George are deceased.

Mr. Hagin was educated in the place where he was born, and after finishing his studies he engaged in the business of a farmer until he entered the military service of the United States. Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in the 109th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and was under rebel fire in the actions in the Wilderness, North and South Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the campaign in the vicinity of Richmond. After the war was closed he returned to his nat ve State, and was a grain operator at Ithaca, and he also interested himself in building canal boats and in that variety of navigation for about four years. In 1866 he came to Cambridge, and through the first year he was interested in farming. He went to the pineries of the North, and from there returned to his native State. He resumed his old interests in the construction of canal-boats, and on the canal, and passed several years in that avenue of business. In March, 1874, he returned to Cambridge, and formed the partnership in which he is at present interested.

Mr. Hagin was married Aug. 20, 1868, in Erie, Pa., to Dovia G. Owen. She was born Aug. 3, 1849, in Warren Co., Pa. John Owen, her great-grandfather, was 108 years of age when he died. He was a soldier in the French and Indian wars and in the Revolutionary struggle. Reuben Fenton, late ex-Governor of the State of New York, was one of his grandsons. His son, Eben Owen, was the father of Eben G. Owen, who died Aug. 2, 1864, in Warren Co., Pa. The latter married Sarah S. Loucks, and they had the following children: Mrs. Terrissa H. Middaugh, Mrs. Dovia G. Hagin, Mrs. Odessa Mentzer and Mrs. Alissa M. Mentzer. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hagen were born as follows: Fred E., June 3, 1869; Frank G., June 26, 1873; Eddie S., March 7, 1878; Alissa L., Jan. 10, 1881.

John D. Hill, a farmer of the township of Munson, is the son of William T. Hill, of whom a sketch is to be found on another page. He was born in Rappahannock Co., Va., March 19, 1843. An account of the removal of the family to Illinois is given in connection with the sketch referred to, and Mr. Hill celebrated his arrival at the age of 12 years while on the journey hither. He passed the remainder of his minority on the farm in Munson Township where he attended the public schools. In 1862 he entered the military service of the United States. He enlisted in Co. C, 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and remained in active military duty three years. He received his discharge after the close of the war. The list of battles in which he was a participant are as follows: Knoxville, Sanders' Raid, Bean Station, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Mountain, Eutaw Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Wilmington (N. C.), Fort Anderson, Kelly's Ford, Dandridge, and many others of greater or less importance. During the last year of the war he was the color-bearer. June 20, 1865, he found himself at liberty to return to home and friends.

His marriage to Esther, daughter of Buenos and Sarah (Osborn) Ayers, took place Sept. 30, 1867. Mrs. Hill was born May 14, 1845, in Hicksville, Ohio. Her parents are at present residing in Geneseo, but they were then farmers in Munson Township.

In February, 1868, Mr. Hill bought land in Iowa, but he did not remove to it, and later he exchanged it for land in the township of Cambridge, Henry County. Of that he took possession in 1872. Meanwhile he was the manager of the farm of Mr. Ayers. After a residence of two years in Cambridge, Mr. Hill sold the property there and bought a considera-



Luman Woodward

ble tract of real estate on sections 7 and 8 in Munson Township. The family have since been its occupants, and their residence is located on the west half of section 8. In 1880 Mr. Hill bought the west half of the northwest quarter of section 17 in the same township, and he is now the owner of 243 acres of good land under the best type of improvements. He is interested in rearing Hereford cattle. His horses are of good grades and he turns off a large number of hogs from his estate yearly.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Christian Church.

Luman Woodward, a successful farmer of this county, residing on section 21, Osco Township, is a son of Hiram and Cynthia (Root) Woodward, natives of Vermont and Ohio. The grandfather of Mr. Woodward of this sketch, Asa Woodward, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Luman's father and mother after marriage settled in Licking Co., Ohio, where they resided following the vocation of farming until 1852, when they came to this county with a team and wagon and settled in Osco Township. For a more extended notice of their lives see the biography of Hiram Woodward, elsewhere in this volume. The children of the parents were nine in number.

Luman Woodward was the eldest in order of birth of the children of his parent's family. He was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Feb. 4, 1831. The school privileges of Mr. Woodward were limited, and his accumulation of practical knowledge is due to his own individual efforts, and what education he is possessed of was acquired by the same perseverance on his own part as the practical knowledge that he possesses. He resided at home on his father's farm in Licking Co., Ohio, assisting him in the labors thereon until 1851. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Woodward came with his wife and one child to this county, and purchased 60 acres of land on section 21, Osco Township. He with his family settled on his land and engaged vigorously and energetically upon the task of its improvement and cultivation. He has erected fine buildings, set out numerous shade trees on his farm, and by economy and energetic labor has increased his landed interests until he is at present the owner of a fine farm containing 140 acres, all of which is under an advanced state of cultivation.

The marriage of Mr. Woodward took place in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1852, and the lady chosen to accompany him through the trials of the future was Miss Laura, the accomplished daughter of Norman and Mary (Edelblute) Woodworth, natives of Vermont and Virginia respectively. After her parents' marriage they settled in Licking Co., Ohio, where they reared a family of six children, namely: Charles, Laura, Rebecca, Gilmore, Seibert and Norman, and where they continued to reside until their deaths.

Mrs. Woodward was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 11, 1834. She has borne her husband one child, Cynthia Alice, who was married to John W. Hadley, a resident of Newman, Jasper Co., Iowa, and who were the parents of two children, Mary A. and Laura M. Mary A. died April 24, 1882, in her 27th year, of diptheria, and Laura M. died in 1864.

Mr. Woodward has held the office of Commissioner of Highways, as well as other minor offices within the gift of the people of his township. Politically, he is a believer in and supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party.

In selecting persons in different parts of the county to represent the different callings and professions in the portrait department of this work, we find in Osco Township a number of truly representative agriculturists. Prominent among these, however, ranks Mr. Woodward, of this sketch, and we give his portrait in connection with this sketch.

John W. Chapman, father of Chapman Brothers, editors of the *Chronicle*, published at Cambridge, was born Feb. 10, 1835, in Madison, Ind. He is the son of John and Mary A. (McKin) Chapman, who were natives of the State of Ohio. The family to which he belongs is of English extraction, his grandfather, John Chapman, having descended from that nationality. The latter was a resident of Lancaster Co., Pa. His son John was the father of five children,—Elizabeth V., Henry C., William (deceased), John W. and M. Frances.

John Chapman, Sr., was born in Ohio, and died in

Madison, Ind., in 1841, at the age of 41. In early life he was a boatman on the Ohio River, and in later years he was a magistrate in the city of Madison. He also served as City Marshal and as City Assessor. He was a man of excellent abilities and was the recipient of general esteem.

His son, John W. Chapman, was reared in Madison, and there made himself ready for the contest of life by learning the trade of wagon-maker. March 2, 1858, he was married to Catherine Sturgis. She was the daughter of Levick and Mary (Simons) Sturgis, and died Oct. 25, 1883, at the age of 45. The three children to whom she gave birth are living, and are named William O., J. Harvey and Emma E. Mr. Chapman afterward removed to Indianapolis, where he followed his trade for eight years. In April, 1876, he came thence to Cambridge, and has since been occupied in the pursuit of his vocation here.

His sons were educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, and began their acquaintance with journalism in that city, in the capacity of newsboys, which was their occupation while attending school. In the year succeeding that in which the family came to Cambridge, William O. Chapman, of the *Chronicle*, entered the office of that journal, then in the hands of George C. Smithe, and began to obtain a knowledge of the trade of a printer. He passed one year subsequently in Rock Island and at Davenport working at his trade. When Harvey Chapman reached the age of 14, he became at *attache* of the *Chronicle* office, where he also learned his trade. February 1, 1885, the two brothers took charge of the paper, and are engaged in its successful management.

Fred Stahl is a farmer on section 13, Munson Township, and is engaged in the management of 144 acres of valuable land. He is a native of Germany, and was born in the Province of Holstein, Jan. 17, 1842. He attended the schools of his native country as long as the law prescribed, and at 16 he went to work on a farm. He continued in that employ until he came to America.

In 1867 he set out for a land which he had reason to believe afforded a chance for a poor man to secure the privileges which he believed were the inherent right of every man, and he landed at Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada. After a stay of two days he left that city for Chicago. Arriving there, he made no stop, but at once set out from there for Henry County. He found a cousin—Charles Stahl—with whom he remained a short time. He speedily obtained work, and he operated as a farm assistant until 1869.

In that year he was married to Minnie Peterson. She is a native of Sweden, and was born Feb. 1, 1841. As soon as he was married Mr. Stahl rented land and conducted his affairs after that method two years. In 1871 he bought a farm on section 13. There was a house on the place, which he has rebuilt, and he has also erected a good frame barn, having a stone basement. Mr. Stahl is interested in raising stock and grain.

He and his wife are the parents of four children, named Emil, Jennie, Nellie and Mabel.

Henry L. Goold, dealer in fine furniture, pianos and organs, at Kewanee, Ill., was born in Knox County, this State, Dec. 26, 1850. His parents, Sylvester and Ella T. (Macklin) Goold, natives of Vermont and Delaware respectively, reared a family of two sons and one daughter, Henry being the eldest. Sylvester Goold was for many years a merchant in Galva, and carried on farming and stock trading pretty extensively at the same time. In 1877 he removed to San Benito Co., Cal., where he has since been engaged in the live-stock business.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm and liberally educated at common schools, graduating at the Galva High School in 1869, and subsequently spending two years at the Evanston University. In the spring of 1872 he went to California and remained about three years teaching school, keeping books and civil-engineering. Returning to Illinois in 1875, he at once formed a partnership with a Mr. Fairbanks, and engaged in his present business. In 1879 a third party was admitted to the firm, changing the style to Fairbanks, Goold & Blanchard, and in 1881 Mr. Goold became sole proprietor. In addition to the furniture and

musical instrument business, he is the most extensive undertaker in the village. He is largely interested in agriculture in Iowa and Nebraska; is a stockholder in the "Haxtun Steam Heater Works," Kewanee, and also in the First National Bank of that place. For so young a man, Mr. Goold's success has been decidedly flattering. Not a cent has been given him. What he has he has worked for. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In April, 1875, he was married at Galva, Ill., to Miss Florence F. Hurd, who died in 1881, aged about 28 years, leaving three children: Ellen Frances, Theodore, Fred and Harry. Feb. 5, 1884, at Kewanee, Mr. Goold contracted a second marriage, the lady being Miss Matilda Wentworth, the accomplished daughter of John Wentworth, Esq., retired contractor and builder, formerly of Maine, but has made his home in Kewanee since 1881.

George Goodrich, jeweler at Cambridge, was born in 1829, in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. The family is of Scotch and English extraction. Their ancestors settled in the State of Connecticut. Henry C. Goodrich removed from the "land of wooden nutmegs" to the State of New York with his family in 1812, and there died, at the age of 65 years. His demise occurred in 1848. He was a citizen of prominence, and was active in the affairs of the State militia, in which he was a Captain. By occupation he was a farmer. He was married in Connecticut to Sally Gillett, a native of that State. She died in Hamilton, N. Y. Of the 12 children of which she became the mother seven reached maturity. Mrs. Eunice Martin is a resident of Oneida, Ill. George is the next in order. Parma still survives. Two daughters, Mary and Ellen, died in Knox Co, Ill. Five children died in the State of New York.

Mr. Goodrich was reared on a farm till he was of age. He then learned the trade of a millwright, and followed it in connection with the business of a carpenter until he came in 1849 to Victoria, Knox Co., Ill., where he was similarly occupied until the spring of 1853, when he yielded to the desire to see the El Dorado of the American Continent, and joined a company of 20 men, who crossed the plains to California. The entire trip was made without accident. In California Mr. Goodrich operated in the mines six years, but with unsatisfactory results after the first. He then went to the Redwood country, where he joined a logging camp. He passed three years there, and operated meanwhile to some extent as a mechanic. Finally he interested himself in farming, in which he passed seven years, with excellent success. He managed a cattle ranch, and owned a great number of working oxen, with which he hauled his supplies—sometimes a distance of from 30 to 150 miles, as occasion demanded. He made from $1,000 to $3,000 annually. He remained on the Pacific coast 17 years, and at the expiration of that time he returned to Knox Co., Ill. He rested there a year, and then came to Cambridge, where he embarked in the sale of drugs, and also maintained a boot and shoe store. Not long afterward he opened the business of a jeweler, in partnership with John A. Hart, now a resident of Oskaloosa, Kan. The latter relation continued five years, and at the end of that time Mr. Goodrich bought the interest of his partner, and has since managed the business alone. The drug interest in which he had a share was terminated at the end of six months by its destruction by fire. During the last ten years he has been engaged in the management of a saloon and billiard hall. Mr. Goodrich has devoted much interest to the advancement of the business prosperity of Cambridge, and has erected a number of business buildings.

The Rebellion and its several issues made him a Republican, and he has since been unswervingly devoted to the interests of that party.

Carl Swiger is one of the representative agriculturists of the county, where he has resided since 1860. He was born in Saxony, Germany, Feb. 7, 1836. Carl and Christina (Richter) Swiger, his parents, were also of German birth. After he passed the time required by law in attendance at school he was put to work on a farm. He was 24 when he left the land of his birth for the New World. He crossed the ocean on a sail vessel, and after a voyage of six weeks landed at the port of New Orleans. He stayed

in the Crescent City two days, and proceeded thence to St. Louis. He remained there two days, and then came to Rock Island. The next day he came to Henry County. He was the possessor of $10 when he arrived in the county, where he is now an independent land-holder. He engaged in farming in Munson Township and did his first work for D. P. Merrill.

In September, in 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Ill. Cav., enrolling in Co. B. He obtained a discharge for disability in June, 1862, and returned to the township from which he enlisted. For several months he was unable to do any work, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered he again interested himself in farming. He entered the employ of the same man—Mr. Merrill. In 1867 he bought 80 acres of land on section 10, where he operated with the most unqualified success as an agriculturist. In 1871 he exchanged the property for the place where he has since lived and carried on his plans with the same good results. The farm is situated on section 9, and is supplied with good and creditable farm fixtures. The buildings are of the same type, and the place is increased in value and appearance by the addition of fruit and shade trees. Mr. Swiger raises stock and grain, and is interested in the dairy business.

The marriage of Mr. Swiger and Miss Theresa Miller occurred Oct. 26, 1867. Their children are named Hattie and Frank. Mrs. Swiger was born in Saxony, Germany. Both herself and husband are members of the Lutheran Church.

William H. Terpening. The name that opens this biographical notice will be recognized as that of a pioneer of Munson Township of 1851. Mr. Terpening was born in the township of Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., April 22, 1818. His father, Henry Terpening, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., and married Sarah Byram, a native of the State of Vermont. They located their home in the county where their son was born, about the year 1812. The father was a carpenter and joiner by profession, and he purchased a tract of land which was covered with the heavy forest for which the Empire State was noted in its primeval days, and, as he wished to follow his trade, he employed assistance in the labor of clearing the farm in Virgil Township. After some years he abandoned his business as a builder, and and gave his undivided attention to farming. His wife died on the homestead, and he was again married. He went to the village of Cortland to pass the closing years of his life, and died there, at the age of 78.

Mr. Terpening of this sketch was instructed in the details of farming, and also in those of the trade of a carpenter, by his father, and acquired a complete knowledge of both by working under the competent instructions of his sire. He was the assistant on the farm and in the work of a carpenter until he was 20, when he was released from his obligation to his parents and commenced the world in his own interest. He started for the West, and went to Brownsville, Union Co., Ind., where he worked as a carpenter a year. At the end of that time he bought a saw-mill and engaged in the lumber business. He also purchased land and erected a commodious frame house. This was burned five years later, and he lost his mill on a judgment held against the man from whom he had bought the property, and these disasters, both coming together, nearly ruined him in a financial sense. He went to Fayette County in the Hoosier State, and there, in company with a man named Sands, he built a saw-mill two miles from Connersville, and operated as a business man four years. He then sold his interest in the mill, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he obtained employment at his trade until the year he came to Illinois. He settled in Henry County in June, and made a claim on section 36, in what was then township 16, and is now included in the territory of Munson. Mr. Terpening commenced the building of a house, but did not complete it, as he went to Knox County, and remained until late in the month of December. He then returned to Henry County, and brought his family back with him. As their own abode was not ready for their accommodation, they lived in another until the following March, when Mr. Terpening completed the house he had begun on first coming to the county. They took possession of it as soon as possible, and the proprietor at once began the improvement of the land. He secured his claim from the Government, and was its occupant until 1855.

In that year he sold the place, and with his family

started for Iowa. He was a second time a pioneer, and he settled among the first in Union County, where he entered 560 acres of land. He also bought an improved claim of 160 acres, which contained a house. He entered with energy into the work of an agriculturist on an extensive scale, and continued to increase his acreage until he was the owner of 1,100 acres. He also took an active part in matters pertaining to the general welfare of the public, and he was elected to fill the position of Justice of the Peace and as Supervisor. After a residence there of nine years he returned to the township of Munson. He had rented the estate in Iowa, and he bought 168 acres on section 27. No improvements had been made on it, and he has placed the whole under the best type of cultivation. He has erected good buildings and improved the acreage of the farm, and has operated in the same methods to which he has been accustomed all his life, and has increased his estate in Munson Township until he is the owner of 284 acres. Mr. Terpening is interested in raising stock and in mixed husbandry.

While a resident of Iowa he enlisted as a soldier in the cause of the Union. He was enrolled in August, 1863, in the 29th Iowa Regt., I. V. I, and after staying in the camp at Council Bluffs two months he fell ill, and was discharged as unfit for the rugged duties of a soldier. His sons, George and Clinton, enlisted in 1863, in the 12th Ill. Cav., and each served nearly three years. Both were minors at the time they enlisted, and both returned with health permanently impaired. They receive a pension of $12 monthly.

Mr. Terpening is a man of uncommon abilities. He has a well-stored mind, is a great reader and a close observer of all things that have a beneficial effect on the mental powers. In political faith he is an adherent of the National Greenback party, and holds to tolerant religious views. He is a pleasant companion socially, and has a good understanding and control of fluent speech.

June 18, 1839, Mr. Terpening was married to Eliza A. Mason. She is a native of Cincinnati, and was born May 4, 1816. The record of the children which constitute the issue of the union is as follows: Martha is the wife of Samuel Wilson, and they are living in Republic Co., Kan.; Missouri A. married William Reese, who was a soldier in the 4th Iowa Vol., and died in the military service of the United States; she afterward married George A. Terpening, her cousin, and lives in Munson Township; George A. lives in Republic Co., Kan., and is a farmer there, and Justice of the Peace; Clinton W. is a photographer in Bedford, Iowa; Francis is a prominent citizen of Washington Co., Kan.; he is a farmer and merchant at Alba, and also officiates as Postmaster; Melissa A. married E. G. Ball, of Chicago; Minnie married William Hutchinson, and they are residents of the township of Munson; Marion is a business man in Creston Iowa; he is a druggist and an extensive farmer; Charles S. lives in Washington Territory; he is a teacher by profession and is also interested in farming; Mary E. is married to James Orr, of Cornwall Township, this county.

John A. Schoettler, dealer in groceries, etc., at Cambridge, was born in the township of Concord, in Bureau Co., Ill., Aug. 26, 1852. He is the son of Frederick and Maria (Schwarzentraub) Schoettler, both of whom were natives of Germany. The former was born in Hesse and the latter in Bath. The father died in Bureau County in 1879, and the mother in the same county Jan. 10 of the same year. His death took place July 30. They came to Illinois and settled in the county where they passed the remaining years of their lives, in the year 1842. They located in the vicinity of Tiskilwa. Their children were ten in number, and were named Christian L., Jacob F., Mary Eliza, Joseph W., John A., Emma F., Amelia F., Mina L., George E. and Ellen L. All are living and married, with two exceptions.

The gentleman of whom this sketch is given was educated in the county where he was born, and after passing some years in the labors of the homestead, he went to Buda, Ill., and entered the employ of B. F. Waite, who was engaged in the business of a merchant at that place. He operated as a clerk about 13 months, and then commenced to work in a similar capacity in the interests of B. N. Stevens & Sons, in Tiskilwa. He remained in their employ a year, and passed the year ensuing in farming on the homestead. The next year he traveled in Nebraska, and when his journeying was ended he returned to Buda and passed a year in the prosecution of the work of

a carpenter there. He came to Cambridge from the place last mentioned and operated in the capacity of Assistant Postmaster under W. J. Vannice. He filled that position two years, and next received an appointment as postal clerk on the railroad between Bureau and Peoria. He ran between the two points 15 months, and at the end of that time he came again to Cambridge. He opened the line of business in which he has since been engaged, and which he is conducting with satisfactory results.

His marriage to Eliza R. Buck took place Feb. 18, 1885. She is a native of the township of Munson, in Henry County, where she was born May 7, 1857. She is the daughter of Edmund and Margaretta (Woolsey) Buck. Her father is a pioneer of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoettler are connected by membership with the Congregational Church. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., and has been identified with no party in politics, but has acted independently.

August Samuelson, engaged in farming on section 34, is one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of Osco Township. He was born in Sweden, Oct. 11, 1839, and came to America in 1851 with his parents, who located in Western Township, this county, where the father died. Mrs. Samuelson still survives.

August is the youngest of his parents' family of ten children, and lived at home, attending the district schools in the acquisition of an English education, and actively engaged with his father in the pursuits of the farm until he was 28 years of age. At that period in life occurred one of the most important events of our subject, which was his marriage, in Rock Island County, on the 24th of October, 1867, to Matilda L. Anderson, also a native of Sweden. She was born Jan. 1, 1851, and was but a child of six years when with her grandmother they emigrated to the New World.

In the fall of 1870, August, of whom we write, made a purchase of a tract of land of 160 acres, located on section 34, Osco Township, his present site, and upon the same entered immediately on its improvement and cultivation, and now has some of the finest land, being in excellent condition, in his township. He has also increased his landed interests by subsequent purchases, until he is now the possessor and proprietor of 274 acres of good tillable land in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuelson have had their home blessed by the birth of five children,—Emil G., Etta A., Ely A., Lillie G. and August W. being their names. Mr. Samuelson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. S.'s affiliations are with the Republican party.

John W. Crawford, of the township of Munson, has resided in Henry County since he came hither in 1850. He at that time located on section 31, of what was then town 16, and is now Munson. He is therefore justly entitled to the cognomen of a pioneer of the county.

He was born in Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky., Sept. 18, 1828, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Howard) Crawford. His father was a native of Virginia, and was a preacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. When he was still a young man he left his native State to settle in Kentucky, where he remained until 1833, the year in which he came to Illinois. He set out with his wife and four children, and with two pair of oxen and a wagon, in company with a party of pilgrims with the same object in view as led the great army of pioneers to the Prairie State. The entire party led the lives of gipsies while they were on the journey; and, when it is remembered that it is a fast growing custom for the delicate and refined in higher social circles, to make such trips for the sake of their novelty and adventure, as well as for health, it may well be conjectured that the travelers in search of homes found something to make their travel pleasant and profitable. They located in Knox County. The father of Mr. Crawford bought land of the United States Government, on which the city of Abingdon is now built. He erected a log house, which had a puncheon floor and was roofed with clapboards. He was occupied with his farming and preaching at that place until his death. His widow still owns a farm in the vicinity of Abingdon, where she makes her home.

Mr. Crawford remained on the farm of his father

until 1850, when he came, as has been stated, to Henry County. The place where he bought this tract of land was all wild prairie, and cut logs and had them sawed into material suitable for a frame house, which he built for the accommodation of his family, and which was 16 x 18 feet in dimensions. He broke first 40 acres and fenced it. He was the owner and occupant of that place until he exchanged it for land on section 19 in the same township, which transaction took place in 1852. In the spring of 1855 he commenced the work of breaking the acres of his new farm, and in the fall he erected a house and removed thither. He still holds the place and has added to its dimensions until it comprises 240 acres. It has all been improved and good and suitable buildings erected. Mr. Crawford has set out a considerable variety of trees.

He was married Aug. 14, 1851, to Mary E. Snyder. Mrs. Crawford was born in Warren Co., Ohio, was the daughter of Frederick and Hannah (High) Snyder. She became the mother of three children: Libbie H. is the wife of William Sheaffer, Farragut, Iowa; Ida J. married Byron Markham, who lives in Washington, Kan.; Clara A. is the wife of George Howard, and they reside near Shenandoah, Iowa. The mother died Nov. 3, 1863. Julia Morrow became her successor June 14, 1864, and of the second marriage there are six children: Nory Ella, who died Aug. 5, 1883; Minnie M., Arthur J., John W., Jay Edson and Jessie Martin.

Mr. Crawford is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the same organization.

Uri Wilson, a citizen of Cambridge, where he is living in retirement from active life, has been a resident of Henry County since 1855, when he settled on a farm of 100 acres in Burns Township. He continued its occupant until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Cambridge. He operated as a general farmer and stockman, reaping the reward of industry and frugality. He made additional purchases of land, and is now the owner of 195 acres in Burns Township, which is in profitable agricultural condition.

Mr. Wilson was born April 3, 1819, in Otsego Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Jane (Decker) Wilson, were born in the State of New York. The family of the former was of Scotch origin. Jacob Decker, the maternal grandsire, was of Dutch extraction. John Wilson died in the State of New York. Eight children were born to himself and wife, in the following order: Jessie, Marvin, Harriet, Asenath, Uri, Ahira, James and John. Jessie went to Michigan. Marvin became a soldier in the Civil War, and died in the summer of 1885. The other children, with the exception of Mr. Wilson, of this sketch, went to Iowa.

The latter was a farmer in his native State. In February, 1855, he came to Henry County, and in the fall of that year he located in Burns Township. He is a Republican, and while a resident there he filled several local official positions.

He was married April 5, 1840, in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., to Rebecca Britton, who has borne eight children. Selecta (Mrs. Clark) is not living; Sylvia is Mrs. Taylor; Nathaniel, Ersula (deceased), Sarah, Emma, Julia and Etta were born in the order named.

Mrs. Wilson was born June 26, 1819, in Lycoming Co., Pa. Nathaniel and Hannah (Howe) Britton, her parents, were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. William Howe, her paternal grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution.

George W. Benedict, Supervisor of Cornwall Township, and a general farmer, residing on section 15, is a New Englander by birth. He is the son of Elijah and Dolly (Foster) Benedict, also natives of the Green Mountain State. They married and settled in Cornwall, Vt., where they lived until 1841, when they came to Morton, Tazewell Co., Ill. Here they lived until 1852, when they moved still further northward and settled in Cornwall Township, Henry County. Here the elder Benedict died, May 6, 1876. His widow still survives him and resides in Cornwall. They had born to them a family of five children, as follows: Elijah F., Abel E., Rollin Z., George W. and Albert J. Rollin Z. died when about seven years of age.

George W. was born in Cornwall, Vt., Oct. 4, 1836.

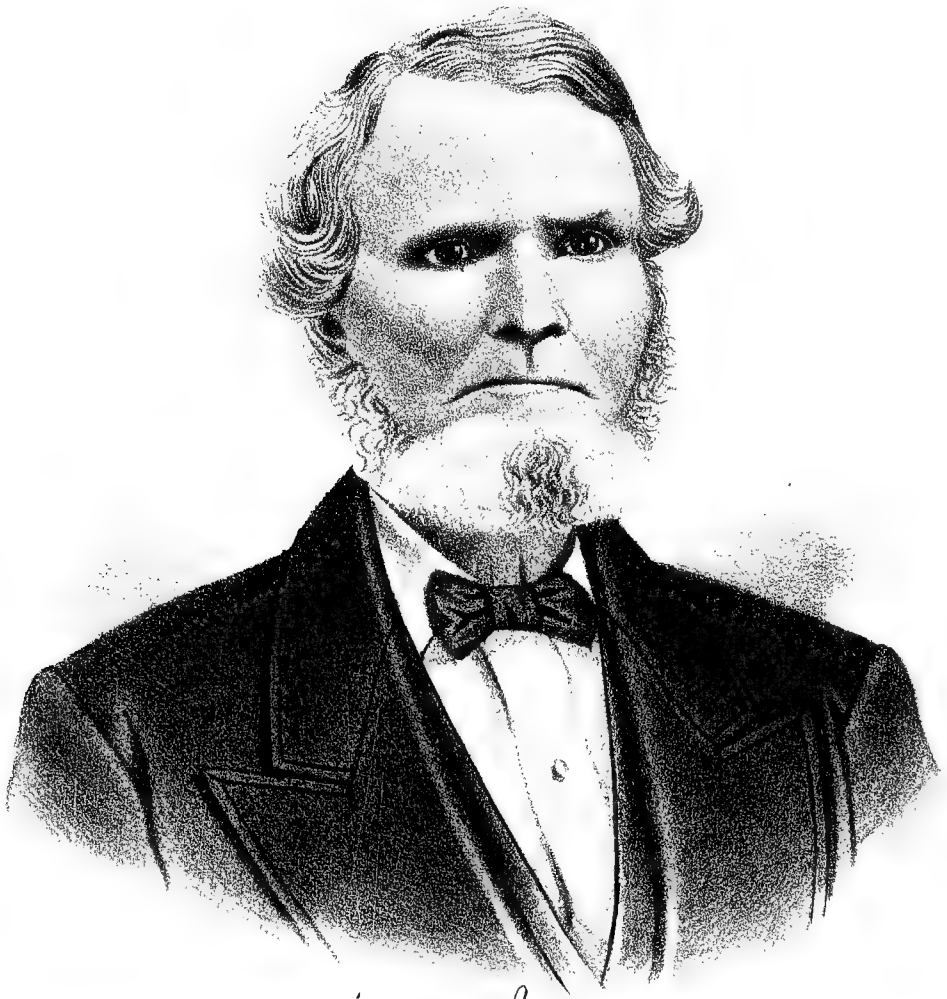
He received a good common-school education, which was supplemented by an attendance at the academy at Geneseo and at Knox Academy, Galesburg. He has devoted his efforts to general farming, with the exception of three years spent in the army in the defense of his country's flag. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., and for nearly three fears faithfully served his country. He was discharged at Alexandria, Va., and at once returned to his home in Cornwall Township, where he has since lived. Here he owns a farm of 165 acres, most of which is tillable. He has been entrusted with the affairs of his township as Supervisor, and given a prominent position in the management of the affairs of his county for five years. He has also served as Township Clerk for several years, and was Justice of the Peace for eight years. The people have also called upon him to serve as Collector and School Director. In fact, he has "gone the rounds" of all the offices of his township. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party.

Mr. Benedict was married in Burns Township, this county, on the 25th of May, 1869, to Lydia A. Brown. She was the daughter of Coles J. and Sally M. (Coul) Brown, and was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1844. She was the youngest of a family of three children, the two older being Benjamin J. and James B. Her children number three: Minerva E., Rollin I. and Mary K.

James Mascall, resident at Cambridge, is a pioneer of Henry County of 1838. He was born Jan. 29, 1814, in East Kent, England, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Neeves) Mascall. His parents came to America with their surviving children in 1830. A fuller account of them is given in connection with the sketch of Richard Mascall, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The family lived in Litchfield, Bradford Co., Pa., eight years, when they came to Illinois, and after a short stay in Stark County, in June, 1838, they came to Henry County. The first business outside of his farming (and this was 18 years after coming to Henry County) in which Mr. Mascall was engaged was the sale of groceries and provisions at Cambridge, and in the spring of 1838 he bought 160 acres of land on section 15, in Cambridge Township. This was the beginning of his transactions in real estate, and he has pursued his business schemes and relations until he is one of the solid men of Henry County. His first land entry included 80 acres, and he is now the owner of an estate of 1,300 acres in excellent agricultural condition. The first few years were full of struggle. He realized small proceeds from his crops and at the time he was ready to settle in life, in 1848, he was the possessor of a cash capital of about $40, with which to fit his home for living purposes and to pay his taxes.

He was married April 4, 1848, in Cambridge, to Mary A. Lilly. She was born Aug. 1, 1827, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Carlo H. and Wealthy (Ladd) Lilly. Her paternal grandfather was named Norman Lilly, and was a native of New England. Her mother was the daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Franks) Ladd, the former a native of England. Carlo Lilly and his wife were born in the State of New York, where the father died, and the mother died in the township of Andover, Henry Co., Ill., whither she came in June, 1846. The had eight children. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mascall are six in number: John R., Mrs. Sallie J. Walline, Daniel S., Mrs. Anna Perkins, Mrs. Mary Melloy and Emma L.

The business career of Mr. Mascall is one of marked interest, from the fact that he has for years labored under the most disheartening circumstances, such as would have relegated most men to oblivion and life-long poverty. Since 1856 he has not experienced a day of firm, sound health. In the first days of that year he sprained his knee and he has suffered from unremitting lameness since that date, 30 years ago, and much of the time he has been compelled to use crutches. Notwithstanding his infirmity, he never allowed his large and increasing business relations to grow less or be interrupted. In April, 1863, he incidentally pricked his right hand with a needle, and although the injury was seemingly very slight, the puncture not being deep enough to draw blood, the hand became permanently lame. In 1882 his other hand became lame. The crowning affliction which overtook Mr. Mascall was the loss of his eyesight, which occurred in 1878, as then a cataract commenced on the right eye. He can now descern daylight, but, since 1879, has been wholly unable to read or use his eyes in business.



Hiram Woodward

He is now a member of the mercantile firm of Mascall, Walline & Co., dry goods and groceries. He has been in the mercantile business for 28 years, and also heavily engaged in buying and selling stock and grain for about five years since he came to Cambridge.

Hiram Woodward, residing on section 21, Osco Township, is a son of Asa and Ruth (Joy) Woodward, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The parents of Hiram Woodward were married and settled in Vermont, and in 1818 removed to Licking Co., Ohio, where the father died Aug. 30, 1837. The mother's demise occurred in Knox County, that State, June 22, 1853. Asa Woodward was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He was also with Ethan Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga, where through the strategy of their Colonel not a man was lost or a single drop of blood shed. The children of Asa and Ruth Woodward were nine in number, namely: Sally, Margaret, Masury and Asa B. (twins), Ebenezer G., Arunah, Hiram, John M. and Sarah.

Hiram Woodward, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., July 6, 1807. He continued to reside in his native State until he attained the age of 11 years, when he accompanied his father to Licking Co., Ohio. What schooling Mr. Woodward has received was acquired in a log school house in Licking Co., Ohio. He resided at home, assisting in the maintenance of the family by working on the farm, until he attained the age of 24 years. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Woodward came to this county and "took up" 320 acres of Government land in Osco Township, on a portion of which he has resided until the present time. He has disposed of all his landed interests in the county except one-quarter of section 21, Osco Township. On this traet he has resided, passing the sunset of his years in peace and quiet, respected by all who know him as a gentleman, fair and honest in his dealings with his fellow-man, and one who possesses a heart that always responds to the sufferings, afflictions and troubles of others.

Mr. Woodward was married in Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1829, to Cynthia Root, daughter of Noble and Damaris (Bennett) Root, natives of Massachusetts, and whose children were seven in number, named: Alanson, Belinda, Cynthia, Rebecca, Laura, Orrila and Amanda. Cynthia (Mrs. Woodward) was born in Granville, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1810. She has borne to her husband eight children: Luman, Laurinda, Amanda, Jerusha, Eben, Franklin, Mary and Martha. Jerusha, Mary and Martha are deceased.

Mr. Woodward has held the office of Supervisor two terms, and likewise other minor offices within the gift of the people of his township. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically Mr. W. is identified with the Republican party.

For over 30 years he has lived in this community. Indeed, the community has grown up around him. As a venerable patriarch, and one who has done much hard work and given much valuable aid toward building up the county and moulding the character of the people, his memory should be cherished and preserved. It will live in the minds of those who know him personally as long as they live, but the generations to come will know nothing of his labors, his trials and good works unless some means are taken to hand down to them a record of his life. This brief sketch and the accompanying portrait will serve to perpetuate the memory of a good pioneer of Henry County.

Henry Boomer, a prominent agriculturist of the township of Atkinson, has been connected with the business interests of Henry County since his permanent removal to the State in 1862 His farm is located on section 28 and contains 205 acres. The land is of excellent type and is well fitted for the prosecution of the plans of the owner. Two good dwellings have been erected on the place, two barns of extra dimensions and two smaller ones.

Mr. Boomer was born in the State of New York, July 23, 1826. Michael Boomer, his father, was born April 23, 1794, and he married Martha Moore, who was born in 1795. The son was an inmate of the parental home until his minority was passed. He came, on being released from his obligations to his parents, to Illinois, and located at Elgin in 1847. He was

there about a year and then returned to his native State. He continued there three years and was married meanwhile. Julia Wood became his wife March 1, 1849. She was born in the State of New York, Aug. 10, 1828. James Wood, her father, was born April 22, 1779. Barbara Ireland Wood, her mother, was born Oct. 3, 1785. In 1851 Mr. Boomer returned to Illinois and passed a season in trapping on Fox River, catching mink and beaver. He made about $600 for the season's work. He spent another year in his native State, and in 1852 came to Aurora. In the course of the next year he removed to LaSalle County and there engaged in farming during the next nine years. He came thence, as has been stated, to Henry County. Mr. Boomer is an adherent of the Greenback party.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Boomer are four in number, and are named Emma G., Herbert E., Gertie A. and Jay A.

Moses Adams, a former citizen of Munson Township, at present residing in Chicago, is a native of the State of Maine and removed to Henry County in 1852. He was a citizen of the same township until his removal to Chicago in 1877. He was born in Old Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., Dec. 21, 1811, and is the second son of Moses and Sarah (Skillin) Adams. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier of the War of the Revolution, and was in the fight at Bunker Hill. He was in the Colonial service throughout the war and after the declaration of peace he settled near Portland, Me. He was born in Newbury, Mass. The father of Mr. Adams inherited the traits of his father, and when the second war with the British Government was declared he enlisted in the defense of his country. He was born Sept. 16, 1775. After his marriage he settled at Portland in Maine. The family removed there when the son who is represented in this sketch was about 16. The latter was apprenticed to a merchant and was in the same employ five years, officiating as a clerk. When he was 21 his employer set him up in business in Portland and he conducted his commercial operations there 16 years. A disastrous fire ruined him in a financial sense, or nearly so, and he returned to his former station of clerk. He engaged at first as an assistant in a warehouse and later as a clerk in a store. He came West in 1851 and was employed in the positions last named in La Salle, Ill.

In 1852 he came to Henry County and entered a claim of land in Munson Township, or what is now known as such. It was situated on the northwest quarter of section 22. He took possession of the place as resident owner and manager in 1854, and occupied it as long as he remained in the county. Mr. Adams is a member of the fraternity of Masons and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He has been connected with the latter since December, 1843. He was brought up in the tenets of the Presbyterian Church, but he is now a believer in the principles of the Universalist Church. He is a firm believer in the doctrine of the final subjugation of sin and the restoration of all mankind to a reconciliation with the Savior.

In 1835 Mr. Adams formed a matrimonial alliance with Frances E. Cutler. She was born in Medford, Mass., May 26, 1811, and died in Munson Township, Aug. 17, 1867. Seven of the children of which she became the mother are living: Frank, the oldest son, was a soldier in the 14th Ill. Cav., and was for a long time a prisoner at Andersonville: his health was injured beyond recovery by the privations he endured, and he is now a resident of Topeka, Kan.; Moses A. lives in Cook County; Edward is an engineer in Oregon; Sarah M. is the widow of Asa Smith: he served in the 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., and lost his life in the war; Elethea is the widow of Lorenzo Eldredge; Mary married Henry Boyce; Charlotte L. is the youngest.

Charles F. Wennerstrum, a merchant of Cambridge, was born July 29, 1852, in Nye, near Hwetlanda, Sweden, and is the son of Jonas P. and Frederika (Lindgren) Wennerstrum. The former died in that place (in which he was also born), March 8, 1885. He was 70 years and six months old. The mother is still living. Her children are Hilda, C. F. and Johan. Mr. Wennerstrom obtained such education as was possible in his circumstances in his native land, and came thence to the United States in 1860.

He located in Woodhull, this county, and was at first employed as a farm assistant. He operated in that capacity until 1874, when he entered the employment of Mr. J. D. Bell, a merchant in that place, and continued in the same service three years, during which time he went to Nebraska in the interests of his employer to take charge of his large farm. He remained there seven months, from March 17 to Nov. 10, 1877. In the fall of 1877 he went to Moline, near Rock Island, and became an assistant in the mercantile establishment of J. W. S. Horne. He was in the employ of that gentleman until the spring of 1878, when he went to Texas. After a short stay there he returned to the North and made a brief tarry in the State of Kansas. In the fall of the same year he returned to Henry County. In the spring of the year succeeding he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of John Johnson, of Osco, and continued in his employ two years. He next obtained a situation at Woodhull in the same capacity and was in that place one year in the interest of Edward Weaver & Co. In the spring of 1882 he formed a partnership with James Mascall and P. E. Walline, of Cambridge. They have one of the finest business houses in this locality and are engaged in the prosecution of a popular and prosperous trade. Messrs. Walline & Wennerstrum are the agents for all the trans-Atlantic steamship lines, and also buy foreign exchange for the accommodation of the traveling public in this vicinity.

The marriage of Mr. Wennerstrum to Tillie Wentrand occurred Jan. 18, 1880, at Cambridge. She was born June 1, 1856, in Sweden. They have a daughter, Winnifred, who was born Aug. 20, 1883. Mrs. Wennerstrum is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wennerstrum is a Republican in his political sympathies, and he is a member of the Order of Masonry.

George Walker, a farmer in the township of Munson, is the youngest of six brothers who came to Henry County in 1858. James remained for a few years in this county and then removed to Iowa, where he died. David located in Cambridge and died there. John was for some years a resident in Munson Township and removed to Grand Forks Co., Dak. T, Alexander lives in Cambridge Township. William is a citizen of Cornwall Township. Helen, a sister, married James Richmond and settled in Adair Co., Iowa.

Mr. Walker was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1839. He was reared in the shire where he was born and in 1858 he came to Amercia. He sailed from his native land in August and landed at the port of Quebec after a voyage of seven weeks and five days. He came directly to Henry County and remained a year. In company with his brothers he rented land in Munson and Cornwall Townships. They managed the land which they had taken five years and at the end of that time three of the brothers bought the southwest quarter of section 9 in Munson Township. Soon after Mr. Walker, of this sketch, bought 80 acres of land on section 27. The brothers operated together for two years. From that time Mr. Walker has managed his affairs alone. He broke the land on section 27 and retained possession of it two years. On selling it, he bought the south half of the southeast quarter of section 8, and has since made additions to his estate until he is the owner of 264 acres of land, which is all improved and constitutes a valuable estate. The family residence is located on section 16.

Mr. Walker married Ruth Ann Owen, and they have two children,—Nina May and George Albert. Mrs. Walker was born in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker attend the Presbyterian Church, of which she has been a member since Oct. 5, 1847.

Edward Bell, deceased, formerly a farmer on section 20 of Western Township, is son of Josiah and Sarah Bell, who were natives of Tennessee and died in Ohio State when Edward was very young. His mother died of cancer, after having gone to Preble Co., Ohio, when Edward was somewhat grown up.

The subject of this sketch was married three times. The first time he wedded Miss M. McWhinney, who died in Ohio, leaving one child, Angie by name. She married Eugene Mercer and resides in San Buenaventura, Ventura Co., Cal. Mr. Bell's second wife was Miss Elizabeth Adams, whom he married in

Preble County, Ohio, and who died in Western Township, this county, about 1865, leaving two children,—Herbert J., who has since died of consumption, and Albert W., now living in Northville, Spink Co., Dak. Mr. Bell's third marriage was to Miss Sarah J. McHenry, daughter of John and Mary (Williamson) McHenry, natives of Indiana Co., Pa. The latter were married in that county, and Mrs. Bell, of this sketch, was born April 18, 1835. Her father was a farmer and came to Illinois when their daughter was about 17 years old, settling in Western Township, this county, where she lived until her marriage. Her parents afterward, in 1879, removed to Lynn Co., Kan. They are now aged respectively 76 and 75 years.

After his marriage Mr. Bell settled on a farm in Western Township, where he finally died, May 6th, 1872, at the age of 48 years. Mrs. B. is the mother of four children, two of whom are deceased. The living are John and Elmer, and Laura and Maria died when young. Mrs. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also her husband. He had been Justice of the Peace of his township for 12 years before his death; was a Republican, and was an exemplary citizen, a devoted husband and father, and his loss was borne by a large circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Bell has a quarter-section of land in her homestead and it is managed by her sons.

Charles Van Housen, a prominent citizen of Munson Township, was born Jan. 6, 1824, in Greene Co., N. Y. He is the son of Cornelius and Harriet (Hogabome) Van Housen, and they were born in Coxsackie, Cumberland Co., N. Y. Mr. Van Housen grew to manhood in Lexington, where he was born and was reared a farmer. The most important event of his early manhood was his marriage to Elizabeth Smith. She was born in Prattsville, Greene Co., N. Y., and was married to Mr. Van Housen Nov. 17, 1847. They took possession of a rented farm in Lexington and were its occupants until 1859, when they came to Illinois. They passed three years in La Salle County, where they first located, renting land in the township of Tonica. In 1862 they removed for a permanency to Henry County. Mr. Van Housen bought a farm on section 14 in the same township where he is now a resident. He was at first the proprietor of 80 acres, but by a later purchase has increased his possessions and is now the owner of 120 acres, all of it being in a valuable and well improved state.

Hezekiah, the oldest son, lives in Laramie, Wyoming Territory; Arlington is a resident of Colfax, Neb.; Romain is living at the same place; Lora is the wife of Warren Cramer, and they are settled in Munson Township; Iretus lives at home. The parents are connected in membership with the Christian Church. Mrs. Van Housen is the daughter of Hezekiah and Chloe Smith.

Shobal V. Deem, a resident of Galva, who is now engaged in the buying and selling of horses, was born Aug. 1, 1849, in Darke County, Ohio, and is a son of Adam C. and Catherine (Vail) Deem. The latter is a daughter of Shobal and Elizabeth Vail, and her home was blessed with two children, our subject and his brother Adam.

Adam C. Deem, the father of our subject, was born in 1813, in Butler Co., Ohio, and died April 3, 1876, north of Galva. He was in the mercantile and milling business in Ohio, and in March, 1857, came to Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., and there was engaged in the grain trade and in milling for many years. Later he came to Galva Township and located on the south half of section 15, and in the year 1865 purchased 520 acres of land there, of which the sons are now the owners. Catherine (Vail) Deem, the mother of the subject, was born in Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1815, and died at her home north of Galva, March 9, 1880.

Shobal V., whose name heads this notice, was reared on a farm, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the district schools of his native State and also of this county in the acquisition of an education. From 1878 to 1883 he was engaged in the cattle trade in Nebraska, on the South and North Loop river. Since then he has been dealing in horses.

September 23, 1873, Mr. Deem was united in marriage near LaFayette, Ill., the lady whom he chose

to share his successes and reverses, joys and sorrows, being Miss Happie Emery, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Parish) Emery, both old pioneers of Stark County. Mrs. Deem was born Feb. 25, 1853, near LaFayette, same place where married, and of her marriage to Mr. D. has been born one boy, Frank E., born Aug. 25, 1879. Mrs. D. is a member of the Congregational Church, and her husband is a Republican in political matters.

Mrs. Happie Deem's parents were born, the former in Mifflinsburg, formerly called Yunksmanstown, Pa., Jan. 16, 1803, and the latter Jan. 4, 1813, in Leeds Co., Canada.

In the 17th century, William and John Emery, two brothers, emigrated to the United States from Europe. William was a ship-carpenter and settled in Maine. John was the progenitor of the Emery family in this country. His son, John Emery, Jr., was a noted and wealthy man. He had one daughter and eight sons. Of these Conrad was a blacksmith, and married Sarah Fisher, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her mother, Mrs. Mary (Brock) Fisher, was a native of Philadelphia and a relative of Sir Robert Peel. Conrad Emery was born in New Jersey, and became the father of 13 children, 11 of whom reached maturity. His son, Jacob Emery, was also a blacksmith in early life, but afterward a successful farmer in Stark County, to which he came as early as 1835.

Levi Fronk, a thriving farmer of Cornwall Township, residing on section 16, of which he owns a quarter, was born Dec. 4, 1815, in Pennsylvania. He is a son of Henry and Sarah (Buchannan) Fronk, natives of Pennsylvania. He remained with his parents until he was 22 years of age, spending most of his time working on the home farm and very little of it in attending the common schools. While living in Pennsylvania, Jan. 1, 1838, he was married to Miss Nancy Shields, who was born in the Keystone State in 1822. They had born to them a family of ten children, as follows: Mary Henrietta, Sarah E., Rebecca J., Henry Benson, Margaret, Tansey, John, Cyrus (deceased), Chauncy, Matilda, Joseph and Clementine. Mr. and Mrs. Fronk have 28 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mr. Fronk has a good substantial house on his farm, and by his industry and energy has placed it under excellent cultivation and improvement. Religiously, they are Baptists. Mr. Fronk is a Republican in political sentiment.

William T. Hill is a pioneer of Henry County of 1855, and has been for 30 years a resident within her borders. He was born April 10, 1821, in Culpeper Co., Va., and is the oldest son of John K. and Grace (Jenkins) Hill. His father and mother were both born in the Old Dominion, and the former was a soldier of the War of 1812.

The son was still in infancy when the parents removed to that part of Culpeper County which has since been set off to Rappahannock County, in the same State, and there he attained to the period of his legal freedom. He was brought up on the farm. March 30, 1841, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Buckhart. She was born in Rappahannock County Jan. 13, 1821. They resided in the same county until 1845, when they removed to Rockingham County, also in Virginia, and there Mr. Hill was a farmer six years. He then went to Augusta County, where he rented a farm, and was its manager four years. In 1855 he started with his wife and nine children for the far West, as Illinois was then styled. The party traveled in the manner then popular and also convenient, with teams, transporting the family and household belongings to the new home. Mr. Hill and his family journeyed with two-horse teams and two wagons, and passed 30 days on the route between the Virginia home and Henry County. He had previously come alone to the county and had rented a farm in the township of Cornwall. On that place they lived two years, and Mr. Hill then bought 160 acres of land in its natural prairie condition in Munson Township, on section 24. There had been no house built, and the new proprietor erected a frame building, of which the household took possession as soon as it was completed, in November, 1856. In the same year Mr. Hill broke a few acres of the land, and in 1857 he harvested the first crop that was grown on the property. That farm is all enclosed and improved and Mr. Hill has made additional

purchases until he is the owner of 280 acres. The entire acreage is in valuable condition for farming purposes. He is the proprietor of 240 acres in Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been the parents of 14 children; 12 are still living. John is a resident of the same township, where his father first settled on his own estate. George R. lives on the homestead. Elizabeth S. is the wife of George Dugdale, of the township of Cornwall. Julia F. is deceased. Edward L. lives in Geneseo. Victoria R. married Porter Liken, of Munson Township. Mary E. and her husband, Adam Young, are residents of Black Hawk Co., Iowa. Philip D. lives in Geneseo. Jennie A. married Herman Wiedenhoeft, of the township of Munson. James N. is a citizen of Colfax Co., Neb. Emma P. married James Callender, and they are residents in the county in Nebraska last named. Stephen R. is a citizen of Geneseo. Estelle L. is the youngest daughter, and lives at home. The oldest son, William J., was born in Rappahannock Co., Va, Jan. 15, 1842. At the age of 20 he became a soldier. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. C., 112th Regiment Ill. Vol. Inf. He was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 17, 1864. Julia, the deceased daughter, was born Feb. 20, 1848, and was the wife of Samuel G. Murphy. She died Dec. 24, 1884, leaving four children. Mrs. Hill died Oct. 2, 1884. She and her husband belonged to the Christian Church.

George R. Hill, third son of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, Aug. 13, 1844. He was past ten years of age when he accompanied the family of his father to Henry County. He was brought up on the homestead in Munson, and obtained a good degree of education in the public schools of that township. He passed one year at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, which advanced him in learning to a satisfactory degree. At 22 he commenced teaching and passed the alternate winter sessions of eight years in that vocation. He operated as a farmer during the remaining portions of the year.

His marriage to Mary M. Taylor took place Dec. 31, 1873. She was born in Cornwall Township, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ogden) Taylor. After their marriage they commenced the world in their own behalf on a farm in Cornwall. They were its occupants eight years and at the end of that time they went to Sully Co., D. T. Mr. Hill preempted 160 acres and also secured a tree claim of the same acreage. He remained in the territory two years and returned to the State of Illinois, to the township he had lived in in his boyhood, and where he has since resided, on the same estate where he was reared. He still retains the ownership of his land in Dakota. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Dakota Lodge, No. 11. While a resident of the township of Cornwall he acted in the capacity of Justice of the Peace and also as Assessor.

His family now includes four children,—George B., Arthur E., Roy and Eva.

Arvid H. Wimermark, M. D., was born in Sweden, March 28, 1857, and is the son of Claes B. and Louise E. (Lundberg) Wimermark. He received his literary education in the Stockholm Lyceum and took a regular course at the Pharmaceutical Institute of Stockholm and was graduated in 1876. From 1876 to '79 inclusive, he held the position of prescription clerk in Stockholm and Karlstad.

The subject of this biographical notice emigrated from Sweden to America in April, 1879, coming direct to Galesburg, Ill. Shortly afterward he went to Cambridge, of the same State, but remained but a short time and returned again to Galesburg, where he purchased a drug store. He continued in business at the latter place but a year, when he sold out, and returned to Cambridge, at which place he resumed the drug business in May, 1881, and pursued the study of medicine with Dr. J. L. Bryan, of that place. In September, 1882, he sold out his drug store in Cambridge and removed to Chicago, where he attended three courses of lectures at the Rush Medical College of that city, and graduated Feb. 21, 1884. Mr. Wimermark then came to Moline, and the following April began practice. In June, 1885, Dr. W. removed to Cambridge, his former home, and is there engaged in his profession.

Dr. Wimermark was united in marriage at Cambridge, Ill., Jan. 25, 1880, to Mrs. Pauline Nelson, widow of Albert John Nelson, and daughter of John Hjelm. Mrs. Wimermark was born in Arvika, Swe-

den, and had two children (daughters) by her former marriage. Dr. Wimermark is a member of the Moline Medical Society and of the Town and Illinois Central District Medical Association; is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Cambridge.

He was naturalized in Rock Island County, Ill., in April, 1884, and votes the Republican ticket. Dr. Wimermark is a young physician of fine attainments and begins practice with flattering prospects of success.

Henry Kuhl is a farmer in the township of Munson and he has been a citizen of Henry County since 1856. He was born May 14, 1816, in Holstein, Germany. After reaching the age required by law he attended school until he was 16, and after that, as long as he remained in his native country, he worked on a farm.

He came thence to America in 1853. He made the voyage on a sailing vessel and after a voyage of 40 days landed at New York. He proceeded to Chicago and from there to Davenport. He remained in the city last named four weeks and then came to this county. He went to work on the railroad a short time and then found a situation on a farm as an assistant. He then rented land and made a little start on his own account.

In 1857 he bought 80 acres of land in this county and settled on it during the progress of the Civil War. He placed the land under improvements and built a house. His family were its occupants ten years. Mr. Kuhl then exchanged the property for 160 acres on section 10 in the township of Munson. The place is now well improved. He has since bought 80 acres on section 4 of the same township and is at present the owner of 240 acres in all. The whole acreage is in a condition for profitable farming.

The marriage of Mr. Kuhl and Mary Westphal occurred in 1858. Their eight children are named Lena D., Henry O., Matilda, August, Herman, George, Willie and Lewis. Lena is married to Christ Schroeder, of Munson Township; Henry is a citizen of the same; Matilda is the wife of Ernest Weinrich, of Geneseo; the others are unmarried.

The members of the family are connected with the Lutheran Church.

Nathaniel Bartlett Gould, President of the First National Bank, of Cambridge, and one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of that place, has been identified with its interests since 1856. He was born March 31, 1828, in Piermont, N. H. His earliest traceable ancestor, Zaccheus Gould, was born in England about the year 1589, and came, as nearly as has been ascertained, to the American Continent about 20 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. He finally fixed his permanent residence at Topsfield, Mass., where he died about 1670. Phebe Gould, his wife, died in 1663, leaving six daughters and a son, all of whom reached mature life and became heads of families. (An incomplete genealogy of the descendants of Zaccheus Gould was published at Salem, Mass., in 1872. The preliminary investigations showed them to be numerous and of honorable record, representing the professions and various branches of industry.) Amos Gould, Sr., the paternal grandfather of N. B. Gould, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and subsequent to that struggle he removed from Massachusetts to Canaan, N. H. He married Rebecca Perley, and they reared 13 children.

N. B. Gould is the son of Amos, Jr., and Nancy (Harris) Bartlett Gould. His mother was a descendant of one of the prominent Colonial families and was the daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah (Clark) Bartlett. Her father was a farmer and was one of the original Trustees of Canaan, where he became wealthy and influential. His demise occurred about 1841. The death of his wife transpired some years earlier. A considerable account of the parents of Mr. Gould is given on another page of this volume in connection with the personal narration of Amos Gould. Their family included nine children, who were born in the following order: Hon. John M. Gould, resident at Moline; Amos; a daughter who died; Lyfe Y., Nathaniel B., Nancy J. (Mrs. John Dean) Dan W., George D., Susannah

C. (Mrs. B. H. Burroughs) and Lora H. The latter is deceased; she was the first wife of John Dean, who married her eldest sister after her death. The members of the family are so located that they can assemble together at very short notice, which is somewhat remarkable, as is the order in which the sons and daughters were born. The father died at Moline in February, 1864. The demise of the mother took place at Cambridge in December, 1884.

Mr. Gould was brought up in the method common to the training of the sons of New England farmers. He obtained a thorough knowledge of agriculture and received a common-school education. He remained in his native State until 1857. He grew up with the ambition and high spirit which in the cases of so many sons of New England have made them such valuable factors in the development of the West. The home farm contained 100 acres, which was valuable property, as are the farms of New England, but it was inadequate to the ambitious ideas of Mr. Gould. He was a hardy, rugged son of the Old Granite State, and his native hills seemed close, its valleys narrow and the outlook altogether promised little of advancement, either in fame or fortune. His oldest brother had come, in 1844, to Illinois, and had already accomplished the initiatory to a successful career as a business man, and had been prominent in citizenship. His rapid progress heralded much to the younger brother, to whom the New England hills seemed only a restraint to a natural ambition to make his way in the world.

In 1851 Mr. Gould came to Moline, Rock Island County, and entered the employ of John Deere, an extensive manufacturer of that place, in whose interests he was, for a period of five years, a traveling salesman.

Again his field of operation seemed to yield little opportunity of advancement, and he settled, in 1856, at Cambridge which, for several reasons, appeared a desirable point of location. He and his brother Amos engaged in the joint management of the Cambridge House, and they operated together in that line of business until the fall of 1860, when Mr. Gould, of this sketch, sold out to his brother. In the spring of 1861 he took possession of 400 acres of unimproved land, lying on section 1, in the township of Cambridge. He built a frame house, which his family occupied three years, and during that time he bought 400 acres additional and placed 640 acres under the best type of agricultural improvements. The original property is still in his possession, and the whole estate forms one of the best improved farms in the county, with suitable buildings, and it is also well-stocked with graded and thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Gould personally superintends its management.

In 1864 he removed to Cambridge, where he bought 145 acres of land, now included within the village corporation, and which was then an unbroken prairie. In 1868, associated with his brother Amos, he bought 80 acres additional, and in the same year 160 acres was platted under the name of Gould's addition. Since that time he has devoted the greater part of his time to the improvement of his town property, erecting buildings and trafficking in town real estate.

Mr. Gould has exercised unremitting activity in the interests of the village and township of Cambridge since his connection with them began. He officiated with them 16 years as Supervisor of the township, and was made Chairman of the Building Committee that had charge of the erection of the fine court-house at Cambridge.

Mr. Gould is one of the foremost citizens in his interest in and devotion to educational matters, and he has acted nine years as School Director. He has also been actively interested in the affairs of the Agricultural Society of Henry County.

In July, 1881, the First National Bank at Cambridge was organized, with Mr. Gould as its President, Henry White, Vice-President, and F. G. Welton, Cashier. The latter gentlemen have exchanged their official positions and Mr. Gould still retains the incumbency of chief.

Although not a declared adherent of any denominational body, Mr. Gould recognizes the influence and moral bearing of religious institutions on society and is a liberal contributor to their support.

His ancestors were Democrats of the Jacksonian type, but he was trained under the influence of New England institutions, which bred in him independence of thought and sentiment, and he imbibed therewith the principles of liberty which have formed the basis of his political faith. He cast his first Presidential vote for John P. Hale in 1852. Though warned that his vote would be wasted, he sturdily adhered to the principles he had formed. He held to Free-Soil opinions until the organization of the Re-



J. H. Smith

publican party, when he fell into its ranks and has since acted uncompromisingly under its banners.

Mr. Gould was united in marriage to Mary Jane, daughter of Levi and Susan (Huls) Jennings, Nov. 24, 1859. She was born Nov. 14, 1838, in Peoria Co., Ill., and came with her parents to Henry County in 1849. A biographical sketch of her family is given on other pages.

Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs Gould. Nellie L., born Oct. 20, 1863, died Feb. 23, 1879, aged 15 years and four months. She was the child of many hopes and extraordinary promise, and her death in the dawn of womanhood was a sharp affliction to her family, and to a large circle of friends. She went from life before the corroding hand of the world had touched the bloom of her girlhood. Her lovely character had so endeared her to the circle in which she moved that her early death came to all like a personal loss. Her illness was brief in its fatal work, and before it was realized that the hand of disease was laid on one of the village favorites, the "bell's deep knelling" told of her passage to the land of perennial youth. Condolences came in profusion; a wealth of floral offerings paid generous tribute to her worth; all that the occasion could prompt transpired, but they were but trifles in the light of the remembrance in which she is still held, though she has been hidden several years by the "green curtain that never outward swings." Katie M. was born Nov. 29, 1865, and around her cluster the hopes and desires of the parents who delight in her as the treasure of their home.

Charles F. Weinrich is a practical farmer, dairyman and stockman of the township of Munson. His farm is located on section 9. He was born in Saxony, Germany, March 19, 1841, and is the son of John and Rosa Weinrich. They were born in the same province as their son. From the age of six to 14 the latter went to school. He then operated as a farm assistant until 1825, when he came to the United States. He made the passage across the ocean in a sailing vessel and the voyage consumed five weeks and two days. He landed at New York and at once came to Henry County. He obtained a situation as a farm hand and worked by the month until he became a land-holder himself. In 1878 he bought the farm which is still his property. He is the owner of 120 acres under good improvement. It is also supplied with all necessary and suitable farm buildings.

His union in marriage to Metta Schrader took place in 1872. They have now (1885) the following children: Edward J., Frank O., Anna E. and Minnie L. Their mother was born in Oldenburg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Weinrich are members of the Lutheran Church.

Jared H. Smith, farmer, section 22, Osco Township, was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 18, 1827, his parents being Anson and Abigail (Holt) Smith, residents in that county. His education was such as the common-school system then gave, and, aided by the practical knowledge gained by spending his early years on the home farm, did much towards forming those traits of character that later years have made manifest.

When 27 years old he settled in Henry Co., Ill., and in the fall of 1853 purchased the quarter-section upon which he now resides. Improvements were made as rapidly and thoroughly as circumstances would permit. Property was added to property until at present writing his landed interests are of great extent and value. His present position is a legitimate result brought out of normal conditions by the indomitable energy and will that characterize the man.

Mr. Smith was married in Connecticut, Oct. 1, 1854, to Miss J. A. Welton, of Litchfield County, a woman of rare worth, whose devotion deadened the most trying features of pioneer life. To her interest and care must be attributed much of the success that marked the few years of married life, and one could not in justice speak of Mr. S. without noting the life of one who demonstrated her love by the sincerity of her deeds. She is indeed to be considered a faithful wife in the highest sense, a mother whose husband and children will ever hold in memory and call her "blessed." Three children were born to them: Amelia M., Anson W. and Myra J.

Mrs. Smith entered into rest Feb. 17, 1863. Anson W. died Feb. 24, 1865. Amelia M., now Mrs. M. Nash, resides in Adair Co., Iowa. Myra J., now Mrs. W. F. West, resides in Osco Township.

Aug. 18, 1864, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary E. Knowles, daughter of Henry and Eliza (Radbourne) Knowles, an estimable woman, eminently fitted for the requirements and cares of the position. Keenly alive to responsibilities, appreciative, full of sympathy, one gladly traces her influence in every subsequent advancement. They are blessed with six children Henry A., Anna E., Jared H., George R., Charles E. and Mary E.

Mr. Smith has held from time to time positions of honor and trust in his county and township, and is deeply interested in educational and eleemosynary work. As one of the founders of Grace Church Parish, and Warden, he has proven his love for the Church of which he and his family are honored members. In all respects he is a representative of the old-time energy and enterprise. As a Christian gentleman, an earnest and solid citizen, Mr. Smith is prominent in spite of his reticence, and is as widely known for the integrity and nobility of his character as for his industry and usefulness; and therefore no man in the county is more worthy to be represented in the collection of portraits in this ALBUM than he. Our artist has accordingly given the delineations of his features upon a page in close proximity.

Edward Perkinson, a farmer on section 17, Cornwall Township, is a son of William Perkinson, a native of Queen's Co., Ireland, where they lived and died. Edward was born at the same place in 1818, and when a young man, 18 years of age, started for the New World, landing at Quebec, Canada, where he remained for five years. He then went to Rutland, Vt., stopped for another year; then to Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he spent 18 months, when he made another move, this time going to Luzerne Co., Pa. Here he remained and made his home until after his marriage.

After this event in his life, he and his wife started West, and in June, 1853, reached Henry Co., Ill., and on section 17 of Cornwall Township, their present location, they settled. Here they have 80 acres of good land. While living in Pennsylvania, Mr. Perkinson met and wedded, as above stated, Miss Catherine J. Evans, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. P. is a member of the Methodist Church, while her husband is a Catholic in belief and a Democrat in politics.

Alexander F. Murphy, a well-known and prominent farmer of Henry County, and at present in Geneseo, where he has moved for the purpose of educating his children, is a son of John Murphy, a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio, and was born Oct. 22, 1804. The elder Murphy moved with his parents in 1816 to Allegheny Co., Pa., where he married Miss Elizabeth Biggerstaff. Their wedding occurred Jan. 20, 1831. After remaining there for some time, he came West, and in November, 1844, located in Fulton Co., Ill.

He remained there for ten years, when he removed into Henry County, and located in Cornwall Township. His wife, who had journeyed and labored with him for nearly half a century, died in 1879. They were the parents of eight children, among the eldest of whom was Alexander F. The elder Murphy is living in this county, and, for a man of his age, is enjoying good health, is active, and retains his mental faculties to a good degree.

Alexander F. Murphy was born Dec. 20, 1834, in Allegheny Co., Pa., was brought West by his parents, and Aug. 13, 1859, was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Goshorn, a native of Ohio, and of German ancestry. Four children, two sons and two daughters, have come to bless their home, namely: George W., born June 16, 1860; Dora J., April 16, 1863; Nellie E., Aug. 22, 1869; and John H., March 9, 1877. Dora has been a student of Prof. Gardner's, of Hillsdale, Mich., and is highly accomplished as an artist. She possesses rare ability as a portrait and landscape artist, and the family have some very fine specimens of her work. At present she is engaged in painting some portraits and some fine landscapes.

Mr. Murphy has a splendid farm of 240 acres, upon which he has a good frame dwelling and reasonably good outbuildings. It is carried on by his son,

George W. The family are members of the Free Baptist Church, and Mr. Murphy claims to be an "Independent Temperance Republican."

J. H. Long, a farmer residing on section 29, Cornwall Township, was born Nov. 17, 1837, in Virginia. Mr. Long came West with his parents when he was 19 years old and located with them in Henry County in 1857. His years, prior to attaining his majority, were passed on the farm, and his education was limited on account of the necessity which required his active labors to assist in the maintenance of the family.

The marriage of Mr. Long to Miss Almira Casteel took place Oct. 9, 1864. She died in 1875, and he remained a widower for three years, when he formed a second matrimonial alliance,with Sarah Zumerman, the date of their wedding being Oct. 4, 1878. Of the latter the deceased are: Mary B., Bertha, John W. and Jewit R. Those living are Edwin, Frank and Anna.

Mr. Long is liberal in his political views, voting for the best man regardless of party issues.

James Orr, a well-known farmer of Cornwall Township, and who is comfortably located on section 9, is a son of James Orr, a native of Ireland. About the year 1845 he came to America, where he reared a highly respectable family. He is now deceased.

James, Jr., was born May 11, 1856, in this county, whither his parents had moved. He remained an inmate of his father's home until he was 21 years of age, when he began to work at different places in the neighborhood. He was reared on the home farm in Henry County, and received his education in the district schools of the vicinity. He is one of the very few of the active business men of the county of to-day who are natives of the county. He has a good farm of 160 acres, well improved, and provided with a good two-story frame dwelling. He has an excellent grade of stock, and supplies the creamery at Geneseo with a large quantity of milk. He is a generous, good-hearted man, liberal to the poor, and always willing to help when his services are needed. Politically, he is a Greenbacker.

Mr. Orr was married to Miss Mary Terpening, who, like her husband, is a native of this county, and a daughter of one of the early settlers. The ceremony was solemnized Dec. 20, 1882, the Rev. Bushnell, of Geneseo, officiating.

Carlos G. Jewell, a retired farmer, residing at Galva, was born Feb. 26, 1816, in Winchester, Cheshire Co., N. H., his ancestry being of English origin. His first American progenitor, Thomas Jewell, was born in England, came to Boston, and bought land in that vicinity in 1639, and his descendants, the ancestry of our subject, in line, were Joseph for three generations, then Asahel and Rufus, the latter being the father of Carlos G. Mr. Rufus Jewell, who was by occupation a farmer, was born June 28, 1782, in Winchester, N. H., and died there May 19, 1842. He married Olive Pratt, Dec. 25, 1805, who became the mother of ten children, and is now deceased. Mr. Jewell, after her death, married Elizabeth French, and by her had one child.

The subject of our sketch was educated in his native district, brought up on a farm, came West in 1846, landing at Chicago June 1, and settled in Wilmington, Ill., where he lived for nearly 20 years, and where he was moderately successful in farming pursuits. He then resided in Joliet one summer, intending to go to Georgia; but instead of emigrating southward he settled near Aurora, Ill., where he remained until 1870; then, after spending a short time in Iowa, he returned to this State, and since then has resided at Galva. Here he followed farming the first three years, when his son took charge of the place, and in August, 1881, he sold the farm, and is now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life and a hard-earned competency, in the retirement of a comfortable home.

Mr. Jewell has been married twice. His first wife, Melancy Cass, died in New Hampshire, leaving one son, Le Roy, who was afterward killed in our late war, on the skirmish line in front of Dalton, Ga. His second and present wife was Amy Cook, who

was born in Milford, Mass. By the present matrimonial union there are four children living, namely: Mrs. Maryette Crocker, of Ohio; Albert, of Missouri; William, also of Missouri; and Mrs. Charlotte Best.

Mr. Jewell, in his religious sentiments, sympathizes with the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, and politically, he chooses from the candidates of the various parties, principally Democratic.

Henry W. Ole has but recently embarked in farming. In 1879 he left Geneseo, where he had been working for Esquire Harper for 13 years, and bought 80 acres of land on section 5, of Cornwall Township. His native place is England, where, in Somersetshire, Sept. 3, 1844, he was born. His father, William O., was born June 7, 1818, and still lives on the old place in England. Henry came to America and landed at New York city, May 5, 1866, and from there came direct to Geneseo, and was engaged as above stated.

Just prior to his leaving England, he was married to Miss Frances Ward, March 29, 1866. She died March 3, 1875, and on June 11, of the following year, Mr. O. was married to Eunice M. Kewer. By his former wife he had two children, and the present Mrs. O. has borne him a like number. The names of the four are: Edwin Morris, Jennie Helena, Francis William and Susan Alice.

Mr. Ole is an Episcopalian, while his wife is connected with the Methodist Church.

George B. Phillips is a farmer on section 18, Cambridge Township, where he has a fine location overlooking the village of Cambridge and the surrounding country. He was born Jan. 12, 1823, in Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y. The family is of English extraction and is the same to which Wendell Phillips traces his origin. Asa Phillips, the grandfather of Mr. Phillips, was born in Massachusetts in 1754. He was one of the most daring soldiers of the War of the Revolution, and was specially commended for bravery at the battle of White Plains. After the action at that place his clothes bore the proofs of having been pierced by upwards of 20 bullets. He was a personal friend of Gen. Washington, and was detailed for dangerous and important services, which he successfully accomplished. He was at one time sick, and wishing to go outside the lines, he applied to Gen. Washington for a pass. He received one permitting him to go when and where and stay as long as he desired. When it was shown to a superior officer, he remarked, "There is not another man in the army that could get such a pass as that." He was married in the Bay State, in 1779, to Lurinda Warren, who was a near relative of Gen. Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary fame. They had nine children, as follows: Eunice, Asa, Daniel, Thomas, Elisha, Isaac, Clark, Lurinda and Samuel. After their children were grown and settled in life, they removed to Cortland Co., N. Y., to live with their son Daniel, where the one died in 1828, aged 74, and the other in 1838, aged 80 years.

Daniel Phillips, the father of Mr. Phillips of this personal narration, was born in Windsor, Mass., in 1788, and died at Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., at the age of 82. He was a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and afterward removed to Berkshire, N. Y., where he married Lydia C. Belcher, who was born Feb. 13, 1801, in Cherry Valley, N. Y. She died in Dryden, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1878, when 77 years of age. She was the daughter of Elijah and Lydia (Clark) Belcher. Her father was born in Massachusetts, resided a short time in Cherry Valley and finally settled in Berkshire, N. Y., where he died. His eldest brother, Jonathan Belcher, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died on board of a British prison ship.

Mr. Phillips was the eldest of the children of his parents, of whom six attained to the age of maturity. They were named Henry M., who was a soldier and lost his life in the Civil War; Aaron P., Mrs. Maria L. Keeny, Mrs. Mary E. Sears and Susan Olive. The latter is deceased.

Mr. Phillips was reared on a farm in his native State, where he obtained a good education and for some time was engaged in the business of teaching school. He came to Henry County in October, 1855, and during that winter taught school in the

village of Andover and music in both Cambridge and Andover, and the following spring opened a new farm on the prairie in the township of Osco. In 1857 he removed to Cambridge and passed eight years there in business. He then bought a farm of 140 acres, situated southeast of the village, and on which he has since resided.

Mr. Phillips is a Republican in political relations, and a friend of all religious and moral movements. He and his family are all active members of the Congregational Church. His marriage to Sarah C. Benedict took place at Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 13, 1851. She was the youngest daughter of Uriah and Sally (North) Benedict. Her parents were natives respectively of Norwalk, Conn., and New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have eight children,—Emma M., Charles H., Florence A., Louis B., Fannie M., La Villa, Eloise and Lydia C. Charles H., the eldest son, is a graduate of Hamilton College and of Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, and is now preaching in Dakota. Louis B., the second son, was married Jan. 4, 1883, to Cora V. Howe, and has one daughter, Ethel M., and has settled on the home farm.

T. W. **Gamble**, the subject of this personal sketch, is one of the early settlers of Oxford Township, and one of its prominent farmers. He located on section 24 of that township in 1857, where he has since remained. His parents, Samuel and Isabelle (Wilson) Gamble, came from Pennsylvania, their native State, and located upon part of the same section during that year. Both of them died upon this place, the former in 1870, and the latter in 1863.

T. W. was born in Perry Co., Pa., April 19, 1830, and remained with the "old folks," assisting on the farm for a time and going to school, until 23 years of age. At 19, however, he was apprenticed to learn the harnessmaker and saddler's trade. At this he worked four years, when, in 1855, feeling that he could better his condition in life, he came West and located in Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill., where for two years he worked at his trade. In 1857, as above stated, he purchased 80 acres of his present farm. Subsequently he secured as much more, and since that time, with the exception of 14 months spent in Cambridge in a hotel enterprise, he has resided there. Politically, Mr. G. is a Democrat, and, with his wife and six children, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of that body he is Elder. He is also serving as School Director, and is looked upon as one of the solid and influential men of Oxford Township.

Sept. 21, 1854, in Franklin Co., Pa., Mr. Gamble and Miss Margaret C. Elder were united in marriage. She is the daughter of Matthew and Nancy (McConnell) Elder. Eight children have been born to bless their home. These have been named in the order of their birth, as follows: Isabelle, Annettie, Aramantha, Kate M., Carrie L., Lloyd E., Nellie T. and Myrtle L. The deceased are Nora and an infant.

Jerome Black. A prominent and extensive land-owner, a large stock-dealer, and one of the highly respected citizens of Cornwall Township, is Mr. Jerome Black. His residence is located upon section 14, where he has a fine farm. Altogether, he owns 680 acres of good farm land, all well improved and equipped for farming, and is an extensive dealer in cattle and horses. He was a Christmas gift to his parents in the year 1844, while they were residing in Knox Co., Ohio. He remained with them until he was 17 years of age, when he entered the service of his country, enlisting in the 43d Ohio Vol. Inf., under Captain Eckheat, and was mustered in at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He served his country faithfully for three years and seven months, and has a very interesting and eventful military career. He participated in some of the most eventful conflicts of that terrible struggle. Among the first service he did was at the siege of New Madrid, Mo.; next at the famous conflict of Island No. 10, and in the spring of 1862 he participated in the siege of Corinth, and in the autumn actively engaged in the battle at that place, which was among the most severe of the war.

About the time that Grant made siege to Vicksburg, his regiment was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., where they remained for six months, when they were ordered to the vicinity of Decatur, where most of the regiment enlisted as veterans. They then returned

to Memphis, and subsequently marched on to Decatur, Ala., then to Chattanooga; then joined the main army, and engaged in the battle of Resaca, Ga.; the following July found them in front of Atlanta, and he participated in the battles of the 22d and 28th, and was also in the battle of Dasal; he was also at Jonesboro, and accompanied Sherman on his famous march to the sea. On July 22, 1865, he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. During all these years of hard service he was fortunate in not receiving any of the enemy's missiles. He returned home and soon found his way West.

Mr. Black came to Henry County in 1865, and made his location in Cornwall Township. April 22, 1874, he was married to Miss Catherine J. Orr, by the Rev. F. J. Moffitt. Mrs. Black was born March 8, 1846, in County Antrim, Ireland, and was brought to America by her parents in 1849. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Black are Sarah E., John M., Paul J. and Frank. The family are members of the Christian Church, and in politics Mr. B. is a Republican.

F. Hathaway, an industrious and enterprising citizen of Galva Township, Henry County, Ill., residing at Galva, was born Oct. 21, 1821, in Adams Towhship, Berkshire, Co., Mass. His parents are of English extraction, Jeptha Hathaway, the father, having been born in 1777, in Bristol, Rhode Island, and died in 1852, at the age of 75 years, in Adrian, Mich. He was a painter in early life. He formed a matrimonial alliance in early life with Nancy Albro, a New Englander, who died in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1842, leaving a family of ten children to mourn their loss. The following are their names: Adeline, Elizabeth, William, Abbie, Sarah, Lydia, Celinda, Arthur F., Ephraim F. and Jane. Of these Mrs. Adeline Beals, Mrs. Sarah Drew, and Mrs. Lydia Smith, reside in Adrian, Mich. Mr. H.'s ancestors were Quakers in religious belief.

Our subject was reared in Massachusetts, and at the age of 15 years came West, with the intention of living with a brother in Michigan, but at which place he did not remain long. Came as far as Chicago, Ill., and in 1839 returned, continuing backward and forward several times, and engaging in various occupations, namely, teaming, stage-driving, rafting, etc. In 1850, at the time of the "gold" fever, he joined the "West-bound throng," and in company with three men, all from Pennsylvania—Thomas Freeman, Amos Biddle and Ira Marsey—they started across the country in a wagon, for the land of gold. May 8th they left St. Joseph, Mo., in safety, and then continued their journey, arriving at Weavertown, Cal., August 8th of the same year. While in California he engaged in mining nearly all the time, and had various success. In November, 1852, he returned to New York, *via* Isthmus of Panama, by steamer. From New York he went to the pineries of Michigan, where he became a partner in the firm of Jacob, Henry & Aaron Beidler—one in the oldest lumber houses in existence in Chicago at the present day. Mr. Hathaway remained with the firm for three years, being fairly successful in that line of business, he being in the pineries with headquarters at Muskegon, Mich. From there he came, Jan. 12, 1856, to Galva, and at this latter place he was engaged in the lumber business until 1874, when he went to farming, continuing the same until 1883. He then moved to town, where he is at present residing. Mr. Hathaway is the owner of some land, having over 600 acres near Galva, besides considerable in Iowa and Nebraska.

Mr. H. was united in marriage in Muskegon, Mich., to Jane Mowatt, a native of Scotland, and who has become the mother of six children, four of whom survived: Celinda is the wife of A. A. Barlow, who affiliates with the Republican party; Abbie, Jeptha B. and Jane, are the remainder of those who survived, the deceased being Ida and Adeline.

Jacob Long, a farmer residing on section 31, Cornwall Township, is a native of Virginia, where he was born March 5, 1808. The father of Mr. Long whose name stands at the head of this biographical notice, by name John Long, was a native of Pennsylvania, in which State he was born in 1788. In 1812 he moved to Virginia, where he engaged in the occupation of farming, and where he continued to reside until the date of his death, in Rockingham Co., that State, in 1823.

Jacob Long, of whom we write, has supported

himself ever since he was 14 years of age, following the vocation of a farmer. He came to this State in 1857 from Virginia, and rented land from William O. Clark and others, and was engaged in farming on rented land until 1863. During that year he purchased 80 acres, located on section 31, and afterwards purchased 80 acres additional, and is at present the proprietor of 160 acres of as good farming land as can be found in Henry County. He has a fine brick residence on his farm, two-stories in height, and also another residence, frame, one and a half stories, together with good and substantial outbuildings, and his farm is indicative of that energy and perseverance of which Mr. Long is possessed.

The marriage of Mr. Long to Nancy Ryan took place Sept. 5, 1832, Rev. Kilpatrick officiating. Mrs. Long was born in Virginia, Jan. 26, 1811, and has borne her husband ten children, three daughters and seven sons, namely: Charles M., John, William T., Jewet H., Mary S., Catherine A., Rebecca, Robert, James S. and Jacob O. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Long affiliates with the Democratic party.

John Sears, residing on section 22, Cornwall Township, and the owner of 400 acres of good farm land located thereon, is a native of Connecticut, having been born in Litchfield County, that State, May 20, 1818. The father of Mr. Sears of this sketch, John Sears, Sr., was born in Connecticut in 1785, and died in Ontario Co., N. Y., in October, 1860. He married Miss Almira Gould, a native of Connecticut, who departed this life in her 80th year.

John Sears, Jr., the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this notice, formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary W. Jewett, Sept. 17, 1856, Rev. William Jewett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. She was born and reared in Connecticut. After marriage, in 1856, they came to this county, where Mr. Sears purchased 400 acres of good tillable land on section 22, Cornwall township. On this land they located and entered vigorously and energetically upon its cultivation and improvement, determined not only to make it a home for themselves in time to come, but for their children. Mr. Sears erected on this land good farm buildings, and otherwise improved it, and to-day they are the joint owners of a farm which is not only indicative of a life of labor, but is also a pleasant and profitable home for themselves and children.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sears has been blessed by the birth of seven children, six of whom are living. The record is as follows: Mary J., married to Doctor J. Porter; Frank S., John S., Jr., Sarah, Nellie, whose demise occurred in 1884, William H. and Jessie L.

William L. Gochenouer, of the township of Annawan, is a respected citizen of Henry County, whither he removed in the year 1856. He is located on section 15, where he is the owner of 40 acres of excellent land under good cultivation.

He is a native of the State of Ohio, and was first introduced to the light of day in Warren County, Feb. 21, 1834. When he was one year past his majority he came to Henry County to make a permanent home for himself, and at first he purchased 80 acres on section 16, which he sold in 1861 and enlisted in the military service of his country. The Civil War made a change in his prospects, as there was no use in trying to establish a home in a land which was torn by a struggle between the different sections; and he felt it his duty to aid in securing the peace that was so necessary to all concerned. He enrolled in Co. I, 27th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., in August, 1861, and was mustered into the army of the United States at Camp Butler, Sept. 5, 1861. The company was commanded by Captain Merrill, and the regiment by Col. N. B. Buford. After the process of assignment to the service the regiment was ordered to Cairo, Ill., and remained there until March 10, 1862. On that day the command was sent to Island No. 10, but Mr. Gochenour was at home on sick leave. He rejoined his company at Big Springs, Miss., on the 14th day of July. He was a participant in the battle of Belmont, Mo., and in September, 1862, he was in the siege of Nashville. Dec. 30 of the same year he fought at Stone River, and in the three days succeeding,—Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1,—through

which the action there continued. On the first day of the fight he was conscious that he was hit by a bullet, and ascertained that the missile had penetrated several folds of his blanket and also his overcoat, after which it fell to the ground, without having the smallest scratch inflicted on his person. Following is the list of battles in which he took an active part: Winchester, Jan. 3, 1862; Franklin, Feb. 23, 1863; Columbia, Hoovers' Gap, Salem, Gay's Gap, Fairfield, Tullahoma, Chickamauga (Sept 19 and 20, 1863), Rossville, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge (Nov. 28), Dandridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, New Hope, Ackworth, Pine-Top Hill, Nickajack, Kenesaw, Honey Creek and Peach-Tree Creek. At At the last named place he was shot through the calf of one of his legs, July 20, 1863. He afterwards fought at Spring Hill, Franklin and at the siege of Nashville. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865, and received his discharge at Camp Butler, Ill. He is the recipient of $6 a month as a pension. On his return to Henry County, he bought the farm on which he is now living, and on which he is engaged in mixed farming.

He was married March 8, 1860, to Elmira L. Carey. Their children number four: Lillie L. was born Oct. 17, 1867; Ada F., Nov. 28, 1872; Olive M., March 29, 1875; Anna C., July 8, 1880. The mother is a native of Warren Co., Ohio, where she was born May 1, 1841.

In his political connection Mr. Gochenouer is a Republican. He has held the positions of School Director and Road Commissioner. In the first he officiated three years. He is a member of the Grand Army Post at Annawan, and with his wife belongs to the United Brethren Church.

David T. Dickey, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer as well as representative citizen of Henry County, is a resident of section 27, Cornwall Township. He was born Dec. 19, 1835, in Grayson County, Ky., near Mammoth Cave, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cooper) Dickey, natives respectively of Chester Co., Pa., and Ohio. Samuel (the father) was born in 1802 and married in Louisville, Ky., in 1831.

David T., our subject, received such educational advantages as was possible in that early day, and farmed with his father on the old homestead when opportunity afforded; so our subject was thoroughly initiated in a farmer's life and the duties of such. In 1855 Mr. Dickey removed into Cornwall Township, where he is now the possessor of a tract of land of 560 acres, all improved, which by his indomitable energy and perseverance he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He has succeeded in life, and engages quite extensively in raising fine grades of cattle and fattens large numbers of hogs for the market each year. His farm is considered to be second to none in the township, having upon the same a good dwelling, barn, and the land all fenced.

David T. Dickey and Miss Eliza E. Peterson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony in Fulton County, this State, on the 4th day of April, 1861. Mrs. Dickey was born in Crawford Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1836. Her father died in Pennsylvania in the year 1845, and three years later Mrs. Dickey came to Fulton County, this State, and located near Canton, where she remained until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey have become the parents of three children, two of whom survive, as follows: Arthur J., born Sept. 23, 1863; Gracy L., born Sept. 4, 1866; and Allie A., born Jan. 20, 1862, died March 12, same year.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickey are members of the Free Baptist Church, and in his political affiliations Mr. D. is a Republican.

Hiram F. Humphrey. Among those who very early in the history of Henry County came here to make their homes, is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He resides on section 23 of Annawan Township, where he has 340 acres of excellent farming land, and a well improved and equipped farm. He came to Illinois as early as 1849, and located at Elmwood, Peoria County. Here he worked by the month for a year and a half, when the advantages that Annawan Township afforded for a young man were made known to him. He soon found his way here and began breaking prairie. In 1855 he bought 100 acres of land in this township, to which he has



Henry Stickney

since added at different times until now he has a splendid farm of 340 acres.

Mr. Humphrey was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1825. When but a small lad his parents moved into Michigan, where they resided for five years. They then moved into Indiana, where Hiram E. spent the next five years of his life. As might be expected, the advantages thus offered him for an education were very limited. Shortly after his arrival in Henry County, or rather after the purchase of his farm, he was married to Miss Martha Becker, by Elder McDermott, of the Baptist Church. This important event in his life occurred Sept, 21, 1856. The lady who had thus signified her desire to join with him in the ups and downs of life, was born May 5, 1835, in Norfolk Co., Ontario, Canada. Five years previously she had accompanied her parents to the United States. Five children have blessed this marriage, and these have been given the following names in the order of their birth: John A., Minnie E., Franklin G., Jennie M. and Charles A.

Mr. Humphrey devotes considerable attention to his Short-horn cattle, and Norman and Clydesdale and English Draft horses. He has a well-improved farm, upon which he has erected a two-story dwelling, 45 x 60 feet in size, has two good barns, put down about 500 rods of tile drain, and has some five miles of hedge fence on the farm. He is an esteemed and respected citizen of the community, and has served his people in several official positions.

Henry Stickney. Among the prominent and influential pioneers of Henry County, was Mr. Henry Stickney, who arrived here in April, 1862, and for the years he lived perhaps was one of the most highly esteemed men of his neighborhood. He was born in Grafton Co., Vt., June 29, 1807. He was educated and reared there, and on June 20, 1837, was married to Miss N. A. Wood. This esteemed lady was also of New England birth, having been born in Rindge, N. H., Feb. 22, 1810. A few years after his marriage, Mr. Stickney, hearing such glowing accounts of the fertility of the Valley of the Mississippi, determined to come Westward and seek a location. He found a suitable place in the southwestern part of Henry County, where he became one of the leading spirits in moulding the affairs of that section. He was not only one of the early settlers of Henry County, but a man who was universally respected for his habits of industry and economy. He was a self-made man in every particular, starting in life with a limited education and without means. By his own efforts, however, he was able to leave an estate valued at over $50,000. He died Nov. 16, 1866, and his loss was keenly felt by the community. William C. and Alfred Stickney, both prominent citizens of Clover Township, are his sons. A sketch of each is given in this volume.

Prominent among that already large and rapidly increasing number of sturdy old pioneers who have been laid at rest from the trials and tribulations of life, is Mr. Henry Stickney, and as such is eminently worthy to be represented in the portrait gallery as given in this volume. We give his portrait in connection with this sketch.

Jonathan Shaw, of the township of Annawan, is one of the prominent agriculturists of Henry County. He is the proprietor of 530 acres of land located on section 21. The estate is in excellent farming condition and supplied with all necessary and modern fixtures for the best type of mixed husbandry. Mr. Shaw has served in several official positions, among which are Supervisor and School Trustee. He has been prominent in the Masonic Order since 1870.

He was born in Wayne Co., Ind., May 12, 1824. His father, Benjamin Shaw, was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and married Elsie Moore in 1820. She was a native of Tennessee, where she was born in 1804. They became the parents of nine children, whose births occurred as follows: Maria, March 12, 1821; Amanda, Aug. 18, 1822; Jonathan, May 12, 1824; Phebe, April 24, 1826; Milton, March 29, 1828; John, born in 1830, died when he was two years old; Lewis, March 16, 1832; Nathan, Aug. 1, 1834; Eliza J., Sept. 27, 1837. The father died April 17, 1849; his wife's decease took place in 1873. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and they passed their lives in consistent conformity with their religious professions.

Mr. Shaw passed the first 24 years of his life on

the farm of his father, and was occupied generally after the manner of farmers' sons in labor on the homestead and in early attendance at the common school. In 1845 he attended the University at La Porte, Ind. April 3, 1849, he was married to Elizabeth E. Everts. She was born at Athens, Ohio. The children who have been added to the household of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were born as follows: Emer E., March 24, 1851 (see sketch); Hattie E., Aug. 9, 1853; Ruth Ella, April, 1856 (died Aug. 3, 1858); Alvin A., July 16, 1859; Wellington J., Aug. 2, 1861; Wheelock B., March 18, 1863; Achsah May, May 14, 1866; Herman, Oct. 24, 1868 (died Dec. 13 of the same year).

Wheelock Everts, the father of Mrs. Shaw, was born Nov. 17, 1785, in Rutland, Vt. He was married in 1820 to Miss Ruth Brown, who was a native of Pennsylvania and was born Feb. 16, 1792. Following are the names and dates of birth of their children: Achsah A., March 17, 1821; Josephus B., Dec. 14, 1823; Alvin, Jan. 12, 1825; Elizabeth E., June 26, 1827; Gustavus A., April 9, 1830; James M., Oct. 30, 1832. Mr. Everts died from accident, Feb. 16, 1836. His wife's demise took place March 15, 1870.

George H. Schrader is one of the enterprising farmers of Edford Township and is extensively engaged in general farming and in raising stock. He was born in Oldenburg, Germany, Oct. 19, 1834. His parents, John and Catherine (Wicker) Schrader, were natives of the same part of Germany.

The experiences of Mr. Schrader in his youth in his native country were of the same character of those of other children in the class to which he belonged by birth, and he attended school there as the law required. When about 17 years of age he made his way to a seaport to embark for the United States. He set out on a sail vessel and after a passage of 42 days he landed at the port of New Orleans, June 1, 1852. He came thence immediately to Rock Island County and engaged in farming in the township of Hampton. When he landed at Hampton, he had $12.50 in money in his possession. During the first summer he received $7 per month for his labor, and in the winter that succeeded he attended school, doing chores for his board. He operated as an assistant on a farm until 1859, when he bought a tract of land in Hampton Township. He resided on the place four years, and in 1863 he came to Edford Township. One year subsequent he passed in the capacity of a renter. In 1864 he bought 80 acres of land on section 15, and the place has since been his home and field of operation. He is now the owner of 240 acres of land, all of which is in a fine state of improvement. He is engaged largely in the duties of a general farmer and also of raising fine grades of stock.

Mr. Schrader was married in 1859 to Wilhelmina Weigand, a native of Prussia. They have seven children,—Henrietta P., born Oct. 13, 1863; Martha F., Feb. 25, 1866; John H., Feb. 11, 1868; Charles F., June 21, 1870; Minnie L., Oct. 5, 1874; Louie A., April 25, 1876; Elmer A., Feb. 12, 1881.

Charles Nelson, a farmer on section 14, Munson Township, is a native of Sweden. His parents belonged to the laboring class, and as soon as he was of sufficient age he was placed at work. Since that date he has earned his own livelihood. He was born Sept. 20, 1826, and came to America in 1852. He made the voyage across the ocean in a sailing vessel and landed at Quebec, Canada, after a passage of uncommon length. He came directly from the Dominion to Henry County, and at once found employ as a farm assistant. He was a faithful and industrious workman and had no difficulty in obtaining all the employment he needed. He was able to command good wages, and in 1859 he bought a farm on the section which has been mentioned as the place of his residence. He found himself in the position which he held in his imagination when he came to this country—that of the owner of the soil whereon he expected to expend the labor of his life. He was then the owner of a pair of horses and two cows, and with this outfit he commenced his career as an independent American farmer. His place is all under improvements and fitted with farm buildings and other fixtures of the best kind. His prosperity has enabled him to continue his purchases of land until

he is the owner of a farm of 200 acres. The place is well stocked.

In the same year in which he settled in life as a farmer on his own account he was married to Miss Hannah Armstrong. She was born March 17, 1831, in Oneida Co., N. Y. The family includes five children. Justina C. is the wife of George Hutchinson, to whom she was married March 15, 1882. They settled in the township where she was born. Etta V., Mamie M., Willie C. and Freddie J. are the names of the other children. The two oldest daughters have been teachers in the public schools. This is a fact that hardly entered into the father's plans when, in the land of his birth, he saw a possibility of becoming a responsible citizen of a republic.

John M. Burns, one of the extensive farmers and stock raisers, residing on section 30, Western Township, and one of the energetic and reliable citizens of Henry County, was born in Finley Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., Sept. 9, 1826.

The grandfather of the subject of this notice, Alex. Burns, was a native of Scotland, and of Scotch ancestry. He was a direct descendant of the famous Scottish bard, Robert Burns, and of about the third generation. He emigrated to the United States, and settled in Allegheny Co., Pa., when he was a young man, and was married there.

After the grandparents were married, the grandfather followed the occupation of a farmer, and during the time the Indians were numerous, were constantly harassed by them, and underwent all the experiences incident to the early settlement of a new country in that county and State. They died in Allegheny Co., Pa., after they had improved a farm from the wild and uncultivated condition which it presented when they first settled on it. Their family owned a whole township of land in that county, the major part of which is yet owned by the offsprings of the original progenitors. The grandfather was a popular Presbyterian, and a prominent citizen of his day and generation. His family was large, consisting of some 12 children, of whom Robert, named in honor of the poet, and the father of our subject, was the younger son. He was reared on the farm in Allegheny County, and attended the common schools, receiving a fair English education, and was married in the county of his nativity to Miss Jane Marshall, a daughter of John Marshall, who emigrated from Scotland to this country previous to his marriage. He married Jane McBride, who was of American parentage, and he followed the occupation of a farmer in Allegheny County, where both died some years ago. The father of the subject of this notice was born Feb. 1, 1797, and died at his residence March 22, 1874. The mother was born May 10, 1803, and died Jan. 4, 1880. They had met with considerable success in the vocation of their lives, and were prominent and highly respected citizens in the community in which they resided. Their union was blessed with ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom John M. was the third in order of birth. All the children lived until they attained the age of majority, and eight of the number yet survive.

John M. Burns, subject of this biographical notice, resided at home and assisted his father on the farm, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools, and continuing to reside with his parents until he developed into manhood. He was united in marriage in Finley Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., Oct. 18, 1849, with Miss Esther Meanor, the only child of Samuel and Mary (Meanor) Meanor, natives of that county and State, of American parentage, and of Scotch descent. Her father was a farmer, and also a carpenter by trade, and lived all his life in that county, and there died Aug. 22, 1875. The mother also died there June 22, 1849. They were both active members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the father was an Elder, and both were highly respected citizens of the community in which they resided.

Mrs. Burns was born in Finley Township, Jan. 29, 1828. The parental instruction which she received, and the religious influence surrounding her early life, were such as to develop in her a remarkable amount of social and religious qualities, and physical mental strength. She remained at home until her marriage, and, being the only daughter, was so instructed as to be thoroughly prepared for an active life of effort and real good. Their two children, John Sanford and Mary J., were born Nov. 25, 1851, and Sept. 17, 1855 respectively. The former was married in Rural Township, Rock Island Co., Ill.,

Feb. 20, 1884, to Miss Belle Coffee. She was born and reared in that county, and their only child was born June 30, 1885, and christened Clifford C. They now reside in Rural Township, where they are engaged in farming. The young Mr. Burns had a good practical training in commercial matters, and was well fitted for a business career. Mary J. was married Sept. 26, 1883, to Dr. L. L. Long, a skillful physician of Toulon, Stark Co., Ill., where the Doctor is having a remarkably successful practice. They are the parents of one child, Bessie E., born Sept. 16, 1884.

Two years after his marriage, on the 2d of January, Mr. Burns started for California, *via* Panama and the water route, and landed at his destination, Gold Hill, June 1, 1852. The trip was made in search of gold, and on the whole was a successful one, although he experienced considerable hardships and exposure. He returned in 1854, arriving home Dec. 8. One year later they came West, and made a purchase of 351 acres of prairie land, which he has made one of the best farms in the county. He now has 560 acres, and one of the most pleasant and delightful homes in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are active members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a sound Republican.

Mr. B. takes considerable interest in the relics of the past, and among those he has in his possession are two canes, made out of the logs of the old cabin home in which he was born and reared. It was a rude log cabin, with puncheon floor. The canes are fine specimens of workmanship, one having a large gold head upon it, the other headed with cherry wood, made from the door of the hut.

Elmer E. Shaw, a farmer in the township of Annawan, resident on section 22, was born March 24, 1851, in the county of La Porte, Ind. He is the son of Jonathan Shaw, and a full sketch of his parents appears on another page. He passed the first 26 years of his life in the home of his boyhood as was the assistant of his father on the farm. He obtained his education in the common schools, and later was an attendant at the college in Grinnell, Iowa. He went afterwards to the Normal School in the place of the same name in Illinois, which he attended about one year. He went thence to Little Rock, Ark., and from there six months later down the river on a steamboat trip, returning by land.

He was married to Annie M. Davidson, March 8, 1877. They have three children,—Emer B., born June 11, 1878; Clifford, July 10, 1880; and Martha E., April 16, 1885. Mrs. Shaw was born Feb. 22, 1859. Mr. Shaw is engaged in farming and is the owner of about 40 acres of land. The place is well fitted with good and necessary buildings.

James Ringle, of Munson Township, removed to Henry County in 1856. He was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., April 3, 1837, and is the son of Joseph and Mary A. (Whitesel) Ringle. The personal account of the parents is given on other pages of this work. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Ringle were natives of Holland. His grandfather Ringle was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and after the war was ended settled in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ringle passed the years of his youth and minority in the county where he was born, and remained there until he came to Illinois. He was 19 when he set out from his home with four horses and a wagon to make an overland trip to Henry County. He passed 30 days on the road, and spent the first winter in the family of the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth. In the following spring the parents followed the son to Henry County. The father bought a farm in what is now the township of Osco, which was situated on section 14. That township was then known as "16." It was all in its primal condition of unbroken prairie. The senior Ringle was the resident owner of the place seven years, and at the end of that time removed to Cambridge.

Mr. Ringle is the oldest son, and he remained with his parents until he became the head of a family of his own. His marriage to Miss Caroline Lamprey took place July 22, 1862. Mrs. Ringle is the daughter of Eli and Hannah (Sanborn) Lamprey, and was born in Rockingham Co., N. H. After their marriage they passed a year and a half on the homestead, and in 1864 Mr. Ringle bought 80 acres of land on section 18, in Munson Township. He

erected farm buildings and was the occupant of the place until 1868, when he sold it and bought 164 acres on section 7, and has since lived on the place. The farm is a valuable one, and supplied with modern fixtures of the most approved style.

Mr. and Mrs. Ringle are members of the Presbyterian Church in Munson.

Hon. **Milton M. Ford**, real-estate dealer and formerly a merchant, residing at Galva, was born Jan. 13, 1823, in Milo, Yates Co., N. Y. His grandfather Ford was a native of Connecticut, where he married, spent an active life and died. Of his children, Dyer Ford, the father of our subject, was born at Hampton, Windham Co., Conn., May 8, 1798. He was a schoolteacher during his early life, but in 1818 he removed to Western New York, where he became a prominent merchant. He removed from West Dresden, Yates Co., to Pultney, Steuben Co., N. Y., and subsequently moved to Painted Post, and in 1844 he came West and located in McHenry Co., Ill. Some three years later he removed to Galesburg, that his children might enjoy better educational advantages. In that city he was also engaged in the mercantile business. In 1856 he removed to Viola, Mercer County, where he remained in active mercantile life until 1865, when he returned to Knox County, locating at Oneida, where, on the 30th day of December, 1884, he died at the age of nearly 87 years, standing at the time of his death the representative head of five living generations. He was twice married, the first time in 1819, to Louisa Morris, who died ten years later. She was the daughter of Stephen Morris and the mother of four children who reached the age of maturity, viz.: Mrs. Esther Miller, deceased, the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Chloe C. Barnett, and James B. Ford, deceased. He was again married in 1831 to Sophia Wollage, of New York. She died at Oneida, Ill., Jan. 5, 1881.

He united with the Presbyterian Church in the State of New York in 1835, and lived an humble, consistent christian life. In his day he was an active business man and a useful and highly respected and honored citizen.

Milton M. Ford, whose name heads this sketch, was educated principally in the common-schools of the State of his nativity, and attended one winter the Academy at Penn Yan, New York. However, with these limited advantages, he devoted much of his time while engaged at work to reading and studying, until he acquired an excellent general education. During his early life he clerked for his father until the age of 16 years, when his parents went to Painted Post and he to Penn Yan, and there engaged as a clerk for Charles C Sheppard, one of the leading and most successful merchants in the county of Yates. At the age of 23 years he became partner, under the firm name of Sheppard & Ford, Mr. Sheppard withdrawing from active business, throwing the responsibility and active duties of the establishment upon his partner, the management of which proved successful and satisfactory. In 1851 he visited his father at Galesburg. Ill., and became owner of his first real estate by location of some of the Government land then subject to entry in Henry County. This being a profitable investment, he again returned to the State in 1856 on an exploring tour and purchased on joint account for Mr. Sheppard and himself a large quantity of land in Lee and Mercer and for himself in Knox and Henry Counties. In 1858 he sold out his mercantile interests in New York, and in 1860 removed with his family to Galva, that he might be near his lands, and again entered into active mercantile business, to which he added the lending of money, and has successfully handled large amounts of Eastern capital as investment for others. Since that time he has resided there, and has always been identified with the business interest and whatever contributed most to the strength, prosperity and upbuilding of the town and her citizens. When a lad and clerk in New York, he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Illinois in 1868, but has never made the practice of this profession a business, using it only as a means to assist him in conducting his real-estate enterprises. Mr. Ford, since his residence in this county, has taken an active part in political matters and has had conferred upon him by the citizens of his county and his party political honors and offices. For years he was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and has been otherwise instrumental in serving the party whose cause he advocates. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature from the 46th District. He was Chairman and member of important committees. In

1878 he was again elected to the General Assembly, this time to represent the 21st Senatorial District, and during the session served as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and a member of the Committees on the Judicial Department, Revenue Appropriations, Insurance, State Charitable Institutions, Miscellany and on Congressional and Senatorial Appointments. During this session he took an active part in furthering the interests of the temperance petition presented to the Senate by the members of the W. C. T. U.

Mr. Ford was married at Bath, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1846, to Miss Laura Spencer, a native of Columbia Co., N. Y. She is the mother of three children, who have reached maturity, namely: Florence, now the wife of Dr. B. S. Peck, of Strausburg, Neb.; Dyer Ford resides at the same place and is engaged in the mercantile business with Dr. Peck. He married Mary E. Mitchell, daughter of Col. A. L. Mitchell, of Davenport, Iowa. Jennie S., their youngest child, now resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Ford and all their children are members of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Ford has been a Trustee ever since he came to Galva. He is an active, enterprising man, and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the general welfare.

Brittan Hadley, a resident of Cambridge, is the acting cashier and book-keeper in the First National Bank in the place where he has been a citizen since 1878. He was born Feb. 4, 1856, in Geneseo, Ill., and he is the son of Jeremiah and Martha (Poppleton) Hadley, who were natives of Lincolnshire, England. They came to this country in their early lives, and were married in the State of New York. After their union in the bonds of matrimony they settled in the vicinity of Lockport, N. Y., where the senior Hadley was a farmer. They removed to Henry County and settled finally in Munson Township, where they are still residing. A sketch of their lives will be found elsewhere in this volume. They are the parents of five children, born in the following order: John W., Brittan, Mrs. Emma E. Call, Franklin J. and Lester G. John W. married Alice Woodward, of Osco Township, and now resides in Jasper Co., Iowa. She is the daughter of Luman Woodward (see sketch), of the township of Osco, in Henry County.

Mr. Hadley was educated in the county where he was born. He was employed on the home farm in early life. He entered the mercantile house of Messrs. Hagin, Gould & Tee, of Cambridge, Ill., in 1877, and operated in their interests about four years. In September, 1881, he accepted the position in which he is now acting. In his political connection he is identified with the Republican party.

Philip B. Keeler, Chairman of the Board of Henry County Supervisors, residing at Kewanee, was born at Clarendon, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1843. He was the youngest son born of Ira B. and Clarissa H. (Foley) Keeler, natives of the State of New York, and of English and Irish descent, respectively. The elder Mr. Keeler was, by occupation, a contractor and builder of ability, and his mechanical genius was transmitted largely to his son whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Philip was only seven years old when his father died, and from that early age was thrown largely upon his own resources. At the common schools of his native State he acquired something of a juvenile education, which was subsequently augmented, materially, at the High School of Kewanee. His mother removed from York State to Kewanee in 1859, and here Mr. Keeler learned the trade of watch-maker, and worked at the same for about three years. When about 19 years of age, he abandoned watch-making and took up the machinist's trade, and in less than a year had the great misforune to lose his right hand and a portion of the fore-arm. The accident, serious as it was, did not keep him back in the least, nor, in fact, did it drive him from his trade, for with his one hand he successfully manipulated the machine for about three years.

In 1866, Mr. Keeler engaged in the sewing-machine and musical instrument business, and has since followed it with success. He has served the public two terms as Tax Collector, and is at this writing, October, 1885, serving his third term as Supervisor. Mr. Keeler is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the Encampment, also to the Grand Lodge, to which organization he has been a representative, continuously, since 1872.

What of this world's goods Mr. Keeler has en-

joyed, have been acquired by his individual efforts and industry, and his credit and good name in the community indicate conclusively that, unless more serious ill-luck happens than has hitherto befallen him, old age will find him possessed of a sufficient competency to retire in independence and peace.

Mr. Keeler was united in marriage, Dec. 22, 1866, at Peoria, Ill., to Miss Mary F. Whittemore, who has borne him one son,—Rufus W., a recent graduate of the Kewanee School, and who is possessed of much of his father's faith and ingenuity.

Gen. **John H. Howe**, deceased, formerly a resident of Kewanee, was born in Riga, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1822, and died at Laredo, Texas, April 3, 1873. The parents of General Howe were Joseph and Eunice (Smith) Howe, natives of Vermont, of English extraction, who followed the vocation of agriculture, and who brought their six sons and one daughter up to rural pursuits. The family removed to Pennsylvania in 1834, and there the father and mother spent their lives.

John H., whose name stands at the head of this biography, after attending several winters in the public schools of this neighborhood, was, at the age of 15 years, sent to Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he spent four years, going thence to Kingsville Academy in the same county. From the age of about ten years, he entertained the idea of studying law, and as soon as opportunity afforded he took up the study. When 22 years of age he was examined by the two distinguished lawyers and statesmen known to American history as Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade; was admitted to the Bar, and soon afterward hung out his shingle at Monroe, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he followed his profession for about two years. From Monroe he removed to Unionville, Lake County, same State, and there practiced his profession a short time. While at Kingsville Academy he formed the acquaintance of Miss Julia A., the accomplished daughter of Amasa and Rosalinda (Watrous) Castle, of Ashtabula, at which place, on the 27th of March, 1845, he married. Her father was one of the old defenders of Ashtabula against the British, and spent the years of his life in that town, dying in 1870, at the age of 84 years, his wife having preceded him to the land of the hereafter the year before, in the 83d year of her age.

In 1855 Mr. Howe came to Kewanee, this State, and continued the practice of his profession at that place until 1860, when he was elected to the Circuit Judgeship to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Drury, resigned. In 1862 Judge Howe enlisted in the service of the United States in the war for the Union, and on the organization of the 124th Ill. Vol. Inf. became Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. He was with the regiment all the time; was brevetted Colonel, and in March, 1865, brevetted Brigadier General. His commission, however, did not reach him until after his discharge, in August, 1865, it having been returned to Gov. Oglesby from the Dead Letter Office, and forwarded to Gen. Howe's home. Following is a copy:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD,
May 23, 1865.

"BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN H. HOWE, *Kewanee, Ill.:*

"*General:*—I have the honor to enclose to you Commission conferring on you the rank of Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, by brevet. I congratulate you upon this mark of confidence from the Government. It is a suitable recognition of your valuable services against treason and rebellion, and in favor of liberty and union. The Commission was received from the Secretary of War to-day.

"Very res'p.,
"Your obedient servant,
"R. J. OGLESBY, *Governor.*"

He served his country faithfully, and with his regiment participated in the battles of Thompson's Hill, near Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson Cross Roads, Benton, Yazoo City, and finally Spanish Fort, near Mobile, April 8, 1865. He was discharged along with his regiment at Chicago, August, 1865, when he returned home and resumed his law practice, in which he excelled as advocate, and was employed in most of the principal cases in Henry and Stark counties.

During the campaign of 1868 he was an active worker and efficient speaker for the election of his old commander, Gen. Grant, to the Presidency. In March, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant the first Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory, in

which position he served about two years. Previous to holding his first term of Court, through his advice Gov. Campbell signed the bill of the Territorial Legislature allowing women to vote, hold office and serve on juries; and the first women who ever sat as jurors and grand jurors in America performed this service in his Court.

He resigned his office in 1871 and returned home, where he again took up the practice of law. But shortly afterwards his health failed him, and he gradually declined until pulmonary consumption set in. In January, 1873, his friends, alarmed at his declining health, urged him to go South, that he might have the benefit of a milder climate, and besought the President for an appointment for him as Secretary of a Commission authorized by a resolution of Congress in 1872 to investigate certain causes of complaint against Mexicans along the border of Texas. Accordingly, on the 9th of January, he was duly appointed, and soon after, in company with his wife, started for the Texas frontier. But it was too late! His health failed rapidly, and he expired at Laredo, Texas, April 3, 1873. His remains were brought home for burial.

Such, briefly, are the outlines of the life of one of Kewanee's most worthy and honored citizens, a man who filled a large place in the hearts of the people of Henry County, and whose influence will be long felt in the community of which he was a member. Coming to Kewanee while the town was in its infancy, he at once entered zealously into all its public improvements. He aided and encouraged the establishment of schools, churches, lyceums and libraries, and all that might contribute to the moral or intellectual welfare of the community. As a lawyer and Judge, he stood deservedly high, always advising peaceable adjustment of difficulties rather than by litigation, where it could be done without a sacrifice of rights. As an advocate, he was a leader of the Henry County Bar. A friend always to the poor, generous to a fault, he did not accumulate as much property as a man of more sordid disposition would have done with his opportunities, though he left his family in quite comfortable circumstances. A true friend, a kind husband and father, and upright Judge and citizen, an able lawyer, a faithful and heroic soldier, such was Judge Howe, whose memory will ever be green in the hearts of all who knew him. The General was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was buried in the honors of the society first named, in which the military also participated.

Mrs. Howe was in early life a school-teacher and enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most thorough mathematicians in the country where she taught. After marriage she mastered civil engineeering, and aided her husband in his various business undertakings. In 1850 her husband was appointed Census Enumerator for Unionville, Ohio, a work thoroughly completed by him without assistance other than hers. The money earned by their united efforts at that time paid for the first home they ever owned. Mr. and Mrs. H. buried four children in infancy and raised four to adult age. Their eldest, Edward E., is a telegraph operator at Kewanee; Emma is the wife A. J. Higby, of Hutchinson, Kan.; and Jessie F. and Julia, two handsome and accomplished young ladies, are at home with their mother.

Lewis Hoppock. One of the prominent settlers who came into Henry County before the advent of railroad was Mr. John Hoppock. He came in 1851 and located in Wethersfield Township, where he reared a large and respected family, and was himself highly esteemed. His wife, who was Miss Margaret Hackett, was a native of New Jersey, and he was also born in the same State. Both died in this township. Father died Aug. 16, 1864; mother died July 1, 1884.

Lewis was the fifth in order of birth of a family of 13 children, and educationally enjoyed only such means as the common schools of an early day afforded. He continued to assist his father on the farm and labor in his behalf until 21 years of age. For eight years subsequently he rented a farm in Wethersfield and tried his hand in managing it for himself. In this enterprise he was reasonably successful, and at the end of this engagement he purchased 66 acres on section 15, of the same township. Here he settled and has since made his home, with the exception of two years spent in Kewanee. He also passed about a year in Kansas and seven months in Dakota, seeking to improve his impaired health. He has erected a fine residence, which is heated throughout



Thos Lyle

with steam, and is one of the model dwellings of the county. His outbuildings and farm equipments are of superior quality. He has succeeded so well that he now owns his home farm, comprising 306 acres of land, besides a small timber lot in Stark County. He is looked upon as one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Henry County.

Mr. Hoppock was married at Kewanee, April 19, 1865, to Huldah R., daughter of Israel and Sophia (Peticard) Cross. Her parents were among the very earliest settlers of Henry County, coming from Washington Co., Ohio, in 1848, and locating in Wethersfield Township, where they became prominent and well-known pioneers. Mr. Cross died November, 1855, and Mrs. Cross died Oct. 20, 1878. Huldah R. was the youngest of the nine children born to them. Her birth-place is Washington Co., Ohio, and her birth-day July 31, 1841. Her only child, Alfred G., resides at their home. Both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political sentiments Mr. H. is decidedly Republican.

Thomas Lyle, retired farmer, resident of Kewanee, Ill., is a native of Paisley, Scotland, and a son of William and Jannett Lyle. He was born March 18, 1809, and brought by his mother to America when about seven years of age. (See biography of John Lyle for early history of the family.)

The circumstances of the family were such as to limit the opportunities of the children as to education, though Thomas, by a few months' attendance at school, before leaving Scotland, and later in Vermont, succeeded in acquiring a fair English education. Like his brother John, he purchased his time from his father, when about 17 years of age, and from that time forward worked for himself. Before leaving Vermont, which he did in 1837, he worked four years as stone-cutter upon the construction of the Vermont State-house at Montpelier. From Vermont the family came to Illinois, stopping in Stark County, where the subject of this sketch carried on farming and stock-raising upon an extensive plan until 1876. He also bought and sold lands, and altogether steadily increased his worldly possessions until he was not only able to establish his children well on the road to fortune, but also to retire with a handsome competency, which he did in 1877. His mother died in Stark County, as did also his brother, William. His oldest brother, Robert, remained in the old country until sent for by the family. He came to Illinois and settled in Bureau County, where his wife soon afterwards died and was buried. Robert survived his wife by about one year, and died Oct. 10, 1871, at the home of his brother, Thomas.

Since 1877 Mr. Lyle has lived in Kewanee. In 1884 he was stricken with paralysis, and has since been more or less an invalid. His youngest daughter, Emily, watches over and attends him with the tender care and solicitude characteristic of an affectionate and dutiful daughter.

Mr. Lyle was married at Groton, Vt., Feb. 19, 1837, to Miss Mary Jane Craig, who died July 23, 1855, at the age of 36 years, 9 months and 22 days, leaving six children out of a family of ten she had borne to Mr. Lyle. The record of the dead is as follows: Infant son, not named, died April 1, 1845, aged two months and four days; James B., born Feb. 14, 1845, died Oct. 14, 1854, aged nine years and eight months; Jane died Aug. 19, 1855, aged 27 days; Thomas, Jr., died Aug. 22, 1855, aged one month. The last two were twins, and were born July 22, 1855. Of the living children, we make the following memoranda: Hellen F., born Nov. 13, 1837; Mary, born Sept. 12, 1839, widow of Asa A. Bunton, deceased, resides in Stark County; Lucy C., born June 30, 1841, wife of Thomas Robinson, of Kewanee; Carlos B., born Nov. 1, 1842, a farmer in Stark County; Emily, born July 6, 1849, at home with her father; and Horace E., born May 3, 1852, is a farmer upon the old homestead in Stark County.

In the early history of Stark County, Mr. Lyle was one of its most prominent citizens. He was County Commissioner, an office he held when the law changed the system to the Supervisory, the one now in vogue, and he became the first Supervisor of his township. He was Postmaster of Elmira for 14 years, and Constable for four. Mr. Lyle is truly a self-made man. The biography of John Lyle, found in another part of this volume, tells the story of their early struggles, but success has crowned the efforts of each, and alike they have worked that others might not want. The portrait of Mr. Lyle is given in this ALBUM as that of a venerable and highly

esteemed pioneer of this portion of the Prairie State. This sketch and this portrait will be an enduring monument to his sacrifices and labors. Soon the last of the noble race of pioneers will sleep peacefully in their graves. Soon, too, their foot-prints and finger-marks will disappear. People who are now new settlers will become old settlers then, and those who took the country in its native wildness will be long forgotten if some means are not taken to perpetuate their memories.

John Sieben, of the township of Loraine, is the oldest son of Joseph and Apollonia (Gabel) Sieben, and was born in the village of Abenheim, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, near the city of Worms, in the province of Osthofen. The date of his birth is June 16, 1836. At the age of six he was sent to school and continued there according to law until he was 14. He then went to the city of Mainz to learn the trade of a shoemaker. He found everything distasteful, and after a few days returned to his home. His father had been in comfortable circumstances, but about this time had lost his property by becoming security for others, and the family began to make preparations to come to America. August 8, 1852, they started from Mainz on a steamboat on the river Rhine, and went thence to Rotterdam, whence they proceeded to London. There they took passage on a sailing vessel for the United States, arriving in New York after a voyage of 48 days. They were 48 days in making the trip from Mainz to the port where they landed on the shores of the American Continent. The family came direct to Chicago, where the mother was taken ill and they were obliged to remain in the Garden City. She died in the January following. In February, 1853, the father, with six of his seven motherless children, came to Whiteside County and located on the Rock river bottom, near Crandall's Ferry. They were in debt $175. They rented a farm and took possession of a vacant cabin, and as it was in a rather dilapidated condition, they made it comfortable by chinking it with mud. The father obtained work, for which he received 50 cents a day, and two of the sons went to work for the sums of 30 and 25 cents respectively. They had to board themselves. In 1856 the log house was burned. The mishap occurred in the day-time when all the family were absent but the step-mother. The entire contents were destroyed. They then moved into another house, which they rented. The second marriage of the father took place in 1856. He was a resident of Whiteside County until his death, which transpired in 1858.

Mr. Sieben was 16 when he came to this country with his parents. He commenced work in Whiteside County, at the rate of 30 cents a day and boarded himself, but as he learned the ways and language of this country he was able to command larger pay. In the summer of 1853 he was employed by Lyman Warren at $8 per month, and in the winter succeeding he went to school, working for his board in the family of Mr. Warren. He was in the same employ during the next season and he received $10 a month. The next year Mr. Warren paid him $12 per month. The next year he worked for his father, who had rented a farm in Portland Township. The next year he was employed by Jacob Arnett and received $16 per month. He continued in the same employ two seasons. Believing that he could operate to his own advantage on a farm, he rented a tract of land of Lewis Arnett, Sr., which he managed two years, working it on shares. Through the season of 1862 he broke prairie. The next year he worked for William Arnett, and at the termination of his term of service rented a farm of his employer. He continued its management one year and then went to Whiteside County, where he rented a farm for three years of Jacob Arnett. During that time he bought 65 acres of land on section 3, in the township of Loraine, and he took possession of his property in 1868. He was the occupant of the place two years. In January, 1869, he bought the farm on which he has pursued the business which he selected as the vocation of his life. It is located on the same section of the same township. At the time he made his purchase there was a house on the place, to which he has made an addition and has built a good frame barn. His industry and good management have met the usual reward, and he is at present the owner of 315 acres of land, which is in first-clase condition for farming purposes. In addition to the usual avenues of mixed husbandry, Mr. Sieben is engaged in the business of a dairyman and sells the cream product to the creameries.

Nov. 8, 1864, his marriage to Louisa, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Rapp, was consummated. Albert Wesley, Hattie Martha, Sarah Louvina, Clara Priscilla, George Henry and Floyd Jerome are the names of the children now belonging to the household. The parents are members of the German Evangelical Church.

Hon. **Levi North**, attorney and counselor at law, Kewanee, Ill., was born at Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., March 12, 1821. His parents, Darius and Joanna (Hurlbert) North, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively, and of English extraction, removed in 1829 to Highmarket, an adjoining town, and five years later, on to Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The senior Mr. North was a farmer by occupation and brought his sons up to that honorable vocation, though it appears that Levi was more of a mechanical than agricultural turn. His education was limited to the log-cabin schools of early days, with possibly a few months at a little academy at Louisville, N. Y., before he was 16 years of age. Just what accident led to the discovery that he really possessed a talent for drawing, does not appear; but certain it is that with opportunity he would have made his mark in the field of fine arts. As it was, he practiced more or less at the easel, doing some portraits with creditable success, and finally, when about 18 years of age, determined to abandon everything else and devote his time to art. He was financially poor, untaught and untraveled, and the undertaking was a great one. He took his studies from life, not having the benefit of a reputably good painting before he was 20 years of age. However, like many another man who has achieved greatness by not knowing how much greatness had preceded him, therefore knowing of nothing to discourage him, he itinerated from place to place, borrowed what books he could and read them; painted the images of the handsomest styles, made himself popular with respectable and intelligent people and absorbed altogether a pretty wide range of ideas.

In the winter of 1841–2, he took in the Ohio Legislature from the galleries, and also listened to learned dissertations upon legal questions by eminent lawyers before the United States Courts, and he became seized of new ambitions. To his knowledge of painting, anatomy, physiology and medicine he would add something of law; and to that end, in the winter following he began the study of Blackstone at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, with the Hon. E. W. Cotton as preceptor. For two years he alternated between teaching and painting, Blackstone and Chitty, and in October, 1845, he stood a good examination and was admitted to the Bar. It appears he studied law as an accomplishment merely and with no immediate purpose to enter the practice. As an artist he became acquainted with a number of professional men, and profited largely by their association. He possessed an inquisitive disposition, a retentive memory and a practicable adaptability in the methods of appropriating and utilizing everything in the way of learning that came in his way. Thus, what he lacked by early education he more than made up by absorption.

In 1847 he left Ohio, and drifted to Peoria, Ill., where he applied himself to painting for nearly a year; and, removing thence to Princeton, he was variously employed for several years. In 1853 he became clerk to Judge Kelsey, real-estate agent, and soon afterward was elected Justice of the Peace. The duties of this office brought him again to consider the law, into which he almost involuntarily drifted, and to which he has since devoted most of his time. Coming to Kewanee in 1860, he formed a partnership with Judge John H. Howe, now deceased, in the practice of law, and continued it up to 1869. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but left that party as early as 1843–4, to join his fortunes with that of the Liberty party. Into this he plunged with all his spirit and strength, and in 1844 "stumped" his district in behalf of James G. Birney for President. For one year he constituted one of the few men in Peoria County that publicly advocated the peremptory abolition of slavery, and the times afforded him oportunities for airing his unpopular ideas to his heart's content. He was always ready to debate the negro question, publicly or privately, and in so doing "crossed swords" with men who afterward, and when the struggle for the life or death of slavery drenched a nation in blood, became eminent in the affairs of the nation.

In 1848, while making a trip around the lakes on a steamer, in company with several other passengers,

consisting of ladies and gentlemen, a political debate was planned to take place in the cabin. Mr. North was to present the cause of the Free-Soil party, and, as he supposed, a young gentleman of the name of Daniel Driscoll, from Stark County, was to place the Whig party properly "before the world," or before that portion of it then floating over Lake Michigan in the good ship "Globe." Mr. North opened the debate, when, to his surprise, Mr. Driscoll presented to the audience the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, then a Member of Congress! The minutes of that debate are "not of record," but with Mr. North's vigorous manner of disposing of a pro-slavery adversary upon the shortest notice, and with Mr. Lincoln's well-known ability to sustain himself upon all occasions, either on land or sea, and as both gentlemen represented a common cause, at least in one essential particular, viz., antagonism to the Democratic party, it is safe to presume that the *casus belli* received a thorough ventilation, and that the slave oligarchy and the party of Calhoun, Clay and Benton received but few friendly allusions from either of the disputants. Though a rank Republican, Mr. North has always retained a liberal independence, differing with his party upon various questions, upon various times, and never faltering in announcing publicly his opinions. He is an able writer as well as speaker, and the metropolitan as well as local press publish much from his pen.

In 1871–2 he represented Henry County in the Legislature, and took a prominent part in the revision of the statutes and in adapting them to the new Constitution. He bitterly opposed extremely high salaries for State officers, and led the majority in the contest against them. He aided in the passage of the liquor-license law, requiring saloon-keepers to give bonds for the payment of damages resulting from their traffic. He was the champion of the present popular penitentiary system of Illinois, and did much toward its adoption.

In the practice of his profession he differs from many eminent lawyers, and it is difficult to see wherein he is not right. He claims that the profession does not require a sacrifice of manhood; that a lawyer has no right to be a "journeyman liar," and that it is as wrong for him to lie for a client as it would be for him to lie for himself; and, finally, that the lawyers are about as honest as their clients require them to be, or public opinion will sustain them in being.

Sept. 18, 1847, Mr. North was married, at Chesterville, Ohio, to Miss Laura Johnson, who died Oct. 18, 1852, leaving one child, Maria, now Mrs. D. L. Murchison, of Wethersfield (see sketch of D. L. Murchison, this volume). At Dixon, Ill., March 9, 1863, Mr. North married his present wife, *nee* Miss Charlotte C. Strong, and of his children we make the following memoranda: Milo, his eldest son, died in 1880, when about 24 years of age; Foster and Arthur Tappan, graduated at the University of Illinois in June, 1885; the youngest, Charles Kelsey, is at home.

In 1873, through the publishing house of Calleghan & Co., Chicago, Mr. North gave to the legal profession his "Treatise on Practice in the Probate Courts,"—a work of standard authority in the State, and furnishing a base for all subsequent revisions upon the subjects treated.

John Burns is a resident on section 17, Andover Township, where he has followed the occupation of a farmer since 1852. He was born in Somerset Co., Me., March 4, 1825. In 1851 Mr. Burns was united in marriage with Miss Gratia A. Weston, a native of Somerset Co., Me., where she was born in 1824. After marriage, in 1852, they came to this State and county, and located in Annawan Township, where he purchased 80 acres of land, on which he settled and at once entered vigorously and actively upon the task of its improvement and cultivation. By strict attention to his business, energy and economy he has been enabled to make subsequent purchases and at present is the proprietor of 190 acres. His farm has a good residence upon it, 28 x 34 feet in dimensions, and one and a half stories high. His barn is 36 x 40 feet in dimensions, with 18 posts. He also has a double corn-crib, 24 x 32 feet, on his farm, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture. He has held the office of School Director, and religiously he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Burns has considerable stock on his farm, consisting of some 25 head of graded cattle and sev-

eral fine Clydesdale horses. The father of Mr. Burns, Samuel S. Burns, was born July 31, 1791, in New Hampshire. He married Miss Anna Weston, April 26, 1813, in Maine, and died Aug. 7, 1885. She died March 14, 1873. Of their union 13 children were born, namely: William Burns, Feb. 20, 1814; Benjamin W., Aug. 22, 1815; Ann, Sept. 17, 1817; Samuel, Aug. 22, 1819; Nathan, Aug. 20, 1821; Electa, April 1, 1823; John, March 4, 1825: Ester W., April 30, 1827; Mary, Dec. 14, 1829; Emeline, Jan. 14, 1832; Almeda, Jan. 24, 1835; Caroline, Feb. 21, 1837; and Robert, May 18, 1839.

The father of Mrs. Burns, Joseph Weston, was born in Bloomfield, Me., Oct. 28, 1794, and married Miss Hannah Webb Nov. 9, 1816. She was born July 1, 1795, and bore her husband six children. Joseph W., born Feb. 4, 1818; James W., born June 20, 1821; Gratia A., June 29, 1824; Charles, May 3, 1831; Emily R., Aug. 30, 1838; Sarah, March 6, 1843. The mother died in Buda, this State, Dec. 9, 1878, and the father still survives at the age of 91 years.

Politically, he is a Republican, and religiously a member of the Congregational Church.

H. Lyman, of the firm of Lay & Lyman, leading dry-goods and clothing merchants of Kewanee, Ill., is a native of White River Junction, Vt., where he was born June 3, 1852. His parents were George and Minerva (Briggs) Lyman. (See biography of Elias Lyman, this volume.) Mr. Lyman was the youngest of 11 children, born to his parents, and well educated at his native place and at Norwich, Vt. In 1869 he came to Kewanee and began clerking for the firm of Lyman & Lay, and in 1874 became a member of the firm, changing its style to Lyman, Lay & Lyman, he being the junior partner. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Elias Lyman, retired in 1883, since when the present firm has existed. Mr. Lyman was one of the principal organizers of the Union National Bank in 1881. (See Union National Bank, this volume.) Since that date he has held uninterruptedly the office of Vice-President.

He is a member of the Congregational Church, identified with no secret order, takes no part in politics, but attends strictly to business, and enjoys being a member pre-eminently of the largest business house of its line in Kewanee.

Mr. Lyman was married at Kewanee, July 19, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth W. Stevens, daughter of William W. Stevens, Esq., of this city.

Daniel Ketchum, one of the prominent farmers of Cornwall Township, this county, residing on section 23, and the owner of 240 acres of land located on sections 22, 23 and 26, all of which is under an advanced state of cultivation, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Crawford County, that State, May 12, 1831, and remained on the parental homestead, aiding in the maintenance of the family by working on the farm, and attending the common schools, until he attained his majority.

Mr. Ketchum's marriage took place Feb. 7, 1856, when Miss Mary C. McVicker became his wife. She was born in Ohio, Oct. 19, 1833.

In 1852 Mr. Ketchum came to Illinois and located in Marshall County, where he was married, as stated. Soon after marriage Mr. Ketchum purchased 160 acres of land on sections 23 and 22, to which he has added by subsequent purchases 80 acres on section 26, same township, making his present landed interests in Cornwall Township 240 acres, all of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum are Frank D., Hattie S., Effie V. and Nellie M. Mr. Ketchum, in addition to agricultural duties on the farm, devotes a large part of his time to the raising of stock. He has some 21 head of three-quarter blood horses and one Short-horn bull, a thoroughbred. Mr. Ketchum came to this county Feb. 23, 1863. His father entered 320 acres of land and subsequently gave to his son 80 acres, on which he started in this county; and by energetic effort and economy his accumulations have been increased in real estate and personal property more than 100 per cent; and he is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture.

Archibald McVicker, the father of Mrs. Ketchum, wife of the subject of this notice, was a native of Virginia, in which State he was born in 1806. He married Miss Susan Custer in 1825, and his death

occurred in 1871, she following him to the land of the hereafter seven years later, in 1878. The mother of Mr. Ketchum, of this sketch, whose maiden name was Harriet Smith, was born Nov. 19, 1809. Daniel's father, Eddi Ketchum, was born Oct. 19, 1802. They were married Dec. 8, 1827, in Crawford Co., Ohio.

Obed Price, engaged in the brick business at Galva, was born April 22, 1834, in Sussex Co., N. J. The progenitor of the Price family in America, was the great-grandfather of Obed. He was born in Wales, and emigrated to this country, settling in New Jersey, where his descendants are at present residing. His son, David Price, was a mason by occupation, and died in New Jersey. He was a "fifer" in the Revolutionary War, and received his discharge at Trenton, N. J. He was united in marriage to Anna Ayers, who was born and died in that State. She bore him eight children, namely: John H., Ezekiel, Aaron, Samuel, Robert, James, Margaret (Mrs. Ryrick) and Archibald. Of these Samuel Price was born March 13, 1798, and died in Galva, Feb. 4, 1863. He was a plasterer and mason by trade, and followed the same in his native State. He came here in 1854, and for a short time followed his trade in this county, the latter years of his life being passed on the farm. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a Class-leader in that denomination. He was united in marriage March 11, 1820, to Mary Wilson, born Feb. 28, 1795, in New Jersey. She died here Oct. 28, 1880, at the residence of the subject of this sketch. She was a daughter of Mahlon Wilson, and bore her husband six children: Aaron W., Catherine J., Wilson, Mary A., Archibald and Obed, the subject of this notice.

Obed Price was educated in New Jersey, where, on attaining a suitable age, he worked at the cooper's trade; then farmed a few years; then learned the mason's trade, which latter he followed until 1856. In November of that year he came to this State, and settled in Galva, this county, where he worked at his trade for two years. Since 1856 he has been engaged in contract work. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Mr. R. Payne, and they have been principally engaged in the manufacture of brick since that time, having operated a brick-yard several years in Galva. They put in machinery, and the yard has at present a capacity for turning out 25,000 to 30,000 brick per day, the average demand being about 20,000 per day. Mr. Price does the superintending of the building department of the works, and Mr. Payne superintends the yards. They use a 15-horse power engine, and the Henry Martin Stock Brick Machine, and employ from 25 to 30 men. Mr. Price has also traveled in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska in the interest of the Henry Stock Brick Machine, for which he and his partner are agents. Both Mr. Price and his partner deserves considerable credit for what they have done for the town of Galva.

Mr. Price was married in Galva, Ill., Dec. 29, 1859, to Mary Abbott, who was born Sept. 29, 1839, in Northumberland County, now Carbon County, Pa. She was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Marsden) Abbott, natives of England. Her father died in White Haven, Pa., and her mother is at present residing in Iowa. Mrs. Price has borne her husband two children: Mary E. and Archibald W., the former having been born Sept. 15, 1860, and the latter April 29, 1865. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Price, together with their daughters, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank S. Rosseter, A. B., A. M., attorney and counselor at law, at Kewanee, Ill., began life for himself as a teacher in the common schools of Henry County, Ill., when about 20 years of age. The year following his advent as a pedagogue, he was called to the position of Principal of the High School of Kewanee, a place he filled with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. Leaving Kewanee, he was immediately employed as Superintendent of the Schools of Toulon, county seat of Stark, and filled the office four years.

While discharging his duties as an educator, he was studying the fundamental principles of law, and in 1880, with the Hon. Miles A. Fuller, of Toulon, as preceptor, began reading with a view of devoting his time to the legal profession. In March, 1882, he was admitted to the Bar in the city of Chicago, and soon afterwards, at Kewanee, formed a partnership

with C. K. Ladd, and entered fully into the practice of his profession. This partnership terminated in March, 1885, and the following April Mr. R. opened at Kewanee an office for the practice of law. In the same month he was elected Justice of the Peace, a position he is filling at this date. In the spring of 1885 he canvassed the county, preliminary to a candidacy for the County Judgeship for the unexpired term of Judge Hinman, deceased; but, feeling that youth should defer to age, he tacitly withdrew and endorsed a rival candidate for the place. Mr. Rosseter is a young man of much more than ordinary attainments, and the writer of this sketch predicts for him a future of marked possibilities. Mr. R. is a member of Wethersfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., being a Past Grand; also a member of Wethersfield Encampment, I. O. O. F.

He was born at Marietta, Ohio, April 18, 1858, and was second in order of birth of three sons and one daughter of Prof. Geo. R. Rosseter, LL. D., deceased, and Elizabeth P. (Clark) Rosseter, natives of Boston, Mass., and Danbury, Conn., respectively, and of old English, probably Norman, extraction. His primary education was acquired at the public schools of Marietta, Ohio, and he completed his education at Marietta College, where he graduated in 1877, and from which institution he received the degree of A. M. in 1880.

Mr. R. was married at Toulon, Ill., Dec. 25, 1882, to Miss Luella M., daughter of Orlando Brace, Esq., Treasurer of Stark County, Ill., and his two children are named respectively Myrtle B. and Ethel L.

Jeremiah Hadley, of the township of Munson, has been a resident in Henry County since the year 1854. He was born in the village of Bunker Hill, in Lincolnshire, England, March 19, 1827. He remained in the shire where he was born until he had passed the years of his minority, and in 1851 he came to the United States.

He at first located in Niagara County, N. Y., and settled on a farm near the lake, where he lived until 1854, when he came to Henry County. He operated in the capacity of a renter of farms three years. He then bought land in the township of Osco, which he managed until 1866, when he sold that property, and bought 96 acres on section 19 in Munson Township, on which he now resides. He is at present also the owner of 62 acres additional, situated on section 18 in the same township. The entire acreage is under cultivation of the best type. The buildings are of a class which do credit to the jud gment and good sense of the proprietor of the estate.

Mr. Hadley was joined in marriage with Martha Poppleton, in the State of New York, in 1853. Mrs. Hadley was born in Seasend, Lincolnshire, England, and is the mother of five children,—John, Brittan (see sketch), Emma, Frank and Lester; John is a resident in Jasper Co., Iowa; Emma is the wife of Charles Call, of Munson Township. The parents are communicants in the Episcopal Church.

Rudolph Maul, baker and dealer in groceries, confectionery, etc., at Kewanee, Ill., was born at Weida, Germany, July 12, 1830, and came to America in 1854. His first employment in this country was in a flouring-mill near Newark, N. J., where he worked about one year. From Newark he went to Fredericksburg, Va., and on to Richmond, and again to Burlington, Iowa, all the time employed at milling. In 1857 he returned to Germany for a visit, came back to America, and for several years followed almost anything that promised reasonable pay for honest work. After spending a year at a petroleum manufactory he came West, and, at Kewanee, has been in his present business since June, 1863. He is also in the fire insurance business, agent for steam-ship lines, dealer in lands, etc. Mr. Maul began life a poor boy in a strange land, but by persistent, hard and honest toil he has met with a reasonable success in accumulating property. In 1870 he attended the golden wedding of his parents in "Faderland," Gottlieb and Johanna (Koch) Maul, both since dead. The old gentleman died in 1878, at the age of 83 years, and the old lady three years before, aged about 75 years.

Mr. Maul used to be a Republican, but in late years he has been strictly independent. He held the office of Assistant Supervisor several years, was on the Board of Education 11 years, Town Board four

or five years, and on the Kewanee Library Board ever since its organization. Of the last named Board he has served several terms as Vice-President, and of the School Board he was 11 years Secretary. In addition to this multiplicity of interests he is Treasurer of the I. O. O. F. of Kewanee Lodge.

Mr. Maul was united in marriage at Galesburg, Ill., in August, 1863, to Miss Mary James, a native of North Carolina, and his children bear the following names: Hettie M., teacher in Kewanee public schools; Emma, also teacher in public schools; Edward, a printer; and William and Lina at home.

Rufus D. King, a citizen of Cambridge, now retired from active business life, was born Dec. 23, 1819, in Franklin Co., Me., and is of mixed English and Scotch descent. The first Governor of Maine, William King, was a descendant of the ancestral stock which came from England. The great-grandfather of Mr. King was somewhat conspicuous for his small stature, but was proportionately prominent for courage. The son of the latter, Ichabod King, was a soldier of the War of the Revolution. He was born in Massachusetts, and located in Minot, Me., where he died at the age of 60. He was a farmer by vocation. He and his wife, Mary King, were the parents of six children—three sons and three daughters.

Their son Rufus was born in Minot, Me., and was educated in his native place. His birth occurred in 1791, and he died in Franklin County, in his native State, March 29, 1849. He was a physician, and won great celebrity for skill and ability in his profession. He was a ripe scholar, though he never had the advantages of a course of collegiate study. In him were combined all the most admirable traits of a man of learning, a gentleman of the old school, and a citizen who won the respect and permanent esteem of all with whom he came in contact. One of his prominent characteristics was an excellent memory. The eldest of his brothers, Elijah, was a graduate of Bowdoin College. The latter went to the State of Georgia. He entered the ministry, and after removal to the South he married the daughter of a planter and reared several children. Curus King, another brother, was a farmer, and remained on the old King homestead in Maine. He became wealthy. The oldest sister, Mrs. Mary Burs, is deceased. Sarah married Mr. Crooker, who attained celebrity as a machinist, and was a man of fine scholarly attainments. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Rhoanna Crooker, married a merchant of Minot, Me.

Rufus King, the father of the gentleman who is represented in this account, was married to Elizabeth Pratt. She was born in 1800, and died in August, 1851, in Prattsburg, Ind. She became the mother of three children,—Rufus D., George C. and Mary E.; the latter married a man named Clark. Mr. King of this sketch is the sole survivor. He was educated in the State where he was born, and was engaged in farming in the intervals of school, and after finishing his education he was a teacher. In May, 1850, he came to the West, and brought with him his mother and sister. They went at first to Prattsburg, in Indiana, and remained there three years. Mr. King came to Illinois in 1852, and engaged in farming in Marshall County. He made his first entry into Henry County, July 4, 1855. He purchased a fine farm of 220 acres in the township of Burns, of which he was the resident owner and occupant until 1883, when he sold the place. He removed to Cambridge, to make it his permanent home, in March, 1882.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Pratt) King was a daughter of Elijah Pratt. He was a soldier of the war of the Revolution, and was in that service throughout its whole extent, doing duty in behalf of liberty fully seven years. He lived to nearly 90 years of age, and was known far and wide as "Father Pratt." At the age of 75 years he rode a four-year-old colt a distance of 35 miles to obtain his pension, starting at sunrise and returning at sundown of the same day.

The marriage of Mr. King to Rebecca J. Whitney took place Feb. 25, 1854, in Milan, Ripley Co., Ind. She was born June 16, 1834, in Mainville, Warren Co., Ohio. Mrs. King is the daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Tufts) Whitney. Her parents came to Henry County in 1855. They passed the remainder of their lives in Burns Township, where they still are represented by their children. They are the parents of four children: George is a missionary and teacher near Bozeman, Montana Ter.; he is laboring in the interests of the Methodist Church: Alfred R. is Judge of the Court of Delta Co., Col., and is Mayor of that city; Watson E. is a druggist at Cambridge, and

Minnie E. is a student at Hedding College. The oldest son married Alice Jones, and they have one child, named Lowell R.; A. R. King married Annie Caldwell; E. W. married Mary Ferguson.

Romeo W. Jones, a farmer and stock-raiser of Galva Township, was born May 28, 1835, in Lebanon, Ohio, of Welsh extraction. His grandfather, John Jones, emigrated from Whitehall, N. Y., where he had followed farming and reared his family, to La Fayette, Ind., where he died in 1836. His children were six in number, namely: Hiram, Hannah, Almon, Dexter, Minerva and Jarvis D. Hiram was educated in Whitehall, N. Y., graduated in Middlebury, Vt., in 1832, taught Latin and Greek in a select school, studied law in Lebanon, Ohio, under the instructions of the celebrated Thomas Corwin, was admitted to the Bar there, practiced his profession at Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, for 15 years, then followed farming until 1857 near Brimfield, Peoria Co., Ill., then resided in Galesburg, Ill., for a number of years to educate his boys, and finally returned to Brimfield, in 1862, where he died, Sept. 29, the same year, aged 57 years. He was Mayor of Eaton, Ohio, and filled the office of County Clerk for about ten years. He was a Whig and then a Republican; was married in Hamilton, Ohio, in 1834, to Miss Julia Woodmansee, a native of Washington Co., Pa. When but two or three years old, her family removed with her to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was educated. Her father, Daniel Woodmansee, was at one time a State Senator of Ohio, and defended the project of the Miami Canal, which created great excitement at that time. Mrs. J. was born March 21, 1809, in Washington Co., Pa. She is yet living, in Brimfield, Ill., and has been the mother of four children, viz.: Romeo W., Montague J., Almon C., who died while a student of Knox College, and Corydon D.

Mr. R. W. Jones, the subject of this sketch, attended the common school and the academy at Brimfield and followed farming, while in youth, and then was a clerk in a drug store while in Brimfield, until the commencement of the late war.

He enlisted for the Union cause Aug. 8, 1862, in the Seventh Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. J, as a private, and in the spring of 1863 he was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tenn; and then he joined the First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, which was composed largely of East Tennessee men. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. C, and held that office until the close of the war; was for nine months a recruiting officer for that regiment, and during his service he participated in several skirmishes and battles.

After the war, he located in Galva, this county, where he has since resided. He was engaged in a lumber yard from 1865 to 1871, since which time he has employed himself in agricultural pursuits and in raising live stock.

He was married May 5, 1865, in Brimfield, Ill., to Miss Arabella Guyer, who was born Jan. 31, 1843, in that village, being a daughter of Lazarus L. Guyer, a pioneer of that county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are six in number, named Nettie G., Almon Rosco, Louise, Paul R., Julia R. and Ernest, besides one deceased, named Romeo Guyer, who died Aug. 17, 1881, aged nearly 11 years. Mrs. Jones' father was United States Government Assessor for a period of nine years, and is yet living, in Brimfield, a prominent citizen, and taking great interest in religious matters, especially in Sunday-school work. He married Elvira Wiley, a sister of James M. Wiley, of Galva.

Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which latter society Mrs. J. is also a member.

Henry White, senior member of the hardware firm of White & Weir, Cambridge, was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., July 17, 1836. James White, the father of Mr. White of this sketch, was born in the North of Ireland and came to this country when quite young and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was engaged in farming both before the war and after, and died from the effects of a fall from an apple-tree in 1840. He married Jane Hall, who was a native of Argyle, Washington County. She died at Salem, in 1872, after becoming the mother of 12 children.

Five of her sons are now living in the State of Illinois.

Mr. White attended school in West Hebron in the county where he was born, and when he was ready to settle himself in business he acquired a knowledge of the trade of a joiner and pattern-maker. He passed about six years in the pursuit of these, and in 1862 came to Henry County. He bought out a hardware store at Geneseo and the new firm was known as White & Tuttle. They were engaged in the prosecution of their joint interests until the spring of 1871, when Mr. White sold his interest, and in the autumn of the same year he opened the business which he is now conducting at Cambridge. The building of the railroad through the place attracted him hither. In 1872 he admitted J. I. Weir to partnership. Mr. White is the cashier of the First National Bank at Cambridge. In his political preference he is a Republican. He is President of the Board of Village Trustees.

The marriage of Mr. White to Sarah C. Irwin took place in Southwest Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1858. She died Sept. 4, 1866. Mr. White was again married, Oct. 4, 1871, in Cazenovia, N. Y., to Hattie E. Sims, and they have had four children,—Frank J., born Jan. 13, 1873, died July 20, of the same year; Katie L., born May 13, 1875; Harrie S., Sept. 30, 1878; Herbert D., July 14, 1884. The mother was born Feb. 12, 1844.

Mr. White is a member of I. O. O. F. at Cambridge.

Robert Moore, retired farmer, resident at Kewanee, Ill., was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Aug. 23, 1834, and was second in a family of three sons and three daughters, born to John R. and Sarah (Bodle) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively.

The senior Mr. Moore was a farmer in his lifetime, and brought up his sons to that vocation. The family came into Henry County in 1855, and settled upon a farm of 187 acres in Wethersfield Township, and about two miles southeast of Kewanee. Here the two old people spent the rest of their lives, the old gentleman dying in 1863, at the age of about 60 years, and the old lady Nov. 12, 1869, aged 63 years.

August 11, 1862, Mr. Moore enlisted in Kewanee as a private soldier in Co. F, 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served up to April 17, 1863, when, on account of physical disability, he was discharged at Lake Province, La. Returning from the war, he engaged again at farming, and followed it up to 1869, when, in company with his brother, he embarked in the grocery business at Kewanee, and followed it about three years. In 1870 or '71, he returned to his farm, from which he finally retired in 1876.

July 4, 1874, he was married, at Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Lucy Pease, *nee* Gray, whose first husband died in Libby Prison. This accomplished lady now presides over their elegant home in Kewanee. Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic Order, and at this writing, August, 1885, holding the rank of Post Adjutant of the G. A. R. He is no politician in the strict meaning of the term, though he votes the Republican ticket, and is a strong Prohibitionist, upon which issue he was elected to the office of Trustee.

Stephen Ordway, a farmer of Galva, was born May 10, 1815, in Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt. His first progenitors in America were two brothers, who came from Scotland about two centuries ago, one of whom settled in Rhode Island, and has numerous descendants; the other, who was the grandfather of Stephen, located in Orange Co., Vt, where he followed farming and raised a family of 24 children, all of whom reached maturity, and remained members of the farming community. One of these, Oliver Ordway, was born in that county and died there, aged 54 years. He married Judie White, also a native of that county, who died in the same county, aged nearly 70 years, after having become the mother of nine children,—Alvin, Hiram, Joel, Stephen (our subject), Alonzo, Luther, Edson, Stillman and Clementina.

Mr. Stephen Ordway was educated primarily in his native State, reared on a farm, and has been a successful farmer all his life. From Vermont he removed to Glens Falls, N. Y., at the age of 19 years, and three years later he came to this State, settled in

Stark County, in June, 1837, thus being a pioneer of that county. After working by the month for a time, he purchased 40 acres of land, in 1843, and paid for the same with brick, of which he was a manufacturer. He subsequently purchased more land until he had a total of 181 acres in La Fayette Township, that county. This he sold, and in 1870 bought six acres near Galva, on section 14, joining the northeast part of the village, where he now resides, enjoying the comforts of a well earned competency. In the evening of life, while the shadows are gathering about him, he can look back upon his career and be contented, for his home is a well furnished, beautiful and quiet place, and he is a man respected throughout the community.

Mr. Ordway was married in Stark County (then a part of Knox County), Aug. 24, 1840, to Miss Phœbe Steits, who was born Nov. 7, 1825, in Sussex Co., N. J., and was a daughter of Jacob and Ada (Ayres) Steits, also natives of New Jersey, of English extraction, and who died in Kansas.

Mr. Ordway is a Republican in his political sentiments.

Gust Johnson, of the township of Atkinson, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, having been born in Sweden. His birth occurred on April 2, 1850. He was the son of Johannes and Eliza (Oloff) Johnson, both born in Smoland, Sweden. The former was born March 12, 1807, and died April 8, 1885. The latter was born Dec. 12, 1820, and died March 12, 1880. He had passed the period of his minority when he came, in 1872, to America. He landed at New York, and came at once to Kewanee, in Henry County. The first three months after his arrival in Illinois he was occupied in mining for coal. He was employed by the month while acting in that capacity, and in 1875 he began to rent land, and has since been interested in the pursuit of a farmer, and has operated in the same method. He is at present the manager of 440 acres of land.

His marriage to Mary C. Johnson took place Feb. 22, 1882. She was born Feb. 22, 1864, and is the daughter of Lars and Caroline (Nelson) Johnson. They were natives of Sweden. The father was born March 1, 1825, and is still living. Her mother was born about the year 1840, and died Oct. 1, 1872. The father now lives in Geneseo Township. They have become the parents of two children—Rudolph Ray Bender, born May 20, 1883, and Forest Sylvester, born Nov. 17, 1884. The mother is a native of Henry County. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in his political relations. He and his wife are members of of the Lutheran Church at Geneseo.

Abraham J. Rockafellow, deceased, formerly a resident of Galva, was born July 28, 1819, in Somerset Co., N. J., and came to this county in 1837. His first wife was Sarah S. Newcomb, who was born Dec. 29, 1822, in Missouri, to which State her parents, Charles and Bettie Newcomb, emigrated from Keene, N. H., in 1817; the latter, after residing there five years, removed to Springfield, Ill., and then to Fulton County, this State.

Mr. R. was married first in February, 1841. His wife died Feb. 19, 1868, after having become the mother of seven children, viz: Charles, a prominent man and druggist at Hot Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Mary McCorkill, of Wyoming; Benton, of Atlantic, Iowa; Emelie, wife of M. Anderson, of Shenandoah, Iowa; Mrs. Rose Saunders, of Bradford, Ill., and Fannie and Jennie. Mr. Rockafellow was married a second time Nov. 18, 1869, in Galesburg, to Miss Jane C. Young, who was born April 17, 1835, in Orange Co., N. Y., a daughter of Andrew M. and Isabella (Trimble) Young. Her parents died in New York, their native State. Her father, who was a prominent member of the farming community, and the last of his family, was of Holland extraction, a soldier in the War of 1812, and was the father of eight children,—John, Elizabeth, Adeline, Isabella, Mary, Jane C., Sarah and Andrew. Mary became the first wife of H. Knox Taylor, and died in St. Paul, Minn., July 9, 1885. Mrs. Young was born in 1800, and died in 1845.

The ancestors of Mr. Rockafellow were of Holland extraction. His father, William, was a native of New Jersey, and his son, Abraham J., was reared and educated in that State. When he became a young man he came to Fulton County, this State, where he followed the trade of blacksmithing, and in 1837 he

removed to Galva, this county, where he became a successful farmer and stock-raiser. Mrs. Jane C. Rockafellow is the mother of one child, Freddie S., who was born Nov. 3, 1871. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. R. was a man of great force of character, and well known and admired for his many good qualities of head and heart. He died Dec. 11, 1881.

Edward C. Rosseter, A. B., A. M., who at this writing, August, 1885, is filling the dual position of Superintendent of the Kewanee schools, and School Superintendent of Henry Co., Ill., is a graduate of Marietta (Ohio) College, at which institution his father, George R. Rosseter, now deceased, also graduated, and was for many years Professor of Mathematics. Soon after completing his education, which was in 1870, Mr. Rosseter obtained a position upon the engineer corps of a railroad then building through his native town, and remained in the employ of the company some four years, during which time he was engaged in almost all the departments of railroad engineering. He came into Henry County in 1875, and for two years had charge of district schools near Woodhull. In 1877 he became Principal of the public schools of Wethersfield, coming thence to Kewanee, where, during the year 1879–80 he conducted the High School. From 1877 to 1880, he held the office of County Surveyor, and the latter year was made Superintendent of all the Kewanee schools. In 1882 he was elected to the office of County Superintendent, a position he will probably relinquish at the end of this term on account of additional duties which, under the law of 1885, are so greatly increased as to render it impossible for one man to fill the two positions.

His parents, George R. and Elizabeth P. (Clark) Rosseter, were natives respectively of Boston, Mass., and Danbury, Conn., and reared three sons to manhood and buried two daughters and one son in infancy. The parents are dead, Mrs. R. dying in 1860, and Prof. R. in 1882, in the 56th year of his age.

The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics, a member of the Congregational Church, and identified with the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

His first wife, *nee* Miss Blanch Pray, to whom he was married at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1877, died in 1882, leaving one child, Frank S. June 30, 1884, Mr. Rosseter was married to his present wife, *nee* Miss Jenny B. Kearny, of Washington, D. C.

From the foregoing recital of simple facts the reader can form but one conclusion as to the character and worth of Mr. Rosseter. That he is in every way worthy of the high trusts (and what trust can be greater than the care and training of the youth of our land?) is conclusive; and any attempted eulogium from the pen of the biographer would be useless.

Samuel H. Dickey, one of the wealthy and extensive land owners of Henry County, where on section 24, Cornwall Township, he is the proprietor of 405 acres of excellent farm land, is also engaged in the hardware business in Kewanee, which he has carried on for eight years, and also has a hotel which at present is rented, having sufficient business to occupy his time besides that.

He was born March 5, 1843, and is a native of Kentucky. He lived with his parents until he gained his majority, but at the age of eight years, in the year 1851, he accompanied his parents to Fulton County, this State, where they located at Canton and remained four years. Their next move was to Henry County, when they located in Cornwall Township, where Mr. Samuel H. Dickey, our subject, has since remained a resident. Assisting in the labors on the farm of his father, he became thoroughly initiated in that vocation, and therefore when he made various purchases of land, understood how to improve and cultivate the same; and by his indomitable energy, hard labor and industry, has, as above stated, 405 acres of farm land in an excellent state of cultivation. Upon the same he has a good, substantial dwelling, 28 x 40 feet in dimensions, and all other necessary outbuildings. His orchard contains some 200 apple-trees. He is interested chiefly in raising Short-horn cattle and has a herd of some 18 thoroughbreds.

Mr. Dickey was married on the 7th of September,

1870, Miss Allie Turner being the lady chosen to share his joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, through life. The Rev. Mitchell, of Gallipolis, Ohio, officiated, they being married in that State. Mrs. Dickie was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1850, and of their union have been born five children, four of whom survive: Charlie A., born Sept. 21, 1871; Mary, born Dec. 11, 1873, died Oct. 3, 1875; Daisy D., born March 24, 1877; Allis L., Sept. 10, 1879; and Willie, Aug. 14, 1881.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

J. C. Nichols, M. D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of Kewanee, Ill., son of the Rev. John B. and Mary E. (Hutton) Nichols, both deceased, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, March 9, 1844. His father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, removed to Iowa in 1845, and there died in 1862 at the age of 54, his wife having died ten years earlier, at the age of 38 years.

The subject of this sketch was well educated at the Mt. Vernon (Iowa) schools, and graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880, with the degree of M. D., and at Kewanee entered at once upon the practice of his profession. His earliest ambition was to be a lawyer; but, getting into the drug business at Wyoming, Iowa, and following it for about seven years, he turned his attention to medicine, a science he understands thoroughly and practices with great success.

In August, 1861, at Monticello, Iowa, he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. D, Iowa Vol. Inf., and served to July, 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of duty Sergeant. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge; with Gen. Curtis to Vicksburg; on Sherman's march to the sea; in the Grand Review at Washington; was wounded eight different times and saw as much actual service as any man in the army.

Nov. 10, 1877, the Doctor was married at Kewanee, Ill., to Miss Maria L. Sykes, a talented teacher for eight years in the public schools, four years as Principal of the Geneseo schools, and four years at Wyoming, Iowa, where she met and captivated the Doctor. They have two children—Gena V. and Hiram O. The Doctor belongs to the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of H., Woodmen of America and G. A. R.

He is no politician; no fanatic; no "crank." Believes in attending strictly to his own business, and has found that not altogether universal practice a good one.

Abraham Fry, deceased, was one of the early pioneers of this part of Illinois, having located in Bureau County as early as 1845. Ten years later he moved into Henry County, locating in Cornwall Township, where for 27 years he was a prominent, well-to-do and highly respected citizen. His death, which occurred April 11, 1883, was not only a loss to the family, but to the community in which he so long resided. His aged widow, with whom he had lived for over half a century, survives him. and is living on the old home farm on section 9 of Cornwall Township, and is at present 74 years of age. It was on the 1st of September, 1831, that Abraham Fry and Miss Margaret Loughrey were united in marriage. This event took place in Licking Co., Ohio. Mrs. Fry was born in Huntingdon Co., Pennsylvania, in 1811, and is of Irish parentage. When six years of age, her parents moved to Ohio end located in Licking County, where she met and married Mr. Fry. She is the mother of 11 children, five of whom are deceased. The names of these are Joel, Abraham, Mahala, Sarah and Isaac. Those living are Mary F., Amos, James, Lemuel, Almira and Charles. She has 24 grandchildren now living. Her family are members of the Congregational Church.

John H. Mannon, A. M., M. D., a prominent young physician and surgeon of Kewanee, Ill., is a son of John and Matilda (McFerson) Mannon, natives of the State of Ohio, and of Irish and Scotch extraction respectively, and was born at Red Oak, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1851. The elder Mannon, now a retired citizen of Monmouth, Ill., was by occupation a farmer, and brought his five sons up to follow his foot-

steps, though the profession of our subject, as well as another son, who is a physician, resident in Cincinnati, Ohio, shows that they did not all take kindly to agriculture.

The family came to Illinois in 1855, and settled in Warren County. Here John H. entered Monmouth College, at which institution he graduated as A. B. in the class of 1876, and began at once the study of medicine. In the spring of 1877 he entered the office of Drs. Wallace & Troutman, of Monmouth, and after reading with them about one year went to Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated as M. D. in 1880. Two weeks after leaving Chicago, he began the practice of medicine at Kewanee, where he rapidly attained a front frank in his profession. He is a member of various medical societies, and is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

At Monmouth, Ill., Dec. 24, 1878, the Doctor was married to Miss Mary E. Hill, a native of that place and the accomplished daughter of William Hill, now deceased. The Doctor's only child is named Mae.

Orson Jones, of Cambridge, was born Jan. 6, 1834, in the town of Potton, in Canada, just across the Vermont line. He is of Welsh extraction, his great-grandfather having come from that country to America. Daniel Jones, son of the latter, was born in Massachusetts. The family settled near Charleston and two of the brothers of the latter were soldiers of the Revolution. They entered into the merits of that contest at an early period and were at the battle of Bunker Hill. One of them was on the detailed duty of setting fire to the city of Charleston, the same one being a clergyman and left a record of duty well done. He preached in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Potton at the age of 91. He married Jane Miller, who was a member of a family that belonged to a colony that settled at Potton, and where she lived to attain to a green old age. She was the mother of seven children,—Daniel, Joseph, Mary A., James, Rockwell (deceased), Albert and Jane.

The oldest was born Feb. 22, 1808, in Potton and died at Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 8, 1883. He came first to Knoxville in 1836. He became a prominent citizen there and was called to fill several township offices. In the formation of the Abolitionist party he was actively interested in the organization of the local party and received the nomination for Congress from his District. This was about the year 1848. He was one of the leaders in all matters of importance in the vicinity of his home, and he wielded a powerful influence, as was to be expected from a man of his temperament. He was self-educated, and having formed his views by observation, his convictions were strong and his judgment of the most reliable character. Atlanta Bartlett, who became his wife March 2, 1830, was a native of Vermont. She died Aug. 27, 1868, aged 56. The children of which she became the mother were named as follows: Mandana, Louisa, Orson, Atlanta (died in infancy), Granville, Norval and Corwin. Orson, the oldest son, was educated in Knox and Henry Counties and finished his educational course at Knox College. Before he was 19 he was a pupil in the common schools and also assisted on the farm. At the age named he began his career as a collegiate student. After leaving college, he went to Iowa and there put into practical operation the knowledge of engineering which he had acquired in Illinois. He assisted in the survey of the American Central Railroad from Galva to New Boston, which line is now a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His next business was in instructing the surveyor of Mercer County in the details of his duties, and he went to Iowa to aid in the State surveys. In 1857 he returned to Oxford Township, in Henry County, and has since resided in Illinois. On coming hither he interested himself in farming and pursued that vocation until the outbreak of the Civil War.

Aug. 4, 1862, he enlisted. At the time of the enlistment of the colored troops he passed the required examination and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Soon after he was promoted to the position of First Lieutenant and was placed in command of Company F, 14th U. S. C. V. I., in which office he passed most of the time. He was mustered out of the service March 26, 1866, at Chattanooga. He was under fire at Fort Donelson, Dalton, Decatur, also at Nashville and in other engagements. In the same spring in which he left the army he settled

on the farm in the township of Oxford, and was interested in agriculture until the spring of 1885, when he removed to Cambridge. In the summer of 1881 he had been elected to the position of County Surveyor and is still the incumbent of the office.

He has been twice married. His first wife, who was Amelia Sexton previous to her marriage, died soon after that event. May 29, 1860, he contracted a second matrimonial alliance, with Helen P. Bartlett. She was born Oct. 30, 1839, in Geneseo, and is the daughter of William C. and Katherine (Culver) Bartlett. Her parents were natives of Boone's Creek, N. Y., and Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., respectively. Her father was born in December, 1798, and the birth of her mother occurred April 14, 1803. The latter was the daughter of David and Katherine (Calender) Culver, and died Dec. 23, 1880, in New Windsor, Ill. She was the mother of 15 children, and ten of them reached maturity. The latter were named Edwin C., Orin M., Mrs. Catherine A. Adams, Mrs. Sarah A. Artz, Mrs. Celinda Saul, Mrs. Helen P. Jones and Homer M. Mrs. Angeline Merriman, David C., Mrs. Amanda H. Merriman are deceased.

William C. Bartlett, the father of Mrs. Jones, was one of the earliest of the permanent settlers in Henry County, whither he came in November, 1836. He was the first to build a house within the present corporate limits of the city of Geneseo. He was a member of the family of Mr. Jones during the closing years of his life and died Sept. 5, 1878. By occupation he was a tanner and a shoemaker, but operated little in either capacity in Henry County. He was a farmer and located on the site of Geneseo. He was a member of the Geneseo Colony and was one of the first to remove his family to Henry County after the agents had made the selection of the location. In 1848 he went from Henry County to Tazewell County and was resident there until 1866, when he made another transfer, to Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill., and in his old age, in July, 1872, he returned to his first love, Henry County, becoming a member of the household of his son-in-law. He united with the Methodist Church when he reached his majority and was all his life active in religious work.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Jones includes two children. Frederick D. is a graduate of Knox College and is a student of law in the office of Shepard & Marston, at Cambridge. Minerva G. is the younger.

Mr. Jones is a Republican in political sentiment, and he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Lewis E. Hunt, engaged in farming on section 25, Cornwall Township, was born in York State, Jan. 6, 1829. In September, 1842, Mr. Hunt came to Henry County with his father, Thomas Hunt. The father was born in 1793 in Roxbury, Litchfield Co., Conn.' and died in 1861.

Lewis Hunt, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this notice, was married to Miss Sarah Romig, Jan. 26, 1860. Of their union five children have been born,—John W., Edward O. and Clarinda C. are living; the deceased are Leonidas F. and Edgar I.

Mr. Hunt is the proprietor of 160 acres of good farm land, located on section 25, all of his land being under an advanced state of cultivation. In addition to the cultivation of his land, Mr. Hunt has devoted a portion of his time to stock. He has some three-quarter-blooded Short-horn cattle and also a span of Morgan horses. In politics, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Conrad Seyller is a prosperous farmer of Yorktown Township, and is a resident on section 16. He was born in the province of Alsace in France, Nov. 19, 1840. His parents, George and Catherine Seyller, were both natives of that province, which is now in the hands of the Germans. The son was sent to school, and after arriving at suitable age operated as an assistant on his father's farm. The whole family came to America in 1855. They were 28 days in crossing the ocean and landed at the port of New York. They came thence to Illinois and made a stay of some months at Naperville. In February they came to Henry County. They determined to

locate in the township where the son is still a resident and where the father proceeded to buy a farm on section 17. At the time of the purchase the place was in its natural condition and without a house to shelter the family. The small house, 16 x 16 feet in extent, was constructed with all possible dispatch, which formed the family abode for only a few years, as their circumstances improved with such rapidity that in a short time a good frame house replaced that of the first days. The father was the occupant of the farm on which he first tasted the sweets of being a land-holder until the death of his wife. He the sold the farm and removed to Peru, in La Salle County, where he still resides.

Mr. Seyller was an inmate of the parental home until he reached his majority. He then bought 160 acres on sections 9 and 8 in the same township, and proceeded with the work of farming in his own behalf. He was successful in his plans and operations, and in 1875 sold the place and bought 320 acres on sections 10 and 11. In 1885 he made a further purchase of 80 acres on section 3 in Yorktown Township, and is now the proprietor of 400 acres in the best possible farming condition.

In 1861 Mr. Seyller was married to Josephine Clementz. She was born in the province of Alsace. Their children are seven in number, and are named Augustus, Josephine, William, Matilda, Hattie, Edward and Maiy.

John Churchill, a farmer on section 25, Geneseo Township, has lived in Henry County since 1852. He was born in Somerset Co., Me., June 6, 1836, and is the son of Asa and Mary (Holden) Churchill. His father was born in the same county where the progenitors of the family were among the pioneer settlers, and he was deprived of him by death when 11 years old. After that event he was the master of his own fortunes. He became a member of the family of Major Webb in his native county, with whom he resided three years. He continued to find employment in Somerset County until he came to Illinois. He was then 16. He was induced to come here by the fact that some acquaintances had come and found remunerative employ. He operated as a farm assistant and rented land to work on his own account until 1862, when he enlisted. He enrolled himself a soldier of the United States on the 10th of August, in Co. C, 93d Reg. Ill. Vols. He was in the service until the end of the contest. Among the battles in which he was under fire were those of the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Jackson, Champion Hill, Mission Ridge, and many others of greater or less importance. In 1864 he sustained injuries in a railroad collision and was transferred to Co. H, 23d V. R. C. He received a final and honorable discharge Aug. 18, 1865. He came back to the State and passed ten years in Bureau County. In 1875 he bought the farm on which he is now a resident. It is well improved and is supplied with excellent buildings.

Sept. 27, 1870, he was joined in marriage with Harriet L. Parker, and they have one child—Asa Emery. Mrs. Churchill is the daughter of Emery and Delopha (Bailey) Parker. Her parents were early settlers in the State of Ohio, and were both natives of New Hampshire.

Frederick Kaiser, one of the large land owners and respected citizens of Cornwall Township, as well as successful farmers of Henry County, residing on section 11, was born Oct. 23, 1827, in Switzerland, and within 18 miles of the capital, Berne.

Mr. Kaiser resided in the land of his nativity until he attained his 16 year, in 1843, when, hoping to better his financial condition, he emigrated to the United States, and soon after landing at an Eastern seaport he made his way to Ohio, where for ten years he was engaged in the occupation of farming; from the latter State Mr. Kaiser came to this county, where he has resided until the present time. He is now the proprietor of 400 acres of good farm land, 240 of the same being in Cornwall and the remainder in Annawan Township. In addition to the cultivation of his land, he devotes a large portion of his time to buying, selling and feeding stock. He also raises a great many heavy horses and roadsters, and feeds sheep and swine for the Eastern market. In his vocation in life Mr. Kaiser is meeting with that success which energy and perseverance, coupled with



Chas. Kent

push and good judgment are sure to bring. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and politically, he votes with the Republican party.

The father of Mr. Kaiser was born in Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1796, and his mother in June of the same year. She was but 19 years old at the date of her marriage and became the mother of five sons and three daughters, namely: Elizabeth, Mary Ann, John, Frederick, Margaret, Alex., Albert and Jacob. Frederick, John and Margaret are the only survivors.

Charles Kent, a retired farmer, resident at Kewanee, and a native of Greenfield, N. Y., is the only son of Ebenezer and Laura (Belden) Kent, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. He was born Aug. 11, 1821. After the death of his mother, Mr. Kent's father removed to Wyoming Co., N. Y., accompanied by his two children, in 1823. In Greenfield, N. Y., the senior Kent had followed blacksmithing, but on arriving in Wyoming County engaged in the occupation of a farmer. He lived to attain the venerable age of 91 years, and died in November, 1884, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, of Wethersfield, this county.

In 1844, Charles Kent came West, entered a tract of land in Bureau County, which he improved and lived upon for ten years. In 1854–5 he removed to Galesburg, Knox County, and in the neighborhood of that city he was engaged in farming on a small place for a few years. In 1864 he came into Kewanee and purchased a tract of land in the vicinity of that place, and subsequently purchased other tracts, and there followed the occupation of a farmer until 1884, meeting with success in that vocation. During this year he rented his lands and retired from the active labors of life.

While a citizen of Bureau County, Mr. Kent was several years Township Clerk and Supervisor. Since coming to this county he has served as School Trustee at various times. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but afterwards he espoused the cause of the Liberty party, and later on, at the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks and has since voted that ticket without exception.

Mr. Kent was the builder of his own fortune. He inherited a sound constitution and a level head. He cultivated upon the one a rugged physique and upon the other a well stored mind. His accumulation of this world's goods is attributable to his industry, perseverance and good judgment.

Mr. Kent was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda M. Hurd, of Wyoming Co., N. Y., who came West long before Horace Greeley's advice was uttered, and "grew up." Mr. Kent was one of the original stockholders of the Union National Bank of Kewanee, and has been one of its Directors since its organization. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, to the support of which they give liberally from their ample means.

We present the portrait of Mr. Kent in this volume in connection with this sketch, as a man who is eminently worthy of having his portrait classed with those who are representative men of the county. He possesses many excellent qualities as a citizen, and in pioneer days in Illinois did much to forward its development.

Richard Payne, brick manufacturer, Galva, is a native of England, and was born in Oswestry, Shropshire, in that country, May 12, 1828. His father, Thomas Payne, was also a native of England, where he married Catherine Richards, also of English birth, but of Welsh extraction. His grandfather, also named Thomas Payne, was born in Fitz, Eng. He was a farmer and brick-maker, and died at the age of 79 years, in Oswestry, leaving a large estate. His wife, Anna Payne, was born in Meidstown, County Kent, England, and lived to be 101 years old. They reared a family of six children, namely: Thomas, the father of our subject; Sarah Ann, James, William and Hannah, all of whom are deceased. Thomas was born Dec. 21, 1785, in Oswestry, and died in March, 1881, aged nearly 96 years. He was also a brick-maker in early life, but came to this country in 1850, and located in Whitefield Township, Marshall Co., Ill., where he died. His wife, Catherine Richard, was born at the same place, and was the daughter of Thomas Richard. She died about 1857, nine children having been born of this couple, as follows: Thomas, John, Anna (now Mrs. Jarvis), Edward,

Richard, Ann (now Mrs. Roummel), William, George and Mary (the latter deceased).

Mr. Payne was reared and educated in his native country, and came to America with his parents. He resided with them in Marshall Co., Ill., until 1856, in the meantime joining with them in the brick-making business. In April, 1865, he came to Galva, and for many years made brick in the old-fashioned way, by hand. This required a great deal of hard work, but he met with fair success. In the spring of 1878 he formed a partnership with Obed Price, which has continued to the present time, and the firm is now known as Payne & Price. Prior to 1878 Mr. Payne employed about ten hands. At that time he introduced horse-power, and two years later his business had increased so that it demanded greater facilities. He then put in an 18-horse-power engine, which runs a Henry Martin Stock Brick Machine. This machine has a capacity of 25,000 bricks per day. The firm employ about 25 men in the factory and in shipping. Mr. Payne devotes his attention to the superintending of the factory, while his partner attends to the contracting department.

Mr. Payne was married in Ottawa, Ill., to Miss Emelia Roe, who is now deceased. She became the mother of two children—Nellie and Thomas R. She died at Galva, Jan., 1882. She was the daughter of Thomas Roe, of English ancestry. Mr. Payne was married a second time, to Mrs. Jennie Prescott.

Elliott Hinman, lumber merchant at Cambridge, and the sole representative of that line of traffic at this place, is a native of Henry County. He was born Aug. 31, 1853, in Osco Township, and is the son of R. H. Hinman, who is still living there. He was educated in this county, and after he arrived at the age of manhood he gave his attention to the pursuit of a farmer. Soon after he went to Cambridge, and, associated with S. C. Welton, he embarked in the business which has since engaged his attention. In 1881 Mr. Welton went to Florida, and Mr. Hinman has since conducted his affairs alone. He holds the monopoly at Cambridge, having bought out the lumber establishment of J. W. Stewart, who was his only competitor. Mr. Hinman is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Cambridge.

He was married here Oct. 30, 1879, to Nora Nolind, who was born in Muscatine Co., Iowa. They have two children: Fannie was born Sept. 2, 1880; Susan E. was born Dec. 22, 1884.

Christian L. Heaps, a well-known agriculturist, having a farm on section 19, Annawan Township, is a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., where he was born, June 1, 1835. Here he lived until 1842, when he came with his parents to Illinois. For four years they lived in Adams County, when they came further north, and located in Rock Co., Wis. Here they remained but 18 months, when the elder Heaps came into Annawan Township, and pre-empted a quarter of section 32, where he still lives. William G., the gentleman referred to, became one of the prominent and early settlers of the township. A sketch of him appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Heaps, on his farm of 160 acres, has a good, comfortable dwelling and farm buildings. He is devoting his attention to some extent to breeding Shorthorn cattle and Norman horses. His hogs are of the Poland-China variety. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. Order, and has been a visitor to the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter convened at Chicago. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, politically, he is a man of independent views.

Mr. Heaps formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Margaret Clement, Oct. 28, 1858. She was a native of Hamilton, Canada, where she was born July 18, 1840. She came to Illinois with her parents in 1849, and was reared and educated in Cornwall Township, this county, where her father, Robert Clement, had located. He had married in 1827 Miss Margaret Jones, this event occurring in Antrim Co., Ireland. The following year they came to Canada, and became the parents of nine children, of whom Margaret was the seventh. The record of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Heaps reads as follows: Mary A., born Dec. 1, 1860; John B., March 14, 1863; William G., April 22, 1865; Harmon, Jan. 9, 1867; Chancy B., Feb. 15, 1868; Christian L.

March 16, 1870; Edwin T., Aug. 4, 1871; Nellie G., Sept. 23, 1874. There have been five deaths in the family, as follows: William G. died Sept. 8, 1865; John B., Dec. 8, 1866; Harmon C., Feb. 5, 1867; Christian, Aug. 23, 1870; and Mary A., April 28, 1883.

Ethel V. Bronson, one of the pioneers of Kewanee, and from 1855 to 1875 proprietor of the old "Kewanee House," first hotel erected in the village, youngest son of Virtue and Nancy (McNeil) Bronson, natives of Connecticut and New York State respectively, and of old English extraction, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1813.

The Bronsons were among the very earliest settlers of Waterbury, Conn., and many of the name are yet found in the various New England States. Virtue Bronson was a surveyor by profession, and having removed from Connecticut to Richmond, N. Y., in 1818, conducted the survey of what has since been known as the "Holland Purchase." From Richmond he removed to Sheldon, Geneseo County, the same State, in 1820, and there died, June 4, 1823, at the age of 45 years. Of his children, three sons and two daughters, that grew to be men and women, the subject of this sketch, Ethel V. Bronson, is the only one living at this writing, July, 1885. The elder Mr. B. left his family in limited circumstances, and the sons were early in life thrown upon their own resources. In common with his brothers, Ethel V. labored upon the farm during the farming season, and walked two miles to a country school during the winters. When about 15 years of age he secured employment in a mercantile establishment, receiving as payment for his services for a time, his board and clothing, and afterward the sum of $5 per month in money; but, as he grew in years and usefulness, his wages were advanced from time to time, and he was enabled to lay by his small savings, and in a few years to engage in a business for himself.

His first store was started at Warsaw; from there he went to North Java, and in 1846 back to Warsaw, where he remained two years, and then began the manufacture of stoves and agricultural implements at Cuylerville, N. Y. In 1854 he came West, stopping at Rockford, Ill., from the fall of that year until the spring of 1855, at which time he came to Kewanee and bought the "Kewanee House," a hostlery he presided over for 20 years. For years and years the "Kewanee" was the only hotel in the village, and the number of persons who partook of its "good cheer" during the administration of Mr. Bronson would probably exceed Grant's majority over Greeley. In 1875 Mr. B. retired from hotel business, and in 1883 sold the property to a Mr. Merritt, who replaced the "old frame" with a brick structure, which bears upon its side wall "The New Kewanee," and upon the stained glass over its threshold a quotation from Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake.

Mr. Bronson has always been a public-spirited man, and from a handsome competency, the result wholly of his individual efforts and industry, has given liberally to such enterprises as have had a tendency to advance the interests of the community in which he has lived. He was prominently identified with the organization of the Old Muscatine, Kewanee & Eastern Railway enterprises, and became the President of that company; also of the Continental Railway Company, a gigantic undertaking, having in view the construction of a trunk line from New York City to Council Bluffs, Ia. The interests alike of public charities and local Churches have been advanced by his labor and his lucre. The Episcopal Church at Kewanee credits him with its greatest individual financial assistance. He was not only active in its organization, but the subscription roll also shows that he set opposite his name $1,500. So with all the other Churches. They all credit him with donations at various times with various sums.

Though an active Republican worker, he has sought no political preferment, his only public office-holding in the county being that of Commissioner of Highways, a "thank you" kind of a job; and in the State a member of the Board of Governors of the Woman's Hospital, also a position of trust without emolument.

In October, 1844, at the town of York, Livingston Co., N. Y., he was married to Sarah A. Weller, who died at the age of 66 years. Of the two sons born to them and an adopted daughter reared by them, neither one is living. Melfred G., born Aug. 11, 1845, died May 15, 1861; William Henry, born Dec. 25, 1851, died Jan. 5, 1852; and Lida P., born Oct.

6, 1858, died Dec. 4, 1880. Thus his children, like the wife of his early manhood, his companion through the struggles of so many years, have all preceded him to that other shore where his faith in a crucified Redeemer tells him he shall meet them when his pilgrimage upon this earth shall have reached an end. The present Mrs. Bronson, *nee* Mrs. Betsey Ann Hoxey, to whom he was married at Bay St. Louis, Miss., March 28, 1885, is a native of Providence, R. I. They met and their union was planned while wintering in the sunny South.

John A. Swanson, residing in Galva, was born Dec. 8, 1846, in Smoland, Hoallanda Soken, Jonkopings Lan, Sweden. He is a son of Charles J. and Christine (Swanson) Swanson, natives of Sweden. Charles J. Swanson was born Jan. 7, 1822. He was a soldier for 19 years in the Swedish Army, and after that he followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married in Sweden and became the father of nine children, four of whom he brought to America, namely: Matilda, John A., Charles A., Louisa, Gust. A., and Frank W. and an infant who died were born at Galesburg. Charles J. Swanson came to this country in 1857, arriving here Aug. 8, of that year. He located at Galesburg, in this State, where he worked at the carpenter trade in Brown's Corn-Planter Works for eight years. He then engaged in farming in Lynn Township, which occupation he followed until the date of his death, which occurred May 14, 1883, when in his 62d year. His wife is still living in Galva. She was born Feb. 5, 1822, in Sweden.

John A. Swanson, subject of this notice, received his education principally in Knox County, this State, and followed the occupation of a farmer during his early life. He enlisted in Co. B, 72d Ill. Vol. Inf., Dec. 11, 1863, at Galesburg, and went to Springfield, this State. From there he went to Vicksburg, and his regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege and capture of Vicksburg, Columbus, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. On their retreat from Nashville to Franklin Mr. Swanson and nearly 300 of his regiment were taken prisoners, the date thereof being Nov. 30, 1864, and were released in March, 1865, at which time Mr. Swanson only weighed 97 pounds. The regiment went out 800 strong in the battle of Franklin, and returned with less than 400 men. Mr. Swanson, with other prisoners, were taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he remained four and a half months, was then paroled and sent home, and shortly afterward the war closed. Socially, Mr. S. is a member of the G. A. R.

After the war closed he returned to Galva, doffed his uniform, laid aside his accoutrements of war, and once more entered upon the peaceful pursuits of life. He engaged in clerking at Galva and Cambridge, and was occupied at the latter place three and a half years. In March, 1881, he formed a partnership with Nels Runquist and engaged in the grocery and provision business, which co-partnership lasted for six months, when another was formed with Lewis Larson as partner, which terminated after three months, when Mr. Swanson conducted the business alone for three years. He sold out in January, 1885, to Nelson & Larson, intending to go West. Since April he has been employed by Butters & Obers in the implement business until lately, when he again engaged in business for himself.

Mr. Swanson was married in Galva, Jan. 30, 1873, to Miss Ida M. Mollburg, a daughter of Swan and and Sarah Mollburg. She was born Aug. 22, 1852, in Kalmar Lan, Molella Soken, in Sweden, and has borne her husband two children,—John A. I., born in Galva, Nov. 7, 1873; and Lillie O., in Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1875. Socially, Mr. Swanson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., and politically he is in sympathy with the tenets of the Republican party.

Andrew G. Larson, engaged as a farmer on section 28, Osco Township, was born in Sweden, July 25, 1837. He continued to reside in his native country until the summer of 1860, when he came to America and worked by the month in Andover Township, this County, about four years, when he bought 80 acres of land in Osco Township, located on section 28, where he erected good, substantial buildings and has since continued to reside until the present time. He now is the owner of 280 acres in this county, all of which is in an advanced state of cultivation.

Mr. Andrew G. Larson formed a matrimonial alli-

ance at Moline, Ill., Nov. 1, 1866, with Tilda L. Hokonson, who was born in Sweden, May 18, 1846. They are the parents of eight children,—Andrew J., Henry J., Carl R. and Gust. A., and four are deceased, as follows: L. Edward met with his death from an accident received by a corn-stalk cutter; Nellie A. was injured while at school from a blow accidentally given by a school-mate. Two died in infancy.

Mr. Larson is independent in his political views.

John George Weidlein, a farmer of Edford Township, was born in Osco Township, in the county in which his entire life has been passed. He is the son of John and Eleanora Weidlein, of whom a full account is given elsewhere in this volume. His birth occurred Sept. 25, 1854, three years after the removal of his parents to Henry County. He is the fifth child in order of birth, and he received his education in the district schools of his native township and in Edford Township, whither the family removed when the son was one year old.

The latter was married in March, 1881, to Bertha Reader. She was born in Michigan. He is now the occupant of the homestead of his father and is engaged in general farming and in raising stock.

Mrs. Weidlein is the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Kime) Reader, and she was born in the town of Medina, Lenawee Co., Mich. She is the mother of one child, named Hallie Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Weidlein are members of the Lutheran Church at Morristown. The parents of Mrs. Weidlein were natives of the State of New York.

John N. Carter, a retired farmer, residing on section 14, Galva Township, was born Jan. 29, 1829, in Ashland Co., Ohio, his paternal ancestors being derived from Scotland. His grandfather, Carter, settled in Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer, and he finally died in Ohio. His son, William Carter, was born in the latter State, was also a farmer, came to Galva about 1855, and died there, at the age of 74 years. His wife was Margaret Casebeer, who was born in Ohio, and is yet living, aged 85 years. Of her 16 children, the following are living: Daniel, Nancy, Mary A., Leanna, John N., Eliza Jane, Wesley, George, Charles and Clarissa.

Mr. Carter, whose name heads this sketch, was reared until he was 10 years of age in Ashland Co., Ohio; in 1839 he came to Stark Co., Ill., where, after he commenced in life for himself, he purchased 80 acres of land in partnership with his father; he sold this, and afterward bought other land in this county, where he now owns 200 acres of land in Burns Township, and 20 acres on Galva Township, on section 14, where he now resides. He came here in the fall of 1882, to enjoy a life of retirement as the fruits of a well-earned competency, and also to educate his children. In his political views he is a Greenbacker.

The marriage of Mr. Carter took place Jan. 9, 1859, in this county, when for his wife he chose Miss Abby A. Decker, who was born Feb. 27, 1841, in New Jersey, opposite New York city. Her parents were John I. and Abigail (Deckland) Decker, natives also of the State of New Jersey, and of English extraction. Her mother died in this county, but her father is still living in Kansas, aged 70 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter have had nine children, eight of whom are living: Alba, John, William, Sherman, Ella, Ada, George, Paulina and Maud (deceased).

Hugh G. Carson, a pioneer of Henry County, and long an active farmer, but now living in retirement at Kewanee, was born in Salt Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, May 22, 1823. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Buckmaster) Carson, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish and English extraction respectively, were married in Wayne Co., Ohio, where seven of their eight children (four sons and four daughters) were born, the eighth having been born in Henry Co., Ill. At this writing (July, 1885,) three of the sons and one of the daughters are living.

The senior Mr. Carson was in his life-time a farmer, and brought his sons up to that vocation. The family came into Illinois in 1836 and settled on a farm of 160 acres, in Wethersfield Township, about three and one-half miles from where Kewanee now stands. Upon this farm the two old people (though neither of them was very old) spent the re-

mainder of their lives. Mr. Carson died in 1841, at the age of 43 years, and his widow in 1850, aged 50 years. At the time of his death Mr. C. was filling the offices of Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. After his father's death, Hugh G. became the main stay of the family, and to his credit be it said he discharged his duties faithfully. In 1846 he purchased the interests of his brothers and sisters in and to the old homestead, and thereon began life for himself. In 1861 he quit farming and removed to town, but in 1865 returned to the old place and there lived until March, 1881, when he finally retired to the village of Kewanee. The Carsons were truly pioneers of this part of Henry County. The Kilvington family, with whom Robert Coltis was living, were the only people in this part of the country at that time, though two or three other families followed later in the fall. The postoffice was at La Fayette, Stark County.

Mr. Carson was married in Burns Township, this county, Dec. 14, 1843, to Miss Emily Ann Doty, daughter of Timothy Doty, deceased, and a native of Ohio. Their children bear the following names: Mary E., John H., who was a soldier in the late war, a member of Co. F., 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served three years. He is now running a stock ranch in Nebraska; Sarah S., widow of William T. Orr; Florence G. died Sept. 10, 1878, and was the wife of Samuel R. Parker; Rosa V. (Mrs. O. W. Smith, of Valparaiso, Ind.); Franklin R., D. D. S., La Porte, Ind.; and Ida N.

In politics, up to 1856, Mr. Carson had been a Democrat, but in that year he assisted in the organization of a Fremont club, and has ever since been a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church, a Freemason and a citizen respected by all who know him.

Francis Newton Hammond, of Galva, was born Dec. 22, 1830, in the Western Reserve, formerly called the "Connecticut Reserve," in Bath Township, Summit Co., Ohio. The progenitors of this family were two Hammond families who came from England. One settled in Virginia in 1605, and two brothers settled in Massachusetts in 1635. The history of this family is traced back to the 16th century, and a coat of arms is found granted in 1548.

Thomas Hammond came from England in 1636, and settled in Hingham, Mass., where he was one of the pioneers. He had land granted him, and on the 9th of March, 1637, he took the Freemason's oath. In 1640 he removed to Newton, where Elizabeth was born, Sept. 13, and Thomas Sept. 30, 1675. His estate after his death was appraised at £1,139 16s. and 2d. His wife, Elizabeth, was executrix, and four children are named in the will: Sarah, who married a Mr. Steadman; Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. George Woodward; Thomas and Nathaniel. To Thomas he gave the homestead and the barn. The following items are in the bill: Nathaniel is to have one-third part of the fruit of the orchard, year by year, until he has an orchard of his own, and the use of the barn until his brother Thomas shall assist him in the erection of one.

The wife of Thomas Hammond, Sr., was Elizabeth Cason, of Lavanham, England. Thomas Hammond, Jr., married Elizabeth Steadman, and they are the parents of five children. Of these Isaac, born Oct. 20, 1668, married Ann Hendrick, and their family comprised seven children. Elijah, of this family, was born Oct. 7, 1711, and married Mary Kingsbury, Oct. 31, 1732. Of their union three children were born, Hannah being one of them, and who married Joseph Tucker; Priscilla, who became Mrs. Capt. Jonathan Birge; her husband fell in battle in the War of the Revolution; and Nathaniel, who married Dorothy Tucker, and they became the parents of nine children. The mother then dying, Mr. Nathaniel Hammond formed a second matrimonial alliance, with Eleanor Olmsted, and by the latter union there were seven children born, making a total of 16 children: Jason, born Feb. 1, 1762, at Bolton, Mass., was united in marriage, April 24, 1788, with Rachel Hale, daughter of Theodore Hale, of Glastonbury, Conn. Mr. Jason Hammond's demise occurred Sept. 21, 1830, aged 68 years, 7 months, and 25 days. His wife died Nov. 11, 1842, aged 83 years and 11 months, leaving a family of six children. Of these, Horatio was born Oct. 24, 1798, in Bolton, Mass., and chose for the lady who was to share his varied experiences in this checkered life, Miss Louisa Fisk, with whom he was united in matrimony, April 14, 1825. They became the parents of 11 children, namely: Francis N., born Dec. 22,

1830, and who married Elizabeth A. Morey, now deceased; she was the mother of three children, viz.: Charles N., Sarah, M., wife of F. J. Ayres, and Anna M.

Our subject was married a second time, Nov. 9, 1869, in Galva, Ill., to Caroline M. Ogg, who was born Aug, 1, 1839, in Clermont Co., Ohio, daughter of Joel and Sarah (Kugler) Ogg, natives respectively of Harrisburg, Pa., and Hamilton Co., Ohio. They came to Illinois in the spring of 1856, settling in Knox County, where he died July 12, 1861, aged 62 years. He was a careful and energetic farmer, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. Their family consisted of four children.

Mrs. Hammond had a family of three children—Mary Edna, born Nov. 2, 1871, in this county; Roland and Everett, born Feb. 2, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are members of the Congregational Church. He was always a Whig during the days of that party, but is now a warm Republican.

Mr. Hammond was educated in his native country, Ohio, and at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. In July, 1848, he came here with his parents. He farmed quite extensively in Knox County, handling considerable stock, and came to Galva in November, 1870. He has been a grain-buyer, and interested in broom-corn business, shipping all over the United States, and has been very successful, which is attributable to his energy and strict attention to business.

David Luther, a resident on section 17, in the township of Geneseo, has lived in Henry County since February, 1849. He was born March 1, 1828, in Livingston Co., N. Y., and is the fifth son of Jacob and Louisa Luther. His parents were natives of Germany, and were born in one of the small cities on the River Rhine. They came in very early life to the United States; and after the birth of their son they removed from the State of New York to Pennsylvania. They were residents of the Keystone State ten years, and in 1838 came thence to Illinois. They arrived in Chicago in the fall, and passed the winter ensuing in that city. In the spring of the next year they went to O'Plain in Lake County, which is situated 22 miles northwest of Chicago. The father there bought 80 acres of land, on which the family were the first settlers. The tract was entirely in its original condition and there the homestead was established. Mr. Luther lived there with his parents until he was 14, when he went to Chicago to learn the business of a cabinet-maker. After an apprenticeship of three years he went thence to Milwaukee. He was occupied in the prosecution of his trade there two years. At the end of that time he returned to O'Plain and passed a season on the farm. He went next to Peoria, and in the winter of 1849 came to Henry County. After a visit of a few weeks with the family of Jacob Arnett in Whiteside County, he entered a claim of land in the township of Yorktown, or what is now known by that name. The tract included 200 acres. He erected a cabin of poplar logs, 12 x 15 feet in dimensions. The roof was covered with the variety of shingles called "shakes," which Mr. Luther split himself, and the floor was of puncheon. Mr. Luther arranged for the lighting of his abode by placing three lights of glass—all he had—over the door. Hardly were they in place before a severe hail storm utterly destroyed them. Mr. Luther built a wagon in the same year in which he settled in Yorktown. He made the wheels by sawing sections from the ends of logs. The wheels were solid, and the hubs were made in the proper place from the same blocks. As wagon-grease was not plenty, the music of Mr. Luther's vehicle came to be a familiar sound to the neighbors for five miles around, as it could be heard that distance! After he had used the wagon several years he sold it for $25. After securing a shelter he entered into the work of improving his land. He placed 80 acres under good cultivation and also enclosed the same. He next bought 40 acres on which there had been a small house erected. He retained his ownership therein until 1857, when he made an exchange for property in Geneseo, and removed his family there. In 1869 he became the owner of the farm on which he is now a resident, by purchase. The estate contains 108 acres, and it is all under the best type of improvements. Mr. Luther is also the owner of 62 acres of land in the vicinity of Geneseo, and has some village property. One of the operations of Mr. Luther a short time after coming to the county deserves mention as a pioneer exploit. In 1851 he set out for Milwaukee, accompanied by his wife

and one child, who could not be left without the mother's care. They traveled thither with five yoke of oxen and camped on the route. In the Cream City he sold four yokes of the cattle and invested the proceeds in furniture and in the payment for his land at Dixon, where they stopped for the purpose on their way home. Mr. Luther is a man of modest pretensions, and fully merits all that the term "self-made" may mean.

His union in marriage to Caroline Esslinger, took place in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 9, 1847. She was a native of Zell, Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born May 3, 1828. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Luther are named William and Abraham. They are the only survivors of 12 children of whom they became the parents. They are both residents of Geneseo. The oldest was born in Greenfield, Wis., Dec. 19, 1848. He married Susan Byers, and they have four children: Pearl, Berenice, Mabel and Floss. Abraham was born at Hoop-pole Grove, in Henry County, Jan. 12, 1851. He married Lydia Mertz. She was born at Downer's Grove, Cook Co., Ill. They have four children: Cora, Sarah, Caroline and Fayette. All the children are daughters.

The Luthers, father and sons, are Republicans of the most radical type.

Mrs. Luther, the mother, died March 28, 1874. She was a woman of consistent Christian character, and her memory is preserved by her husband and sons as their most precious heritage.

She was the daughter of Geo. G. Esslinger. He was a frolicsome youth in his early life, and was in demand at all the merry-makings in his vicinity, as he was an expert fiddler. Later he was converted, traded his fiddle for a pig, and passed his remaining years in the capacity of a preacher in the German Evangelical Church.

John Samuelson, who is the owner of 400 acres on sections 25 and 26, Western Township, was born in the central portion of the kingdom of Sweden, on the estate of Esther Galon, Dec. 25, 1835. His father, Samuel, was born in that section of the country, and married Anna Nelson; and after they had seven children, the parents and four sons came to America, in 1851. At first they stopped for a whil at Buffalo, N. Y., remaining there until the summe of 1852, when all the family came to Illinois. Th senior Samuelson entered 80 acres of land in West ern Township, this county, and the two oldest son worked by the month to pay for the same. Th oldest son is still a resident on it, and holds it in hi own name. The family started out to establish a home in this county with no means except their ow mental and muscular abilities; and they have, by their industry and economy, honest and high aims o purpose, prospered in a manner characteristic of the Scandinavian people. The father died about 1865 and the mother yet survives. Of the seven childrer six are still living.

Mr. John Samuelson, the youngest son but one in the above family, was a member of the parental household until he responded to the first call for Union troops to fight the bloody battles of the South. His enlistment dates September, 1861, when he became a member of Co. C, 43d Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. under Col. Wright, of the Army of the Cumberland and of the Western Army. During his term of service he participated in the battles of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; siege of Corinth, May, 1862; Salem Cemetery, Dec. 19, 1862; skirmishes around Somerville, Tenn., April and May, 1862; Vicksburg, June and July, 1863; Little Rock, Ark., September, 1863; Prairie Dum, April, 1864; Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, 1864; Fort Henry, etc, etc. Mr. S. was promoted first to the position of Corporal, then to that of Sergeant, in which rank he was finally discharged, with honorable mention, at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 26, 1864. At no time was he absent from his regiment or unable to be on duty.

Returning home with a halo of military glory, he purchased a quarter-section of prairie land in Western Township, was married and settled upon that place, which he still occupies. He has increased it to its present dimensions by additional purchases, and made the whole valuable by his judicious management and persistent industry. The farm was formerly owned by the Bishop Hill Colony, which came here in 1848. Mr. S. has held nearly all the offices of his Church (Swedish Methodist), and is now a Trustee of that body. He has also been Township Collector, School Trustee nine years, and is now Road Commissioner. He faithfully votes the Republican ticket.



W. W. Warner

May 31, 1862, is the date of Mr. Samuelson's marriage to Mary Larson, daughter of L. M. and Mary C. (Djursted) Peterson. Her mother died in her native country, about 1867, and her father is yet living, also in Sweden. Mrs. S. was born in 1846, in that country, and came to America when a young woman. Of the nine children who have been born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Samuelson, four died in infancy. The living are John, Archie, William, Guy and Mary.

Hon. **Wilder W. Warner**, Postmaster, station agent and dealer in grain and stock, and owner of the cheese factory, grain elevator, etc., at Warner, was born in Bolton, Worcester Co., Mass., Oct. 10, 1828. His father, Elias Warner, was the youngest son of Elias, Sr., who was also a native of the same county in which our subject was born. He was one of the patriots during that eventful period in the history of our country when the Colonists were fighting for their independence. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was married to Abigail Priest, also a member of a New England family, and of English parentage. The origin of the Warner family in America, according to tradition, was from four brothers who came from England early in the history of the American Colonies, and purchased a strip of land in Massachusetts in and near Harvard, one mile wide and six miles long. The father of Wilder W., being in the fourth generation from the above mentioned brothers, owned a portion of the land purchased by the original settlers, which also remains in the family until this day. By profession he was a physician, and practiced most of his life in Middlesex Co., Mass., where he died in 1875. In Worcester County, he was married to Miss Mary A. Lawrence, a member of the old family of Lawrences, which are well known in New England history. She died on the 14th of July, 1845.

Our subject was the second of a family of six children, the elder of whom was Quincy A., now deceased; the next, Rowena B., also deceased; the fourth, Susan G.; the fifth, Sarah J.; and the youngest, Martha M., who is now deceased. Susan and Sarah are married and are living in Massachusetts. Wilder W. lived at home until he was 13 years of age. He then began to work out for the purpose of securing means whereby to educate himself. With characteristic energy and economy he thus earned and saved $700, which he paid out towards securing his education. He completed his school days at Groton Academy, New Ipswich Academy, and at the East Hampton Institute. He was then ready to embark upon the scenes of an active business career, and, like thousands of others in the older and thickly settled East, he turned his face Westward, where he hoped to find better advantages than were offered at his own home. Accordingly, in September, 1849, he set out for the West. He secured a second-class passage to Chicago, and from there set out on foot for the city of Rock Island. Possessing an excellent education, as well as rare natural qualifications, he was not long in securing a position as a teacher. For some time he taught school. He subsequently went to Andover, where he taught school for a time and then went to Dixon for the purpose of entering Government land, the land office being located at that place. In this way he secured 160 acres on section 17, Western Township, when he left the schoolroom and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In this line he has been quite successful, and now owns more than 400 acres of land here, besides other land in the West.

A man possessing a good education is always a valuable aid in a new country, and Mr. Warner's services and the large information he possessed were greatly demanded and often brought in requisition in the early history of Henry County, as indeed they are at present. He was elected Justice of the Peace when 21 years of age, and performed the duties of that office upwards of 25 years, during which time he settled up without a lawsuit a majority of the cases brought before him. He was also made Supervisor in the early history of the township of Western, and held that office when elected to represent the people of Henry and Rock Island Counties in the 28th General Assembly. He filled this position, as he has every other which has devolved upon him, with marked ability and with excellent satisfaction to the people of his district. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and an active member of that organization, and one of the important factors in the success of his party in his district.

Mr. Warner possesses many strong traits of char-

acter, and a man of his qualities naturally wields large personal influence in moulding the affairs of his community. In business life he has been quite successful. He has scrupulously avoided the snag upon which so many otherwise excellent business men are wrecked—that of going in debt. He has a peculiar abhorrence of debt, and he never permits himself to go in debt; nor does he ever give his note. Another underlying principle that seems to have guided him away from the shoals of bankruptcy, is his aversion to reckless speculation. He does not believe in getting something for nothing, or in making the hazardous attempt.

As one of the county's representative business men, as well as one of its respected and honored pioneers, we place Mr. Warner's portrait in this volume. It is engraved from a photograph recently taken.

C. H. Gaines, senior member of the mercantile firm of Gaines & Hagin, at Cambridge, was born Jan. 10, 1852, in the township where he is at present in business. He is the son of Sylvester Gaines. In the spring of 1848 the latter came to Henry County, accompanied by his brother, Nelson Gaines, of whom a sketch appears on another page. They settled in the township of Cambridge and began the sale of merchandise. The county seat had been transferred from Morristown to Cambridge, and the affairs of that place seemed to take on added dignity and to be in the condition meant by the phrase, "looking up."

Mr. Gaines was reared in the town where he was born to the age of seven years, when he went to Pike County, where his father kept store one year. He then returned to this county and went to Geneseo. There he attended school, and he was also employed in the store there and at Cleveland at a later period. In 1871, after the fire, he went to Chicago and entered the service of Field, Leiter & Co., with whom he remained a year. He then returned to Cambridge and embarked in the lumber business. He operated in that line four years and was associated with a man named Stewart. In 1878 he bought the interest of F. C. Gould, who was in business with Mr. Hagin, the present partner of Mr. Gaines, and the firm became Gaines & Hagin. They are engaged in the sale of groceries and crockery, and are doing a prosperous business. In 1881 Mr. Gaines and the gentleman with whom he is associated formed a partnership with W. H. Laws & Co., and went into the drug business. Two years later the interest of Mr. Laws was bought by the other members of the firm, which then became Dan Hagin & Co.

Mr. Gaines is a Republican and has filled various town offices. He is a member of the of I. O. O. F.

Oct. 3, 1876, he was married to Fannie B. Page, of Menlo, Iowa.

Adam Lieberknecht, of Geneseo, is a prominent citizen in the city in which he resides, both from the fact that he is the proprietor of one of its leading journals and that he is untiring in his practical efforts to promote the substantial interests of the place. He was born in Germany, May 8, 1835, and is the son of John and Christina Lieberknecht.

He was 17 when he exchanged his home in "Das Faderland" for the chances of winning the rewards of industry and integrity in the New World. He reached the city of New York in 1852, and entered a printing-office to acquire a practical understanding of the "black art." He was occupied there three years and in 1855 came to Rock Island, where he operated in the manner common to the craft and became a journeyman printer. In 1857 he came to Geneseo and entered into an engagement in the office of the paper of which he is the proprietor. He officiated as foreman until 1860, when he purchased a half interest, and in 1878 he became sole proprietor by buying the remainder of the property.

The Geneseo *Republic* was established in 1856, by J. S. Hyatt, during the first Republican campaign, and has been conducted in the interest of that organization ever since, with the exception of about three years, when it was of no decided connection but was managed on an independent basis. Since it became the property of its present owner the journal has partaken of the character of its manager, and has been outspoken and inflexible in its tone and advocating the principles of the Republican party. It is a nine-column folio and is issued weekly with a nine-column supplement.

Since his removal to Geneseo, Mr. Lieberknecht

has been actively interested in the projects designed to advance the permanent interests of the place. He has served as Trustee of the township and has been a member of the Geneseo Board of Education. In the spring of 1885 he was made President of the Board of Canal Commissioners. At the time of the establishment of the Normal School at Geneseo, he was one of the first to discover all it promised to a town which should secure it, and he gave substantial proof of the sincerity of his opinions by contributing liberally to the end desired. "By their works ye shall know them."

Mr. Lieberknecht was united in marriage to Caroline Kiefer in 1859, at Geneseo, and they had one child, who is living. He is named Frank. The mother died in the fall of 1864. In the fall of 1865, Mr. Lieberknecht was married to Rosina Rieger, and they have three children,—William, Charles and Emma. The mother was removed by death, in January, 1874. The third marriage of the father, to Priscilla Fehlman, took place in November, 1875, and they are the parents of two children,—Amelia and Leonora.

Mr. and Mrs. Lieberknecht are members of the Evangelical Association in religious connection.

Edwin Wallace Houghton. Among the most enterprising as well as energetic business men of Galva, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. The ancestors of Mr. Houghton were of English extraction. His grandfather, Luther Houghton, was a native of Windsor, Vt., and was a farmer by occupation and struggled for the liberty of the Colonists in the War of the Revolution. He was married in the Green Mountain State, to Miss Munn, and they removed to the State of New York, where they continued to reside until their deaths. Their children were five in number,—Loren, Leonard, Luther Warren, Eunice and Abigail. Luther Warren is the only survivor. He was born in 1799, in Windsor, Vt., but was reared on a farm in New York, whither his parents had removed at an early day. He was married in the latter State to Alzina Mason, who was born in Oneida, that State, in 1811. Both are yet living, in Guthrie Co., Iowa. They became the parents of 11 children, seven of whom yet survive, viz.: Caroline, Edwin W. (subject of this sketch), Cordelia, Alvira, Charles, Wesley and Addie. Of the deceased, Selden was the only one who reached maturity. The parents moved West during the late Civil War, and settled in Guthrie County, where they are yet living.

Edwin Wallace Houghton was educated in his native State. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of 22 years had mastered the carpenter's trade, which he followed for nearly two years, and then engaged in the lumber and hardware business at Wyanet, Bureau County, this State. After continuing in the business 15 years, and meeting with financial success, he came to this county, where he engaged in the same business three years. In December, 1882, he came to Galva, and there conducts a large business, under the name of Houghton & Co. He has also branch stores at Altona, Bradford and Buda. Their lumber and supplies are received direct from the pineries, and they are specially prepared to fill all orders of contractors and builders, and constantly invite inspection of their prices. Besides assuming the general management of all the yards, he is also a director of the Galva Gas Works.

Mr. Houghton was married in his native county in New York, in December, 1860, to Miss Adeline Bean, a native of that State, where she was born in 1835. The names of their children are: Hattie, Orren, Shelden, Warren Orrison, Edwin, Jr., and Blanche Estelle. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, together with their eldest daughter, Hattie, are active members of the Congregational Church. Socially, Mr. H. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. The success of his life is due to his own indomitable energy, good judgment and perseverance.

M. H. Hunter is a prosperous farmer of the township of Munson. He was born in the county of Muskingum, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1847. His parents, William and Margaret (Dugan) Hunter, were born in Ireland, and came in childhood to America. They were members of families in the north of Ireland, and were Presbyterians. They sprung from ancestry who went from Scotland to Ireland to escape the persecutions of

the Scottish "kirk." They were married in Ohio, and lived in Muskingum County until 1856, when a removal was made to Illinois, and they settled in Peoria County, where they remained three years. In the fall of 1858 the father came to Henry County, and located a tract of land which contained 120 acres. It was situated on section 25, of township 16, which is now called Munson. In the spring of the next year—1859—the father removed his family to the new farm, and they took possession of a small frame house that had been erected on the place. There was also a straw-covered stable, and these were all the buildings on the place. The father and his sons devoted their attention and energies to the improvement of the home. The elder Hunter was a man of industrious habits and good judgment, and the farm was soon under excellent cultivation. Good buildings were also erected, and other changes made, which improved the appearance of the place and added to its value. The death of the father occurred in 1874, when he was 74 years of age. The mother died in December, 1884.

The son, who is the subject of this sketch, was less than ten years of age when his parents came to Munson Township. He passed the remaining portion of his minority in the town where he is now a citizen, and was there educated in the public schools. He was a member of the family of his parents as long as the lived, and at the death of his father he assumed charge of the homestead.

In 1875 he was married to Miss Maggie J. Ferguson, and they have two children,—Willie F. and Carrie B.

Mrs. Hunter is the daughter of George and Ann (Hall) Ferguson, who were pioneers of the township of Cornwall.

Hiram T. Lay, head of the firm of Lay & Lyman, the largest and most complete mercantile establishment in Kewanee, Ill., was born at Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 16, 1839. His parents, Nelson and Maryette (Towsley) Lay, were born respectively in the States of Connecticut and New York. (See biography of Nelson Lay, this volume.)

Hiram T. Lay was educated at the common schools of Kenosha, Wis., and was 16 years of age when he came to Kewanee. Here he entered the mercantile establishment of his father as clerk, and from that time to the present he has continued in the business. His clerical experience was with Nelson Lay (his father), Lay & Tenney, Tenney & Howard, Tenney, Hardy & Co., Little, Perkins & Co., assignee of Little, Perkins & Co., assignee of C. N. Cutter, Lay & McIntyre, and Parker & Galloway. The spring of 1860 found him trying his hand at mining in Colorado, with what success does not appear. Any way, he was there but a few months, when he returned to Kewanee and with his father engaged for a few months in the grain business. He was variously engaged during the succeeding three years, and in the spring of 1864 entered the service of the United States as First Lieutenant of Co. H, 134th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served to the expiration of his term.

Returning from the army to Kewanee, Mr. Lay again entered the employment of Mr. H. C. Parker, and in January, 1865, accepted a clerkship in J. R. Payson's general insurance agency, Chicago, where he remained for one month. In February, of 1865, he returned to Kewanee, entering the employ of Elias Lyman, March, 1867, becoming a partner in his business. W. H. Lyman became a member of the firm of Lyman, Lay & Lyman in 1874, and in 1883 the senior member retired, and the present firm was created. This firm is the outgrowth of the pioneer dry-goods house of Willard & Morse, who were succeeded by Parish & Faulkner, they by Willard & Lyman, they by Lyman & Trask, they in turn by Elias Lyman, and he by Lyman & Lay and Lyman, Lay & Lyman, and they, on May 29, 1883, by the present firm of Lay & Lyman. The business history of this house from the beginning has been highly creditable to its various owners, and under the management of none has it been more so than under the gentleman now at its head. Mr. Lay was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Kewanee, and was one of its Directors for two years. He also helped to organize the Union National Bank, and is now a stockholder

He is no office-seeker, though somewhat interested in the success of the Republican party at all times. The only organization he is identified with, aside from the Congregational Church, is the G. A. R. November, 1861, he was married at Malden, Bureau

Co., Ill., to Miss Martha Morrill, the accomplished daughter of Asa Morrill, a native of Vermont and a cousin of the distinguished Senator of that name. Mr. Lay's children are Carliss W., now a farmer in this county; Maryette, Frank M., Louie E. and Henry H.

Peter E. Walline, a merchant of Cambridge, was born Jan. 7, 1850, in Nora, Upland, Sweden. He is the son of Olaf E. and Brigitta (Peterson) Walline, who were natives of the same place in the old country. They came to America in 1868, and located at once on their arrival in this land, in Henry County. They made their settlement at Bishop Hill, and are now living in the township of Andover. Mrs. Margaret Olenius, Eric (deceased), Olaf and Peter E. are the the names of all the children of which they became the parents.

In the spring of 1867, Mr. Walline came to the United States and settled in Altona, Knox Co., Ill. He was there employed a short time as a clerk, and on coming to Henry County bought a tract of land situated south of the village of Cambridge. It contained 80 acres, and not long after he added a similar amount and found himself the independent possessor of 160 acres of land in good farming condition. He is still the proprietor of the tract which made him a land-holder under the laws of a Republic. In 1875 he came to Cambridge and passed a short time in the capacity of a clerk in a mercantile establishment, but soon returned to look after the interests of his farm. In 1880 he bought an interest in the mercantile concern of J. Mascall, Dimick & Co., the firm style becoming J. Mascall, Dimick & Walline. Two years later Mr. Dimick retired, and Mr. C. F. Wennerstrum was admitted in his place. The establishment is one of the most popular and extensive in the place where it is located, and the assortment of goods kept in stock is such as to meet the demands of the local trade. In addition to his business and other relations in Henry County, Mr. Walline is part owner of 640 acres of land in Minnesota.

He is what would be termed a self-educated man. When he came to America and set himself up in business he was comparatively without means or influence. His cash capital on opening relations in Henry County amounted to but $2.50. In political connection he is not identified with either the Democratic or Republican party, but has adopted the principles of the Prohibitionists. He is a member of the Order of Good Templars.

Mrs. Jennie S. Walline is the daughter of James Mascall, Esq., of Cambridge. She is a native of the county where she is a resident, and was born June 27, 1853. Her marriage to Mr. Walline took place Nov. 17, 1874. To her and her husband four children have been born, in the following order: Emily I., Oct. 1, 1877; Austin, Oct. 31, 1884; Luella, deceased, and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Walline are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert Linton, retired farmer and mechanic, resident at Kewanee, Ill., was born in County Down, Ireland, April 1, 1803, and came to America in 1827. For 19 years he resided in the city of Philadelphia, worked six years at his trade of carpenter and joiner and served on the police force for 13 consecutive years. In 1846 he left the police force of his own volition, and removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he was engaged in farming and boating for about eight years. In 1854 he came West and lived at Cornwall, Henry Co., Ill., about 11 years, removing thence to Kewanee, where he has since lived, having retired from active business in 1869. He received a common-school education in Ireland, where he was brought up to the trade of carpenter and in the faith of the Episcopal Church. At this writing, however, and for many years past, he has been a consistent member of the Primitive Methodist Church.

The day he was 24 years of age, and just before leaving the Green Isle, he was married to Jane Orr, who accompanied him to the New World and lived with him, sharing alike his joys and sorrows for about 30 years. She died at Cornwall in 1857, leaving three children: Mary Jane (Mrs. Ackman, deceased), Samuel, a resident of Black River Falls, Wis., and Margaret Ann (Mrs. Morrow). In 1862, at Wethersfield, Henry County, Mr. Linton was mar-

ried to Sarah Martin, a native of County Down, Ireland, who died at Kewanee, Feb. 17, 1881, leaving one child,—Sarah Jane, now living at home with her father.

Mr. Lintonn landed in America, as have thousands of his countrymen, possessed of naught but strong hands and a willing and honest heart. For more than 50 years, aided by a prudent, industrious and Christian wife, he fought life's battles, aye, from year to year, from manhood to middle age and still on through the declining years, until by the immutable laws of God the seasons of more than three-fourths of a century have bleached his once raven locks to the whiteness of snow, Robert Linton has practiced lessons of honest toil. In a little box house at the rear of his comfortable residence, even at this writing, the octogenarian may be found turning the old style lathe with a treadle, and forging from the seasoned wood some little article of usefulness for the household. His long, white hair floats back from his forehead and his kindly face clearly shaven greets you with a smile. His hand is steady and his eyes are yet bright, but, unlike the pages of a book that tells briefly the outlines of his simple life, he will not live always in this world, but by the great wisdom of the Creator, his earthly career will be closed by his usefulness, and the spirit which never grows old shall fly away to join those he loves in life so much and whose memory in death was ever so dear.

Peter G. Johnson, a farmer in the township of Munson, is a self-made man in every sense, and also an independent thinker. He was born in Smolen, Sweden, Feb. 28, 1838, and is the son of John and Anna Johnson. His parents were poor and could give him but few advantages. His own mother died when he was two years old, and he was soon provided with a stepmother by his father's second marriage. He was under home care until he was eight years of age, and he then went to live with his grandmother on his mother's side, and was brought up by her. He was put to work as soon as he was large enough to earn anything, and the pay he received for the labor of a year would amount only to a dollar in the currency of the United States. As he grew older and stronger he was able to earn more, and when he was 15 he received for the service of a year $3 in money, a suit of linen clothes and two shirts.

In 1866 he came to America. He landed at New York after a voyage of a month's duration. Immediately after reaching the shores of this country he came to Geneseo. Instead of having money to help himself with in a strange land, he was in debt $20, and as he wished to present a tidy appearance, he borrowed $10 more to purchase some clothes. He found no trouble in obtaining employment as a farm assistant, and he worked for his first employer, Bruce Paul, one year. He then thought that he could operate profitably on his own account, and he rented land, which he continued to manage until 1876. In that year he bought the farm which he now owns and which is situated in section 3. The place contains 160 acres, which is all under improvement. It is all enclosed and supplied with good and suitable buildings. The vicinity of the residence is beautified with trees that have been set out by the proprietor.

Mr. Johnson and Miss Caroline Linquist were united in marriage Dec. 26, 1869. Mrs Johnson is a native of Sweden. Their children are named Delia C., Jennie A., Jessie and Florence O.

Elijah T. Cowl, retired farmer living at Kewanee, was born in Sullivan County, State of New York, at a place now called Wertzburg, Nov. 21, 1808. His parents, William and Lydia (Perry) Cowl, natives of Cape Cod and the county of Putnam respectively, reared five sons and three daughters, Elijah T. being the third in the order of birth. The senior Mr. Cowl was a tanner and currier by trade, and the subject of this sketch alternated his labors, before arriving at his majority, between those of farming and the trade of his father. The family removed from Sullivan to Putnam County in 1817, and there the two old people spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Cowl dying in 1853, at the age of 72 years, and Mrs. C. four years later, at the age of 70 years.

Elijah T. Cowl remained with his parents until he was about 25 years of age, at which time he set up for himself. In 1849 he left Putnam County and removed to the State of Connecticut, where he followed farming about five years. In 1854 he came

into Henry County and purchased a farm in Wethersfield Township, from which he removed into Burns Township three years later. At the last named place he resided until 1833, when he retired from manual labor and took up his abode in the village of Kewanee.

In December, 1834, in the county of Putnam, in his native State, Mr. Cowl married Miss Caroline Hinman, and their union, always a happy one, was blessed with two children—Mary, the estimable and amiable wife of Mr. Ira Parker, a farmer of Burns Township, Henry Co., Ill., and Lydia A., the handsome and accomplished Mrs. Charles Burti , whose husband is a wealthy stock dealer and ranch owner of Kansas.

Originally, Mr. C. was a Whig, but upon the demise of that party, like a large majority of its whilom adherents, he became a Republican, to which party his loyalty is unimpeachable. In the battle of life he began as he continued, relying upon his own resources. The legacy left to him was that of a strong physique, an iron constitution and a well balanced head. He has been the recipient of no gifts, no gratuities. Aided only by the good woman who early in life allied her fortune with his, he has, to use a homely phrase, "paddled his own canoe;" and the story of his many trials, of his struggles, of his defeats, disappointments and ultimate successes can not be told in his history; for it, like the life of a soldier in Sherman's grand march from Atlanta to the sea, is but the recital of an individual experience, a common factor in the mighty army of hardy pioneers who preceded civilization as it were, and by their daring and endurance made life in the newer States not only possible but in thousands of cases luxurious.

Charles J. Hofland, Treasurer of Henry County, is a citizen of the United States by adoption. He is the oldest child of G. P. and Anna B. Hofland, and was born Oct. 11, 1834, in Djurrdala Parish, Province of Kalmar, Sweden. He came to America with his parents in the year 1850, who came at once to Illinois and settled in Western Township, Henry County, where the parents are now living. Mr. H. is the oldest of nine children born to his parents, seven of whom are now living.

Mr. Hofland, of this sketch, has followed the pursuit of farming since his advent into the country except for five years, from 1851 to 1856, which he spent in the lumber business in Wisconsin. He returned to Illinois and was on New Year's day, 1859, married to Miss Christine Anderson, of Andover. She was born in Sweden, Feb. 11, 1841, and came to this country in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Hofland have had five children, born in the following order: Edmond (deceased), Julia, Charlie E., Almeda C. and Oliver E.

In 1865 Mr. Hofland bought a farm in Osco Township, and is now the owner of 294 acres of choice land as his homestead. He was elected Treasurer of Henry County in the fall of 1882. This position he is now occupying with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the people of the county. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a staunch Republican.

Starks N. Barker, merchant at Annawan, is a native of the State of New York. He was born Jan. 1, 1835, in Oswego County, in the town of Albion. He was reared in the place of his nativity and remained with his parents until he was 23 years old. He was engaged on the farm and worked in the blacksmith shop of his father. The last four winters that he remained in his native State he was engaged in teaching, and after he came to Illinois he was similarly employed through one winter season. He was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Helen J. Hartley. She was born Nov. 27, 1840, in Bureau County; has three children living, born as follows: Frank S., Dec. 5, 1864; Duke F., March 17, 1868; Sadie A., Aug. 9, 1875. The father of Mrs. Barker, James B. Hartley, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 25, 1818. He married Sarah Fritchey in 1839. She was born April 17, 1819. They had 13 children, named Mathias F., Helen J., Lois S., Maria L., Robert M., John H., Ida B., Charles W., Augusta J., Emma J., Jessie F., Harry and Mary. They are all living.

Mr. Barker is the son of Ebenezer Barker, who was a native of Bridgewater, N. Y., and was born Nov. 17, 1800. He was married to Clarissa M. Starks,

June 22, 1823. She was a native of Massachusetts, where she was born March 12, 1805. They had 13 children, of whom Mr. Barker, of this sketch is the oldest son. Polly B. was born May 25, 1824; Clarissa M., Sept. 25, 1825; Susan, Aug. 21, 1827; Mary A., Feb. 7, 1829; Electa J., Jan. 31, 1830; Eliza C., July 22, 1832; Sarah A., May 2, 1837; John, March 29, 1839; Harriet A., Jan. 11, 1842; Francis M., Jan. 21, 1844; G. Scott, Oct. 30, 1846; William L., Sept. 14, 1850. The father was a blacksmith by trade, as was his father and grandfather before him. The mother died Sept. 15, 1879. The death of the father took place Jan. 2, 1881.

In 1859 Mr. Barker came to the village of Annawan and established himself in the business of a blacksmith, in which he was engaged until he decided to change his calling for that in which he has since operated. Feb. 14, 1866, he purchased a stock of general merchandise and has since been engaged in the management of a successful and prosperous trade. He has been prominent in the discharge of the duties to which he has been called in the public interest and has served two years as Justice of the Peace. He has officiated as School Treasurer ten years. He is connected in membership with the Order of Masonry and belongs to Annawan Lodge, No. 433. He has held and is still holding official positions in the organization. He is a Republican in political connection.

James E. Breckenridge, residing at Galva, was born July 7, 1834, in Bourbon Co., Ky., and is a son of Oliver H. P. and Nancy (Ellis) Breckenridge. The Breckenridge family came from Scotland to America in an early day, and settled in Virginia. The grandfather of James E. (John Breckenridge) moved to Bourbon Co., Ky., when he was a young man, and there followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss M. Duncan, a native of Kentucky, and a sister of Governor Joseph Duncan, of this State, and was the mother of Oliver H. P. Breckenridge, who was the father of the subject of this notice. His mother died when he was six weeks old, and his father was a second time married, to Nancy Brooks, also a native of Kentucky. She is yet living near Paris, that State, and is the mother of eight children, five boys and three girls. Her husband died in Kentucky in 1853, aged 81 years. He was a farmer by occupation. The father of our subject removed to Schuyler County, this State, in 1852, where he resided until the following year, when he returned to Kentucky on a visit, and there died, in 1853, at the age of 51 years. He married Nancy Ellis in Bourbon County, who is yet living in Plattsburg, Mo., aged 71 years. She bore him eight children, namely: James E., subject of this notice; Mary J., Susan, Sarah Ann, John B., and three who died in infancy.

James E., whose name heads this sketch, attended school in a log school-house in Kentucky, about three months in the year, until he attained the age of 16 years, devoting his other time to assisting his father on the farm. Arriving at the age mentioned, he engaged in farming, in which vocation he continued in Kentucky until he came to this State with his father, who located in Schuyler County, and there continued his former occupation. In September, 1861, James E. enlisted in Co. E, 7th Mo. Cav., and remained in the army until 1862. At the expiration of his time of enlistment he came back to this State and engaged in railroading on the Wabash Railroad, at Denver, this State, and on the Keokuk & Clayton Branch, as a section hand. Soon afterward he was promoted to the position of section foreman, but quit the road and engaged to work for the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where he took charge of a construction train, and was conductor of the same for six months. He was then promoted to the office of Road Master, and held that position about one year, when he resigned and engaged as a freight conductor for the same road. He was conductor on a freight train for about nine months, then passenger conductor, and was again made Road Master. Dec. 1, 1865, when the road changed hands, Mr. Breckenridge one evening resigned his position, and the next morning he took a similar position on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which he held until May, 1877, when he was transferred to the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, under the same management, and which position he has continued to hold until the present time. He has resided in Galva since 1878, having lived in Rock Island and Cambridge previous to that time.

Mr. Breckenridge was married Dec. 31, 1857, in

Augusta, Hancock County, this State, to Mary A. Pitney, daughter of Samuel Pitney, and a native of Ohio. She has become the mother of four children: Julius, Susan E., Nannie and Ransom C., an infant son, deceased. Socially, Mr. Breckenridge is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is one of the popular railroad men of this section of the country.

Hon. Nelson Lay, of Kewanee, is a native of Saybrook, Conn., second son of Jeremiah and Sallie (Ingham) Lay, and was born Jan. 20, 1812. From Saybrook the family removed to Madison Co., N. Y., in 1824, and there resided up to 1846, when they removed to Kenosha, Wis., whither the subject of this sketch had preceded them by 11 years.

Mr. Lay's education was limited to such as could be acquired at the common schools of New York State, but this appears to have been sufficient to enable him to conduct successfully the various business enterprises in which he subsequently engaged. At Oneida Lake, N. Y., he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and joiner, and devoted his time to that trade until about 28 years of age. At Kenosha, Wis., to which place he emigrated in 1835, he was in mercantile business from 1842 to 1853, and succeeded thereat in accumulating a considerable sum of money. Early in 1854 he removed from Wisconsin to Henry Co., Ill., and was at the village of Wethersfield when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed through to Galesburg. His shrewd business knowledge taught him that Wethersfield as a town had fulfilled its mission, and that business would find its headquarters for this neighborhood thenceforth at the railroad station. So, associated with Messrs. Howard, Little and Tenney, a quarter-section of land was purchased adjacent the railway, and the town of Kewanee laid out. His first business in the new town was that of merchant, an enterprise he abandoned before the end of the first year. He handled lumber about three years, and in the meantime became pretty extensively interested in Western lands, the traffic in which soon grew to such proportions as to require his whole attention. In 1859 he again embarked in mercantile business, and the same year organized the Kewanee Bank,—a short-lived enterprise which disappeared from the financial world along with many similar institutions just before the war.

In 1863 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Illinois House of Representatives, and for two years tried his hand at law-making; and in 1865 removed to Chicago, where for 18 years he was a successful grain and commission merchant. Having by industry and untiring application to business accumulated a handsome competency, he returned to Kewanee in 1883 and retired to private life, with the commendable intention of spending the rest of his days in a peaceful forgetfulness of the trials and troubles of the business world.

Mr. Lay was married at Kenosha, Wis., May 29, 1836, to Miss Maryette Towsley, a native of the State of New York, and of the eight children born to them we have the following memoranda: Hiram T., a merchant of the firm of Lay & Lyman, Kewanee; Fannie L. (Mrs. W. A. Pierce, of Chicago); Mary Jane, deceased, was the wife of Rev. C. A. Towle, of the Congregational Church; Nellie (Mrs. N. W. Watson, of Chicago); Charles N. died in infancy; Charles C., now a resident of Chicago: Edward F. died when about 20 months old, and Richard E., a resident of Chicago.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lay are consistent members of the Congregational Church.

John Armstrong. One of the best improved farms of Henry County is owned and cultivated by the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His fine residence is located on section 14, of Wethersfield Township, where he owns 480 acres of land, all of which is tillable. He has recently erected a fine residence, which is large and commodious and second to none in the county. Fine and well-stocked out-buildings are liberally provided for his stock. He keeps about 100 head of cattle, 16 horses, and usually fattens about 150 hogs annually. Mr. Armstrong is recognized as one of the leading and most prosperous farmers in Henry County. He is a highly respected citizen and an earnest worker for the best interests of the township. Politically, he is a Republican, but in temperance principles a Prohibitionist.

Together with his wife, he belongs to the American Presbyterian Church. He has served his community as School Director for many years, and takes a deep interest in educational matters.

John Armstrong is a son of James and Sibella (Elliott) Armstrong, natives of Scotland. They came to America in 1855, and located in Stark Co., Ill., where they spent the remainder of their lives. John was the sixth child of a family of about eight children, was born in Scotland, Aug. 6, 1838, and was therefore only 16 when his parents came across the ocean. He received his education in Scotland, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. After living in Stark County for ten years he came over into Henry County, and located in Wethersfield Township.

He was married in Bureau Co., Ill., Jan. 31, 1865, to Jane, daughter of John and Jane (Hume) Rule. This lady was also of Scottish birth and ancestry, and the second of a family of ten children. She was born Sept. 24, 1844, and came to America with her parents in 1853. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong's seven children are: Jane, James E., John A., Robert, George A., Sibella and Kate E.

Joshua Cole, a well-to-do and respected farmer of Wethersfield Township, where he resides on section 14, is a son of Ezekiel and Maria (Smith) Cole, both natives of Ohio. They came to Henry County in the fall of 1850, and settled in Wethersfield Township, where the father died the following year, October, 1851; the mother still survives. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom Joshua was the eldest, having been born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Oct. 29, 1837.

He (Joshua) received the training of the common schools of his district, came into Henry County, this State, in the spring of 1851, and began immediately in the occupation of an agriculturist. He has 330 acres of valuable land, on which he entered vigorously and energetically into the the task of its cultivation and improvement, and has made this his home, residing here ever since.

Mr. Cole was united in the holy bonds of matrimony in Wethersfield Township, on the 6th of February, 1859, to Miss Susan Hoppock, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of John and Margaret (Hackett) Hoppock. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have had their home circle blessed by the birth of eight children, as follows: Mary C., Joseph T., Elton G., Martha M., William H., Wesley E., Otis R. and Earnest O. Mr. Cole has served his township as School Director for five years, and, religiously, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he affiliates with the Republican party.

John Scott, Sr., retired farmer residing at Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., was born at Banff, Scotland, May 10, 1810, removed to England in 1832, and from there to America in 1844. His parents, Alexander and Christina (Campbell) Scott, natives of Scotland, reared three sons and two daughters, John being the eldest but one. The senior Mr. Scott was a shoemaker by trade, and died when the subject of this sketch was but five years of age, leaving the family in limited circumstances. He was a worthy brother Mason, however, and that most benevolent of all orders paid to the use of his widow and children annually the sum of 40 pounds as long as they remained in need of it.

John was educated to a limited extent at the common schools of his native place, and while yet young learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked several years. For five years after coming to this country he was the only blacksmith in the neighborhood of his premises. His first home in Henry County was in Kewanee Township, whither he removed in 1845, and it consisted of a small log cabin on the road leading from Peru to Rock Island. For many years he did his milling at the latter place, a distance of 40 miles from his cabin. Upon his farm, consisting first of a 160-acre tract, increased afterward to 460 acres, lies probably 200 acres of fine bituminous coal. Some seven years before coal was discovered in his neighborhood, he dreamed of finding large quantities of the article at a certain point on his land; so, when the prospector put in an appearance, Mr. S. took him at once to a spot remembered since his dream, and there the expert soon disclosed to view a rich and paying vein of the only

thing thought to be lacking in the greatest agricultural country on earth. Mr. Scott rented out his farm in 1883 and removed to the town of Kewanee, where he proposes spending the rest of his life in a well earned peace and freedom from the toils and cares of every business.

While in England, in the county of Surrey, Mr. Scott was married, when about 22 years of age, to Miss Mercy Paice, who was born in Surrey, April 15, 1812. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, three sons accompanied them from England, and the following brief history tells all the writer knows of the offspring: Isabella J. was the wife of Stephen Brown, and died Jan. 15, 1867, leaving the child to which she gave her life. The child was named for its mother, and is now the wife of Charles J. Bridges, of Kewanee. The first-born was named William, now a successful farmer and stock-broker of Kansas; Alexander is a farmer in Kewanee Township, and John is a dealer in agricultural implements. A daughter, Jane, died in England, and Mary Ann in Henry County, Sept. 14, 1852.

Politically, Mr. Scott is a Democrat, and religiously is a Presbyterian.

Garrett Brown, engaged as a farmer on section 5, Wethersfield Township, was born in Bucks Co., Pa, Aug. 23, 1833. His parents, James and Lutitia (Holland) Brown, were also natives of the Keystone State, and passed all their lives there. They had eight children.

Mr. Garrett Brown, the seventh in order of birth in the above family, was three years of age when his father died, and he was then taken by an uncle, with whom he lived until he was 16 years old. He then worked out by the month until 1855, in the spring of which year he came to this county, locating in Wethersfield Township, where he has since resided. He is the owner of 128 acres of land, most of which is cultivated. Mr. Brown is an exemplary citizen and farmer, and has served the public in the capacity of School Director and School Trustee. His political views are in keeping with the principles of the Republican party, and both himself and Mrs. B. are members of the Baptist Church.

He was married in Montgomery Co., Pa., March 13, 1855, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Thomas and (Ellen) Wright Taylor, who were natives also of the Keystone State. Mr. Taylor died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1856, and Mrs. Taylor died in Wethersfield Township, this county, Feb. 16, 1879. Mrs. Brown, the fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1835; and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been three in number—Thomas T., Emma L., who died in infancy, and Anna M.

Sylvanus W. Warner, the leading grain dealer of Kewanee, Ill., was born in the county of Leeds, Canada, Feb. 9, 1817. In 1838 he came into Stark Co., Ill., farmed there two years, and removed into Henry County, where he purchased two 80-acre tracts of land, one in Burns Township on section 15, where he made his home, and the other in Kewanee on section 19. Other tracts of land were added to his possessions from time to time, all of which he sold after removing into the town of Kewanee, which he did in 1855. His first business after coming into the town was that of grocer, which received his attention a year or two. He next went into the buying and shipping of grain, a business he has followed regularly ever since.

In 1860–1 he held the office of Township Assessor, and a year or so later was elected Supervisor. When he arrived in Stark County, in 1838, he had but $12 in money, but the opportunity was ripe to such men as he, and his efforts were fruitful of good in that they tended to build up a new country and add increase upon increase even unto the possession of a handsome competency. His early education was limited to such as the common schools of Canada afforded, but his interests have never suffered from lack of business knowledge. His parents, Ralph and Clara (Keeler) Warner, natives of the State of Connecticut and Canada respectively, removed to Illinois in 1845 and spent the rest of their lives in Henry County, the old gentleman dying in 1851, at the age of 57 years, and the old lady in 1879, aged 28. They reared six sons and five daughters, three of the latter being dead at this writing (August, 1885).

Mr. Warner is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of

the Baptist Church, and votes the Republican ticket. He was married in Stark Co., Ill., July 8, 1847, to Emaline Otis, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Edward Otis, a farmer by occupation. Of the six children born they have buried four,—three in infancy and one, Lucy A., their eldest, in 1866, aged 18 years. Vina is now the wife of H. C. Huntington, a merchant at Ames, Iowa, and Adelia is at home with her parents.

Henry Johnson, of the firm of Owen & Johnson, general merchants, doing business at Orion, was born in Sweden, June 22, 1832. His father, Samuel Johnson, was also a native of Sweden, and during his active life was engaged in farming. He is now living a retired life at Orion, at the advanced age of 80 years. The mother of Henry, Christine Johnson, was also born in Sweden.

At the early age of 13 our subject came to America with his parents, who first settled at Buffalo, N. Y. Two years later they came further West and located in Andover Township, where the mother died of cholera during the terrible rage of that epidemic in 1853. Henry was the second child of a family of three children. He left home when only 14 years old and worked as a farm boy for the neighboring farmers, who also gave him the advantage of attending school during the winter season. He learned the business of brick making at Rock Island, and in 1854 established a brick-yard in Andover, which enterprise he abandoned after 18 months. He then engaged as a clerk in a store at Andover, where he remained for some years. After he closed this engagement he devoted some time to farming, principally in Western Township. In 1873 he built a mill and in company with Lloyd & Peterson began its operation. He conducted the mill and was its principal business manager of the entire concern, and is yet the company in the firm which is now styled Johnson & Co. The mill has a capacity of 300 bushels a day. In 1882 Mr. Johnson purchased a half interest in the general mercantile store of John Owen, which he yet retains. The stock invoices at from $7,000 to $10,000, and the firm does an excellent business.

Mr. Johnson was married in Andover, on the 1st of May, 1858, to Miss Catherine Olson. Miss Olson was a native of Sweden and came to the United States when a small child with her parents; at least, she started with both of them, but while on the ocean her father took sick and died, and his body was consigned to a watery grave. The mother, thus bereft of her husband, came on with her four children, two sons and two daughters. They made their way to Andover Township, where the mother subsequently married, and shortly after this event died. After the death of her mother, Mrs. Johnson worked in the homes of some of the people of the county until her marriage. The two children she has borne to Mr. Johnson are Oscar L., born Aug. 1, 1773, and Oliver, April 17, 1876.

Mr. Johnson has for some time been a member of the Village Board. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Politically, he is a National Greenbacker.

Shadrach T. Miles, of the firm of Miles & Minnick, grocers, at Kewanee. (See biography of W. A. Minnick). This firm was organized and began business as dealers in staple and fancy groceries, glass and crockery wares, in March, 1867, and is at this writing (July, 1885) the oldest establishment of the kind in the town. The firm is composed of the subject of this sketch and Mr. W. A. Minnick.

Mr. Miles is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born, Nov. 18, 1827. His parents, William and Sarah (Jones) Miles, descended respectively from Welsh and Scotch ancestry, and were natives of Philadelphia County, now and for many years past incorporated into the city of that name. They reared a family of five sons and four daughters. The elder Mr. Miles was a farmer and the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article devoted most of his time to that worthy vocation, until probaly 40 years of age. At the public schools of his native place he acquired a fair English education, which has been materially augmented by readng, by study and by such experience as is naturally incident to a busy life.

He gave up farming in 1867 and removed to Kewanee and engaged in his present business. As a farmer, he was industrious and honorable and en-

joyed the highest esteem of his neighbors. As a merchant he sought to build a trade upon purely business principles, relying strictly upon the idea that "honesty is the best policy," and the experience of nearly a fifth part of a century has fully attested the wisdom of his undertakings. Since coming here he has served the people three years as a member of the Town Board and ten years upon the Board of Education. He is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all the official chairs in their course and is at present Chaplain of the Kewanee Lodge. In politics he is a Republican, while his religious convictions are firmly anchored with the Baptist Church. When about 25 years of age he was married, at Philadelphia, to Miss Anna M. Eisenbrey, a lady of German descent and a native of the "City of Brotherly Love." Of the 13 children born to them, 11 are living: Sallie, Rena, Frank, Annie, William, Harry, Duffield, Kate, Edward, Matthew and May. W. P. died when about two years of age and Louis lived to be nearly four. Mr. Miles' father and mother died in Philadelphia, he at the age of 83 years and she at 76 years.

Andrew Sunquist, residing in Galva, where he is engaged in the service of the Hardien Coal Company, is a native of Sweden, having been born in Darlarna, that country, Jan. 18, 1845. His parents were Andrew Hanson and Kestine (Larson) Sunquist, who both reside in Galva, to which place they came in 1872. Their family comprises ten children, only four of whom are living, namely: Martha, wife of John Boostum; Erick; Christine, wife of Frederick Peterson, of Bloomington; and Andrew, the subject of this biographical notice.

Andrew Sunquist was educated in Sweden. He came to the United States at the age of 25 years, and on landing at an Eastern seaport came direct to Galva, this county. On arriving here, July 13, 1858, he worked at various occupations in the country and village, and in February of the year following he began mining coal. He has continually followed that vocation, except about three summers spent at his trade, that of a carpenter. Sept. 1, 1876, he commenced work for the Galva Mining Company, now known as the Hardien Coal Company. He is at present superintendent of the company and also a share-holder in the same.

Mr. Sunquist was united in marriage, at Galva, to Miss Anna Erickson, a native of Sweden, and a daughter of Erick Anderson, who died in the old old country. Politically, Mr. S. affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

David Strohecker, of the township of Cambridge, is a resident on section 2. He was born Nov. 2, 1802, in Berks Co., Pa. His parents, Daniel and Leah (Garber) Strohecker, were natives of the same county and there passed nearly the entire extent of their lives. They died in Northumberland Co., Pa. They were the parents of 12 children. The family descent is of German origin. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Strohecker, was born in that country, and when he came to the United States he settled in Pennsylvania. His son, John Strohecker, was one of the soldiers of the Revolution. The latter was a brick-layer by trade and in his later life he was interested in farming. He married in Pennsylvania and there reared a family of eight children. He never removed from the State. His son, Daniel Strohecker, married Leah Garber, who was a native of the Keystone State. Her father, John Garber, was born in the same State and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He, too, afterwards became a farmer. Father and mother both died in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Strohecker grew to manhood in the State where he was born and passed forty years of active life as a brick-layer. In April, 1865, he came to Henry County, and at first bought 80 acres of land in the township of Cambridge. Soon after he bought another like amount of land and the estate now includes 166 acres in the best possible condition for prosperous farming. The estate is the accumulation of the proprietor in his own unaided strength and perseverance. He has passed most of his life in hard labor. In his political connection and views he is a Republican.

He formed a matrimonial alliance with Sarah Hummel, May 14, 1824. She was born in Berks Co., Pa., and the name of her father was John Hum-

mel. The issue of their marriage was eight children. Dr. George W. is deceased. Sevilla S. married a man named Zimmerman. Benavel, John, Catherine L. (deceased), Mrs. Mary Thompson and Henry C. are the names that complete the list. The last named was a soldier in the Civil War, where he lost his life, in the Army of the Cumberland. Reuben still resides with his parents. He was married in Pennsylvania to Hannah Hime. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and was of German extraction. The young people have three children, named Henry Calvin, Mrs. Johanna Steckhouse and Laura E.

Charles G. Howell. Upon section 28, of Western Township, resides Mr. Charles G. Howell, one of the representative agriculturists of Henry County, and a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the county. He was born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., Jan. 20, 1837. His father, Leven Howell, was the 11th child: hence the name. He belonged to an old Virginia family of English ancestry, and grew to manhood in old Virginia, but came into the territory now known as West Virginia, where he was married to Anna King, a native of the same place where her husband was born. After their marriage they improved a farm in the dense unbroken forest of West Virginia, living in the woods in a log-cabin. The father was a minister of the Old-School Baptist Church formerly, but later in life connected himself with the Missionary Baptist Church, in which denomination he preached until his death, which occurred in the same county in which he had settled so early in its history. His life was that of a worthy citizen and a zealous minister of the gospel. He demonstrated his interests in and his devotion to his religious sentiments most strikingly at one time. He was a mason by trade, and the congregation for which he labored had begun the erection of a church, but was compelled to abandon the work upon it for lack of means. With characteristic energy he set about the work himself, and laid the brick, put on the plaster and completed the edifice. The building stands to this day, and is used by the congregation of the faith he had so often zealously preached to. At the time of its completion it was valued at $5,000. It is still in a fair state of preservation, and is a monument to the worthy builder, who received no assistance or remuneration for its erection. Another instance illustrating his devotion to his righteous faith is shown in the following incident: A little later on and in another neighborhood, he made the brick and erected a new church building, with but little money consideration outside of the help rendered by Mr. Ellis Holland, now of Osco Township, this county. To these two zealous and devoted workers, must be added the honored name of Mr. Reason Holland, the father of Ellis, now deceased.

Rev. Howell's pastorate extended over nearly half a century, during which time he labored as a faithful and devoted follower of his Master, and was especially adapted to the time and condition of society existing in the section of country where he labored. We find but few such noble, hard-working and self-sacrificing Christians to-day as he was. He was born Nov. 21, 1799, and after a remarkably useful life, passed to his reward on the 9th of May, 1868. His wife, who was born on the 23d of August, 1797, died February, 1858.

Charles G. was the youngest of a family consisting of eight sons and one daughter, six of the former and the latter still survive. The daughter and four of the sons are yet living, in West Virginia. Our subject attended the district schools and worked on the homestead until he arrived at man's estate. About this time, his life was overshadowed by the death of his mother. On leaving home he followed the plastering business, which trade he had learned principally under the instructions of his father. He continued in this business in his native county for about ten years. During this time he was married near the place where he was born, Sept. 30, 1860, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's parents, the lady being Miss Sarah C., eldest daughter of Caple and Susanna (Smith) Holland. Her parents were natives of the Keystone State and of American parentage. Both came to West Virginia before their marriage, and after that event lived upon a farm in Monongalia County, where the father died, March 5, 1858. The mother is yet living with her youngest son, Lewis P. Holland, who lives on the old Holland homestead. Mrs. Howell was born in Monongalia County, Aug. 10, 1835. She is the mother of seven children, who have been named as follows: Rebecca J., Susan O.,

Blanche B. and Jessie F. (twins), Lavina A. and Anna H., now living; and Samuel O., deceased in January, 1875.

Mr. Howell continued to reside in Monongalia County for some years after his marriage, and during the meantime added to his calling that of farming. It was while he was living in the State of Virginia, before that section where he resided was set off and called West Virginia, and while the State was under the reign of rebel sentiment, Mr. Howell bravely stepped forward to defend the stars and stripes. On the 14th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the 14th W. Va. Vol. Inf., Co. C., which joined the army of the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. Hunter. He participated in no active engagement, but was with the regiment, being assigned to the Quartermaster's Department. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, July 3, 1865, having served nearly three years.

In April, 1869, in order to secure a wider field in which to labor, he set out for the then far West, finding his way to Henry County, where, in Osco Township, he purchased 160 acres of well-improved land. Here he resided for 12 years, when he sold this farm and purchased another quarter-section of improved land, where he now resides and has an elegant home and a well developed farm. Mr. Howell has always had a deep interest in the schools of his township, and was a Director nearly all of the time he lived in Osco The family is connected with the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Howell is an active factor. He is a reliable and uncompromising Republican, and highly esteemed and well known throughout his section of the county.

Wilson A. Minnick, of the firm of Miles & Minnick, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, crockery, glassware, etc., at Kewanee, Ill., is a native of Mercersburg, Pa., and a son of Peter W. and Mary A. (Geyer) Minnick, also natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction.

Wilson A. was next oldest in a fanily of three sons and four daughters, and was born Feb. 21, 1842. His elder brother, John W., was a volunteer soldier in the war for the Union, and was killed at the battle of Stone River. His father, a merchant tailor in his lifetime, died at Kewanee, in 1856, at the age of 40 years, and his mother (July, 1885) is about 67 years of age and resides in Kewanee. In 1856 the family came to Kewanee and Mr. Minnick soon afterward began his career as a grocer's clerk, a position he continued to fill for 11 consecutive years. In 1867 the firm of which he is now a member was organized (see biography of Shadrach T. Miles), which hundreds of his friends patronized, and his establishment took rank as among the very foremost (if not indeed the lead) in their line in Kewanee.

At Kewanee, Dec. 24, 1868, he was married to Miss Angelia E., the accomplished daughter of Asa Morrill, Esq., of North Danville, Vt. They have five children: Edwin M., Edith M., Guy F., Paul W. and Morrill. Both Mr. and Mrs. Minnick are consistent members of the Congregational Church, of which society at Kewanee Mr. Minnick has been Treasurer for more than a dozen years.

In the battle of life Mr. M. has depended wholly upon his own resources, the recipient of no gratuities, legacies or gifts ; and what he has enjoyed and has of this world's goods have been acquired by his individual effort and industry.

George Allen Vawter, dentist, at Cambridge, was born at Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., Jan. 4, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Macomb, and completed a full course of study there, graduating ing in June, 1876. He attended school for nine years, and nine months in the year, and was never tardy, and, with the exception of one week's sickness, not absent a single day from school in all that time. In the succeeding winter after graduating, he taught a term of school in the township of Bethel, in the same county. At the expiration of this engagement, in February, 1877, he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. H. H. Whissen, of Macomb. He continued under the preceptorship of Dr. Whissen until the spring of 1878, when the two formed a partnership, and Mr. Vawter passed most of his time in traveling to the adjacent towns, where he practiced his profession and worked in the interest of the Macomb office until the following winter. He then again became a teacher, taking

a school in Mound Township, McDonough County.

At the expiration of the term of school, which occurred in March, 1879, he came to Cambridge and commenced the practice of dentistry. He was young, and the possessor of only about $100, and had for competition a man of age and experience; but by a strict attention to the details of his profession he soon established a prosperous business, and has at present one of the finest dental offices in this part of the State.

He has dealt to a considerable extent in Western lands, and also in property in Cambridge. From his profession, and by a careful investment of his earnings, he has succeeded in placing himself in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Vawter was married to Nellie I. Gould, at Cambridge, Nov. 14, 1883. Mrs. Vawter was born at Piermont, Grafton Co., N. H., Oct. 15, 1860, and is the daughter of L. Y. and O. P. Gould, of Cambridge. The family moved to Cambridge in the spring of 1868.

Dr. Vawter is the son of Allen T. Vawter and Florinda Elizabeth (Kellogg) Vawter. His father was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., Dec. 14, 1830, and came thence with his parents to McDonough County in the fall of 1833. Sept. 11, 1851, another removal was effected, when they moved to Macomb, where the parents still reside. In the paternal line Dr. Vawter is able to trace his ancestors for a period of 200 years. The first progenitors of the family in this country settled in Virginia, where Russell Vawter, his great-grandfather, was born. The latter lived all his life in his native county of Culpeper. His son, Beverly Vawter, was born in Culpeper Co., Va., Sept. 22, 1782. He passed the years of his minority there, and when he had attained his legal freedom he went to North Carolina. Jan. 13, 1807, he was married to Elizabeth Hutchins. In 1813 he removed his family to Kentucky, and from thence to McDonough Co., Ill., in October, 1833. His death transpired April 21, 1845. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Dr. Vawter's mother was born June 9, 1836. Her father was a native of the State of New York, and lost his life, in 1864, in the military service of the United States in the War of the Rebellion. The parents of Dr. Vawter were married March 14, 1854. They had seven children, of whom four are living.

George D. Elliott, manufacturer and dealer in harness and saddlery, Kewanee, Ill., was born at the United States Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1823. His parents, James, a Sergeant in the United States Army, and Mary (Mayhew) Elliott, natives of Durham, Eng., and Kennebec, Maine, respectively, were married at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and of the 11 children (nine sons and two daughters) born to them, the subject of this sketch was the eldest but two. James came to America in 1818, and three years afterward entered the United States Army as a private soldier and served for a period of five years. He was an only child, and his father, who was a saddler to Lord Durham, gave him an academic education. The then Lord Durham was an extensive coal operator, and saddler Elliott, who had accumulated some money, invested it in the stocks of a rival mining company, which act so enraged his lordship that he withdrew his patronage from Elliott. The new coal company failed, and in 1826 the old gentleman followed his son to the United States. He located at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and died before the then current year.

After leaving the army, Sergeant Elliott returned to his trade of saddler at Mt. Pleasant, and there remained up to 1854, at which time he came to Kewanee. A part of the farm upon which he settled here is now known as Elliott's Addition, and the rest of it was laid out by the parties to whom he sold it, and is now known as "Morse's Addition to Kewanee."

The old gentleman removed to Chicago in 1870; was there during the great fire, and returned to Kewanee, where he died in July of the following year, aged about 76 years. His wife had died at Kewanee in 1868, aged 72 years.

George D. Elliott learned the trade of his father and of his grandfather, and, with the exception of a few years devoted to teaching in the public schools, has devoted his time to it. He was educated at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and was about 22 years of age when he began teaching. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he entered the service of the United States as an artisan, and left Pittsburg in October, 1846, in the Quartermaster's Department for Mexico. At the



C. H. Brooks

end of about six months he returned to Pittsburg, where he was employed in the Government Arsenal until the close of the war, when he made his way back to Mt. Pleasant. In 1854 he made a trip of discovery in the West, and the following year brought his family to Kewanee. Three of his brothers were in the Union Army during the Rebellion, and one of them lost his life at the battle of Mission Ridge. Since coming to Kewanee, Mr. Elliott has held various offices, and at this writing (August, 1885) is serving his tenth year as a member of the School Board.

In politics he is a Republican, coming from the old Whig party; in religious views he is liberal, though identified more or less prominently with the Episcopal Church. He is a member of Kewanee Lodge, No. 159, F. & A. M., and holds the office of Scribe in Kewanee Chapter, No. 47.

At Cadiz, Ohio, April 4, 1849, he was married to Miss Adaline McCormick, a native of that town, and daughter of the Hon. Samuel McCormick, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have had born to them eight children as follows: Frank, now in business with his father; Kate, in the millinery business at Kewanee; Eric, dealer in carriage goods at Peoria, Ill.; Maude (Mrs. A. M. Hewlett, Kewanee); Ward B., carriage trimmer, Kewanee; Harry and Addie, at home; and Dick S., agent of the American Express Company, at Pacific Junction, Iowa.

Cyrus Houghton Brooks, a wealthy farmer residing in Galva, was born Sept. 17, 1828, in Chester, Vt., his ancestry being of English origin. Three brothers, Solomon, David and Daniel, came from the Old to the New World together. Solomon, who settled in Chester, Vt., was the father of Nathan Brooks, and his son, Solomon Brooks, Jr., was born June 13, 1769, and married Amelia Fisher, who was born Oct. 16, 1773. His oldest brother, David Brooks, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Solomon Brooks had five children: Cyrus, George, Mary, Martha and Elvira, the latter of whom is deceased. Their parents moved to Brimfield, Peoria Co., Ill., where they died. Mrs. B.'s father, Asa Fisher, was a son of Benjamin Fisher, and married Ester Metcalf, whose mother was Abigail Colben.

George Brooks, son of Solomon, was born Dec. 2, 1802, in Chester, Windsor Co., Vt., and he is yet living, in Galva. He first came to Olney, Richland Co., Ill., arriving there Oct. 1, 1841, and after a residence there of three years, in September, 1844, he removed to Brimfield, above mentioned, and in February, 1864, he came to Galva. He was married Nov. 8, 1824, to Clina Houghton, who was born Aug. 3, 1806, in Windsor, Vt., and she died July 24, 1877, —a woman eminent for her piety. Her father, Darius Houghton, was born Nov. 3, 1780, and her mother, Almira, was born July 7, 1783, and died in September, 1876, at the age of 93 years. Mrs. Clina Brooks was the mother of eight children, namely: Cyrus H. (our subject), Elzina, Orin D., Darius H., Mary, Henry (deceased), Amelia and Luther,—all the living of whom are married and have children. It is worthy of remark that only one of this family of eight children are deceased, and also of Solomon Brooks' family of five children only one is deceased. Mr. George Brooks was married the second time, July 25, 1879, to Mrs. Permelia Bradford, who was born Nov. 2, 1811.

Mr. Cyrus H. Brooks, whose name heads this notice, had no school advantages in early life. He was was reared on a farm, and has been a steady, hard-laboring man all his life. Coming to this State with his father, he remained with him until he was 26 years old. He bought for his father the first home farm, consisting of 80 acres of land. He has done well by his parents, and has subsequently been greatly blessed in the accumulation of this world's goods. In March, 1858, he came to Knox County and purchased 80 acres of land on section 1, in Walnut Grove Township, near Galva. After farming there for 20 years, in the spring of 1878, he removed into Galva, where he now resides. At present he is the owner of 883 acres in this State, Iowa and Kansas, viz.: 403 acres in Illinois, 320 in Iowa, and 160 in Kansas.

Mr. Brooks has been married twice. His first wife, Louisa Reed, is now deceased. His present wife, Amelia J. (Miles) Houghton, was born Feb. 19, 1857, in New York city, and is the daughter of Freeman Miles. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are five in number, and are named Le Roy L., Elsey, (deceased), Emma, Eleura and Rosa. The parents and all the children are members of the Congrega-

tional Church; and Mr. B. is Republican in political opinion.

Mr. Brooks came to this section of Illinois when a young man. The country was then new and uncultivated, and he went to work with a will and energy characteristic of the man, and did a great deal toward transforming the wild prairie of the Military Tract into one of the most fertile spots on the globe. His memory as one of the industrious pioneers is worthy of perpetuation, and as a means of doing this, as well as to place him among the best men of the county, we insert his portrait in this volume in connection with this sketch.

Jared C. Kinsey, grocer at Cambridge, came to Henry Co., Ill., from Coshocton Co., Ohio, in March, 1863. His family is from Bucks Co., Pa., which is as far back as he has any knowledge. Ulysses Kinsey, grandfather of Jared C., moved from Bucks County to Coshocton Co., Ohio, about the year 1820. Uriah Kinsey, son of Ulysses and father of Jared C., established a woolen mill on Paddy's Fork of Tomica shortly after moving to Ohio, the motive power of which was a tread-wheel propelled by oxen.

He was married Aug. 17, 1824, to Margaret Chalfant, daughter of Mordecai and Mary Chalfant, the latter being a sister of Jacob Strawn, for years the famous Illinois cattle king. By this union seven children were born,—four sons and three daughters. Three of the children died in their infancy. Phœbe died at the age of 32, unmarried. Lydia was married twice. Her first husband was Wm. Smith, by whom she had two children, named Phebe Francis and George F. Her second husband was Isaac Camp, by whom she had one child, Andrew D. She died Dec. 27, 1861, aged 33 years. Jacob S. Kinsey studied medicine under Dr. Benj. F. Lemert, of Dresden, Ohio; graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1859–60; entered the volunteer service as Surgeon of the gun-boat "Cincinnati;" was in the first engagement at Fort Donelson; resigned on account of sickness in 1862; came to Cambridge and commenced the practice of medicine, in March, 1863. He so continued filling a prominent place in the medical fraternity till the time of his death, which occurred May 3, 1874, when he was 37 years of age.

The subject of this sketch, Jared C. Kinsey, was born July 12, 1834; was educated after leaving the district school at West Bedford Academy, in Coshocton Co., Ohio. He read law with Judge Simmons, of Coshocton, and was admitted to the Bar in June, 1859; removed with the family to Henry Co., Ill., in March, 1863. The war demoralizing the values of almost everything, he tried his hand at farming for three years, two and one-half miles west of Cambridge. In December, 1866, he opened up a drug and book store in Cambridge, which he continued till July 17, 1882, when he disposed of his stock and entered upon a new field of labor, that of selling goods on the road for a Chicago firm. Tiring of this, he opened a grocery store in January, 1885, in which he is now prosperously engaged.

Oct. 2, 1855, he was married to Miss Catherine E. Kesler, of West Carlisle, Ohio, by whom he has had six children, named respectively: Addie H., Osman Leigh, Alice May, Florence, Carroll B. and Effie. His wife, Catherine E., having died in January, 1869, he married Miss Sarah A. Hawley, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1869, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Infant, dead-born; Kate, Earl S., Emma, Louise and Edith Clare, all of whom, by both wives, are living at this writing (1885) except the infant above noted.

Mr. Kinsey has been a believer in the Jeffersonian school of politics,—that all powers not expressly delegated to the general Government are reserved to the States.

David N. Busenbark, retired farmer and resident at Cambridge, was born March 22, 1819, in Butler Co., Ohio. John Busenbark, his grandfather, was of German descent and belonged to a family that originally settled and lived many years in the State of New Jersey. The grandsire went to Butler Co., Ohio, where he died. He married Jane Naylor, and they reared four sons and three daughters, born in the following order: Elizabeth, Robert, James, Reading, William, Sarah and Ellen. Robert, the eldest son, was born March 6, 1793, in New Jersey, and died Dec. 11, 1872, in Ohio, whither he removed in 1811. He became a farmer in the Buckeye State, where he was married to Margaret Stout. She was a native of

New York city, born Feb. 25, 1799, and died in Ohio, March, 1877. Her children were named Elizabeth, David N., Reading, Robert, Loyal F., Mary E., John, James and Margaret.

D. N. Busenbark was a resident of his native State through his boyhood, youth and manhood until 1860, and was thoroughly trained in the business of a farmer. In the year named he came to Henry County and bought 160 acres of land in Munson Township, which is still in his possession, and he is also the owner of 80 acres in Osco Township. He was a resident on his estate in the former township until his removal, in January, 1884, to Cambridge. The land on which he settled on coming to Henry County, was in a wholly wild condition, and it will now rank in agricultural advancement with the general condition of farms in the county. In political affiliation, Mr. Busenbark is a Republican.

He was married May 7, 1846, in Butler Co., Ohio, to Mary A. Smith. She was born in that county July 9, 1822, and is the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Jacobi) Smith. Her parents were native of Pennsylvania. The births of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Busenbark occurred in the following order: George S., Oct. 8, 1848; John, May 31, 1851; Robert, July 25, 1853; Katie, July 7, 1856; Emma M., Nov. 5, 1859; Mary M., April 6, 1867. The latter is the only child who was born after the removal of the family to Henry County. Katie, the oldest daughter, is now Mrs. E. Ayres. Mrs. Busenbark is a member of the Christian Church.

George W. Cahow, agent of the American Express Company at Kewanee, was born at Akron, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1830. His parents, George and Nancy (Hogue) Cahow, natives respectively of the State of Maryland and Dublin Harbor, were married in Ohio, where their two sons were born. The senior Mr. Cahow, who was a farmer and came to Illinois in 1858, lived at the village of Cambridge the rest of his life, dying in 1863, at the age of 70 years. His wife died in Ohio, in 1841, at the age of 33 years.

George W., the subject of our sketch, after a few months' attendance at the public schools of his native State, found it impracticable in his circumstances to devote the time necessary to the acquirement of an education; so he was compelled to begin life for himself with but a scant knowledge of books. At this writing, however, one has but to meet him to know that he has not let the weeds grow in his mind. He has read, he has studied, he has worked and he has accomplished much. At the age of 18, he learned the potter's trade at Middleburg, Ohio, and followed it afterward a few years.

In 1855 he landed in Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., Ill., and in 1858 he came to Cambridge, this county, where he farmed about four years, moving thence to Kewanee, where he engaged in the grocery business up to 1866. In December of the last named year he was appointed agent by the American Express Company, a position he has since filled, with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Mr. Cahow belongs to the Orders of Masons and Odd Fellows; is not an office-seeker nor an offensive partisan, though a substantial Democrat. Since coming here, he has served the people three or four terms as Town Trustee, which constitutes the sum of his office-holding.

He was married at New Portage, Ohio, in August, 1854, to Miss Mary Smith, a native of that town, and their only child, Anna, is an accomplished young lady teacher in the Kewanee public schools.

Augustus Little, one of Henry County's prominent and well-to-do farmers, resides on section 9, Wethersfield Township. He was born in Hollis, N. H., Sept. 16, 1825, and is the son of Abner B. and Nancy (Tenney) Little, both natives of New Hampshire. They came to Henry County in the spring of 1837, and settled in Wethersfield Township, where they both died, she (Mrs. Little) July 6, 1847, and the father in September, 1863, aged 90 years. Their family comprised 13 children, as follows: Mary B., Catherine M., Elizabeth B., William T., Caleb J., Henry G., Ruth C., Laura A., Caroline W., Augustus and Sarah F., and two who are deceased,—Samuel A. and one an infant.

R. Augustus, our subject, was but 11 years of age when he came to Henry County with his parents. His education was received principally in the district schools of this county, remaining at home with his parents nearly the entire time. He occupies

their old homestead, and is the owner of 217½ acres of some of the most valuable land in Wethersfield Township, most of which is tillable.

Mr. R. Augustus Little was united in marriage, April 8, 1852, the lady whom he chose to be his companion and helpmeet through life being Lavantia Irwin, daughter of William and Catherine (Forman) Irwin, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They settled in Delaware Co., N. Y., where she, the mother, died in May, 1832. He, the father, came to Henry County in the fall of 1839; he died in October, 1841. Of their union were born 12 children, namely: John, Margaret, Phebe, Jacob F., Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Caroline, William, Catherine D., Lavantia and Lavenia. Lavantia (Mrs. Little) was born in Courtright, Delaware Co., N. Y., May 6, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. L. are the parents of 11 children, viz.: Ralph I., Walter A., Frank E., Clarence F., Lewis H., Mary A., Nancy E., Roy A., Charles T. and two deceased,—Clara and an infant.

Mr. Little has held several of the minor offices of his township. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has led the choir nearly every year, in various churches, since he was 20 years of age. Mr. L. and his estimable wife are very hospitable and kind people, and occupy an honored position in the community where they live. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

Oren H. **Loomis**, dealer in agricultural implements, and a pioneer business man of Kewanee (in fact, the time of his beginning business at this place antedates that of any other man now living and in business here), was born in Coventry, Conn., June 17, 1822, and was one of three sons and five daughters born to Selah and Esther (Howard) Loomis, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively. In 1833 the family removed from Connecticut to Michigan, and from there 17 years later to Wethersfield, Henry Co., Ill. Later on, the senior Mr. L. removed into Kewanee, where he and his aged wife ended their days,—he in the year 1871, at the age of 86, and she a year earlier, at the age of 84.

Oren H. Loomis had attended school a short time before the family left Connecticut, and after arriving in Michigan finished his education at the White Pigeon branch of the Michigan University. Here for one year he was Professor of Mathematics, and for the succeeding five years taught in the district schools of the Badger State. In 1847 he taught at Freeport, Ill., and in 1849 came to Wethersfield, where he followed farming about three years. Sept. 1, 1854, at Kewanee then just laid out, he engaged in the grain business and shipped the first car load of grain ever loaded at Kewanee. In 1855, with his associates, he built the first steam elevator erected at Kewanee. The building was burned in 18—, after he had severed his connection with it.

He followed grain business eight years, and in 1862 engaged in the agricultural implement trade, from which he retired in 1870. For three years he followed farming, and returned to Kewanee, bought back his agricultural implement business, and has devoted his time to it since.

Mr. L. has always been an ardent Republican in politics,—in fact, he was one of the twelve men that organized that party in Henry County, in 1854. The only office he appears to have held was that of Justice of the Peace, away back in 1867 or '68, and School Trustee for many years. He was one of the projectors of, and was prominently identified with, the organization and establishment of the old Wethersfield and Kewanee Academy, and finally engineered its transfer to common-school purposes. It is now the higher department of the Kewanee schools. Both education and religion have had Mr. Loomis' best efforts all his life. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and since coming into Henry has had charge of the Wethersfield and Kewanee Sabbath-schools, altogether upwards of 31 years. Always a useful member of society, Mr. Loomis' absence, which must of necessity come with the years, will be felt by the best people as will probably be the loss of no other man in this community.

He was married first at Edwardsburg, Mich., in 1846, to Miss Rosetta Rogers, who died in Edwardsburg in the spring of 1849. On August 27, 1850, at East Hamburg, N. Y., he was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia A. Starkweather. Of the children born to them we make the following brief memoranda: Niles H. is a farmer in Kansas; Henry L. is a merchant in Kewanee; Lucy (Mrs. W. E. Terry, of Galesburg, Ill.); Rosetta M., now

Mrs. E. A. Hebbard, of Galesburg; Grace E., an artist; Emma F., wife of Rev. C. S. Leeper, of the Congregational Church, Batavia, Ill.; and Hattie May, at home. Their first born, Francis E., died when about six years of age.

Col. Sylvester Blish, deceased, was by occupation a farmer of Kewanee Township, was born at Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn., Dec. 31, 1790, and died in Wethersfield Township, Henry Co., Ill., Oct. 8, 1865. His wife, *nee* Rhoda Cheney, to whom he was married at Manchester, Conn., Jan. 1, 1811, died Jan. 9, 1878, in the 84th year of her age. They reared four sons and one daughter. The latter, Prudence H., now deceased, was the wife of James Knox, Esq., of Knoxville, Ill. Of the sons, the oldest, William H., is a farmer in Wethersfield Township, Henry Co., Ill.; Thomas died at Galena, Ill., where he had resided for twenty-five years; Charles C. resides in Kewanee (see biography of Charles C. Blish), and George C. is a resident of Chicago, Ill, where he is employed as a book-keeper for E. Schneider & Co.

Col. Blish came into Henry County in 1836 as an agent for the Wethersfield Colony in the purchase of land, and settled upon a farm now owned by C. C. Blish, his son, in Wethersfield Township; and it was upon this farm that he spent the last years of his life. He also owned a tract of land containing some 160 acres lying east and adjacent to Main Street, Kewanee, a portion of which was included in the original plat of the village. He began life as a young man with but little of this world's goods, but by industry and good judgment succeeded in accumulating quite a fortune. In politics he was always a Democrat of the most pronounced type, though exhibiting but little ambition to hold office. It appears that when the county was young, he held the office of County Commissioner for a term or two, and in after years was a candidate for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention; but the issues were purely political, and the radical element in the county was largely in the ascendency, so a Republican was elected. His generosity at all times corresponded with his means; and the hospitallty of his household, proverbial in the earliest history of the county, is fully maintained by his descendants. The first two Methodist Episcopal churches erected in Kewanee were built upon lands donated by him. Though the deeds thereto were signed by his sons after his death in the conveyance, the latter carried out the express wish of their parent. The Kewanee Cemetery grounds were also given *gratis* by Col. Blish, and the Churches of the city, without regard to denomination, found in him a ready and willing helper at all times.

Duncan L. Murchison. There are several members of this family who are prominent and well-to-do farmers of Wethersfield Township. Duncan L. resides on section 11, where he owns a fine and well-equipped farm. Scotland is his native country, and among its rugged hills were his parents, Finley and Catherine (McLean) Murchison, born and reared. Duncan was born June 8, 1845, and in 1851 his parents determined to move to the New World, where they hoped not only to secure better advantages for themselves, but also to enable their children to enjoy better opportunities for accumulating a competency and for doing good. The parents soon were located on a farm in Wethersfield Township, where the elder Murchison became a prominent and highly respected settler. Until July, 1872, the date of his death, he lived in this township, and the later years of his life were gladdened by witnessing the splendid results of his early and earnest labors. His widow survives him, and resides in Wethersfield Township. The children born to them numbered 12. Of these, Duncan was the next to the youngest; Roderick, of whom a sketch is given in this work, was the youngest.

Duncan was only six years old when he left his native land, and therefore received his education in this country. The early pioneer schools, however, did not afford to the young student any great advantages for an education. He was reared and educated upon a farm, and selected for a calling the same business that his parents had followed. In this he has been eminently successful, and is to-day

ranked among the leading and most prosperous farmers of this section of Henry County. He has a farm of 240 acres, and has erected a magnificent residence and fine and commodious barns, making his a most desirable farm home.

Mr. Murchison was united in marriage in Wethersfield Township, March 11, 1869, with Maria, daughter of Levi and Laura (Johnson) North. Her father was a native of New York, while her mother was born in Vermont. They came West and located in Bureau Co., Ill., in 1845, where, in 1852, Mrs. North died. Subsequently, Mr. N. re-married and moved to Henry County, and at present is a resident of Kewanee Township. Maria was the only child by the first marriage, and was born at Princeton, Ill., Aug. 5, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Murchison are the parents of seven children, named as follows: Laura C., Mary C., Ross N., Anna S., Duncan Guy, Rob Roy and Nina M. Politically, Mr. M. is a Republican.

Benjamin I. Hulin is a manufacturer of carriages and wagons at Cambridge, and is dealing in agricultural implements. He is the patentee of the Wagon End-Gate and Top-Box Fastener, and is regarded as a solid business man of the place where he is operating. Mr. Hulin was born Sept. 21, 1842, in Glenmarka, Christianstadt, Sweden, and is the son of Jans Johansen Hulin, who was also a manufacturer of wagons. He died in the land of his birth at the age of 60. He married Hannah Nelson, who also died in Sweden. Of their children, six in number, four are living: Elmer, Nels, Janson, Kyerster and B. I.

Mr. Hulin was instructed in the details of his trade by his father, and came to the United States in 1868. He came at once on landing to Monmouth, Ill., and obtained a position in the shop of W. W. Church, a wagon-maker. He remained in his employment 14 months, and then went to work for the Wier Plow Company at that place. He passed the chief part of the winters in their service for a period of five years. At the end of that time he came to Cambridge, and built the shop where he has since been engaged in business on his own account. A further notice of his relations is presented in another part of this work.

Mr. Hulin formed a matrimonial alliance with Sophia Rahn, in March, 1871. She is a native of Sweden, and came to America with her mother when she was seven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hulin have four children—Hilda Z., Oscar L., Frank L. and Alice E. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hulin is a Republican in his political connections.

Henry Harms is a farmer on section 23, Geneseo Township, and has been connected with the agricultural interests of Henry County since the year 1855. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Nov. 14 1826. When he was nine years of age he was employed as a sheep herder in his native land, and he also took care of a flock of geese, receiving for the double service only $1.50 for the services of an entire season. He was in the habit of passing the summer seasons in this method and went to school in the winters. This alternating manner of operation he maintained until he was 14. He was then employed as a farm laborer, and his wages consisted of $8 and a pound of wool yearly, with a few yards of linen cloth. After the first year his wages was increased, until finally he received $23 a year. At the age of 22 he went into the German Army, in which he served three years, as the law requires. On the expiration of the period of his enforced military service, he resumed farming and followed that occupation until he was the possessor of sufficient means to pay his passage to the United States. He was then 28 years of age. He came across the ocean on a sailing vessel and was on the sea 41 days. He came from the port of New York where he landed directly to the city of Davenport. When he reached that place he had $2 in his possession wherewith to begin life in the New World. He had no difficulty in procuring employment and he went to work in the harvest field about 12 miles from the city. He remained there a few months and in 1855, in the month of January, he came to Geneseo. He passed ten years in various employments in the city, and at the end of that time he rented a farm. On this he

continued his operations until 1875, when he bought the farm on which he has since been an independent farmer. He has erected the necessary buildings and has rebuilt the house which was on the place. The farm contains 80 acres, and it is all improved and enclosed. Mr. Harms raises stock and has a valuable dairy.

He was married in April, 1855, to Eliza Martiesen. She was a native of the same German province in which her husband was born. She died the November following.

March 7, 1856, Mr. Harms was again married, to Sophia Guldensuph, who was also born in Oldenburg, in Schleswig-Holstein. Two children were born of this marriage: Louis was born Feb. 12, 1857. He has been reared in the county in which he lives, and was educated in the English and German schools of the city of Geneseo. He was married Jan. 12, 1882, to Minnie Glawe. She is a native of Pomerania in Germany, and they have two children—Herbert and Raymond. A daughter, Emma, was born later, who died at the age of five. The son is operating the homestead with the father.

William B. Lee, a prominent business man at Cambridge, was born Feb. 17, 1829, on the Isle of Wight, England, and he is the son of John and Mary (Hayles) Lee. His father was born in Hampshire, England, and his mother was a native of the Isle of Wight. She was the daughter of an Englishman who removed to the United States, and died near Alton.

Mr. Lee came to the country of his adoption in the fall of 1853, and settled in the city of Rochester, N. Y. He was attracted to that place by the opportunities it afforded for obtaining employment, being the "Flour City" of the State, and there he obtained a situation as a miller, which was his trade in his native country.

In 1856 he came to Illinois, and was interested in milling at Galesburg two years, after which he removed to Geneseo in Henry County. He was engaged in the same business there until 1874, the year in which he removed to Cambridge. He built a flouring mill, which he has since operated. He has had several associates in its management, and is now in partnership with J. W. Stewart. They also own an elevator, run by the same power which operates the mill, and they traffic extensively in grain.

Mr. Lee was married, on the Isle of Wight, to Caroline King, also a native of the beautiful little island, which was recently made famous by the marriage of the youngest daughter of the Queen of England on its soil. Following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee: Carrie, Jessie, William, Fannie, Albert, Frank, Charles (deceased), Fred and Hugh; the latter is no longer living.

Ainger Goodley, a farmer on section 16, Cambridge Township, was born Sept. 11, 1822, in Lincolnshire, Eng., and is the son of Ainger and Mary (Watts) Goodley. In the spring of 1850 the family came to the United States, and made their first location in Lake Co., Ohio. They maintained a residence there seven years. The son, who is the subject of this narration, removed to Henry County, and after that occurrence they came hither, and took up their residence here in 1859. The father died in 1874, at the age of 84; the demise of the mother occurred March 14, 1871, when she was 80. Of ten children of whom they became the parents, only three are living.

Mr. Goodley of this sketch came to Henry County in 1857, and in the same month in which he arrived in Illinois he settled in the township in which he has since been a resident. At the outset he rented land, and later he bought 80 acres in his own interest. He has prospered in its management, and is now the owner of 376 acres, all in good condition and in a valuable situation. The position of Mr. Goodley is one that affords a strong contrast with that of people of the class to which he belonged in his native land. He has fulfilled the ambition of his life, which was to secure for himself and his children the privileges to which they were heirs by natural inheritance, and for which he came to a country to obtain the privileges denied him in his native land—that of holding an ownership in the soil on which he earned his bread. He has just claim on the esteem of all who know him.

His marriage to Mary White transpired Oct. 1,

1851, at Painesville, Ohio. Mrs. Goodley was born July 24, 1828, in Lincolnshire, England, and she is the daughter of James and Rose (Smith) White. Her father is deceased. Following is the personal record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Goodley: Anna M. is the wife of John Palmer; James A. is the oldest son; John T. is the youngest.

Mr. Goodley endorses the principles of the Republican party.

William Love, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 27 of Western Township, and a native of Antrim County, Ireland, was born April 15, 1841. His father, John Love, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere, came to this country in 1849, and located in Bucks Co., Pa. William was the seventh of a family of ten children, consisting of three sons and seven daughters. Coming to America when a small boy, he received most of his education in the common schools of Bucks County, and when a young man of 20, in March, 1851, he started for the West, and soon found his way to Henry County. Not long after his arrival the war broke out, and the patriotism so characteristic of his nationality was throbbing in his breast and he desired to defend the flag of his adopted country. His patriotism was publicly demonstrated on the 22d of February, 1862, by his enlistment in Co. B, 65th Ill. Inf., under Colonel Carner. His regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, and 23d Army Corps, and was in the army under Sherman on his march to Atlanta. His corps was afterward sent back North. Mr. Love participated in all the active engagements of the campaign and also fought at Franklin and Nashville. He was then sent to Washington, D. C., and later to Fort Fisher, and fought with his regiment at Wilmington, and then joining Sherman marched with him through to the sea. He was honorably discharged at Greensburg, N. C., July, 1865, after having served faithfully for more than three years and five months. At the skirmish at Harper's Ferry, three months after his enlistment, he was taken prisoner, but was soon afterward paroled, and was soon discharged. He was slightly wounded at Columbia, Tenn., and at Pine Mountain, Ga. He enlisted as a private, but was afterward made a Corporal and then Sergeant, and finally Second Lieutenant.

At the close of the war, he returned to Illinois and began to work for the most extensive and successful farmer of Western Township, which gentleman was destined to be his father-in-law. A few years later, upon May 27th, 1869, he was united in marriage to his daughter, Miss Isabella Lloyd. She was born on her father's homestead, in Western Township, Nov. 1, 1849. Her father, Mahlon B. Lloyd, had come from Bucks Co., Pa., early in the history of Henry County, and was the first settler to locate in Western Township. He was one of the most successful farmers and business men of the county, and for a time was engaged in the banking business at Orion, where he established the first bank at that place. When seven years of age, Mrs. Love went to Bucks Co., Pa., where she lived with an uncle and attended school at Millersville, until she was 17 years of age, when she returned to her Western home. She is the mother of five children,—Mahlon R., Arthur and Edgar, besides two deceased.

Mr. Love made his first purchase of land, consisting of 160 acres, in 1867, upon section 13, Western Township. Here he settled and operated a farm for some years, but after the death of his father-in-law he took possession of the old Love homestead. Both Mr. and Mrs. Love are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, Mr. L. is a stanch Republican. Though not an office-seeker he has held numerous offices of his township.

Rodney E. Linnell is a farmer on section 1 in the township of Colona. He was born in Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 24, 1832. His father, Rufus B. Linnell, was a a native of the same town in which the son was born. His birth occurred there May 10, 1803, and he was the second son of Samuel and Sophia Linnell, who were natives of the State of New York. The paternal great-grandfather was of English origin and on coming to America settled on an island in the River St. Lawrence, which has ever since been called by the name of the family. The ancestor of the Linnell generations owned and improved a farm on the island. Rufus B. Linnell married Lucy Mellville. She was born in



James B. Weir

Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1807. They became the parents of eight children, and seven still survive.

The elder Linnell was a pioneer of Henry County, removing hither in 1844. The little household journeyed in wagons, or rather with a wagon and a buggy. The latter structure proved too frail for the business required of it and on its giving out the whole family proceeded on the route in the wagon. They had with them three good horses. The accident to the light wagon took place while they were in the State of Ohio. On their arrival the father exchanged a horse for a cooking-stove and ten bushels of corn. The location of their home was made on section 1 of what was then designated township 17, and the farm was in a state of nature. The first business which engaged the attention of the new-comers was the preparation of a domicile in which to shelter themselves, and they proceeded to the erection of a log-house. They then gave their attention to clearing the land, and were occupied in that when the father was killed by the kick of a horse. After the death of his father, Mr. Linnell and an older brother assumed the management of the homestead, which they continued to conduct together some years.

Mr. Linnell was married, Nov. 27, 1856, to Sarah G. Taylor. She was born in White Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Merritt and Sarah (Hatchell) Taylor. The newly-married people took possession of a portion of the homestead situated on section 1, and which is now their property. They have had two children. Lucy A. is the wife of Thomas Cann and they live at Geneseo. Mary B. is the younger and lives with her parents.

Michael Ryan, engaged in farming on section 3, Wethersfield Township, was born in Ireland about the year 1819. He came to America when about 33 years of age and remained one season in Stark County, and in the fall of 1853 came to Henry County. Shortly afterward he located in Wethersfield Township, but for a time only, as he then removed to Burns Township, where he resided for about 20 years, 11 years of the time working out by the month. Next he returned to Wethersfield, and is now the owner and proprietor of 130 acres in this township, 140 acres in Burns and 50 acres in Kewanee Township.

Michael Ryan was united in the holy bonds of matrimony in Wethersfield, July 10, 1864, the lady who was chosen to be his companion in life being Miss Bridget Ryan, a native of Ireland, who was born in the year 1827. They are members of the Catholic Church and politically, Mr. Ryan is a Republican.

James Blair, deceased, formerly a resident on section 18, Kewanee Township, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1829. He continued to reside in the State of his nativity until the year 1849, when he emigrated West, locating in Peoria Co., Ill., and lived in Rome until 1854. He afterward came to Burns Township, this county, in which section he remained for two years, and came to Kewanee Township in his next move, where he resided until the date of his death, July 15, 1883. He owned 280 acres of well improved and excellent farm land at the time of his demise, and had erected a fine residence and good outbuildings upon the home farm.

Mr. Blair was married in La Salle Co., Ill., Dec. 26, 1854, the lady chosen to share his joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, being Miss Lucy E. Emerson, a native of West Virginia, where she was born May 18, 1830. Her parents, Benjamin and Mary (Hinckley) Emerson, were natives of Maine and Ohio respectively. Mrs. Blair has become the mother of seven children,—Amos L., Augusta V., John L., Benjamin V., Mary E., Sarah E. and Lucy I. Sarah E. died when four years old, in Kewanee Township, March 21, 1868; Augusta V. is the wife of William D. Oliver and resides in Kansas, and they are the parents of one child—Carlos J. Mr. Blair during his life-time held several of the minor offices in his township. Mrs. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The grand old pioneers who came into this section of the Prairie State and reclaimed it from its native condition are fast passing away. One by one they are laid at rest, but the fruits of their labor are being enjoyed by the present generation, and will be by all

those to come, who know nothing of the hardships endured and the obstacles encountered. Mr. Blair was a young man of 20 years of age when he came West, that he might have better advantages for making an honest living and saving something for his family. The record of his life tells how wisely he acted, and with what success he lived. He became an important factor in molding the affairs of his new home, and his impress in the early formation of his community is noticable even to this day. A worthy man, a useful life, his memory should be perpetuated. As a man eminently fitted to be recognized as a representative man of Henry County, we take pleasure in placing his portrait in this ALBUM.

Lewis M. Yocum resides at Galva, and was born Feb. 25, 1820, in York Co., Pa. He stands foremost among the self-made and moneyed men in Henry County to-day, to which he came fully 30 years ago. He is a son of Elijah Yocum, who died Sept. 27, 1867, in Ashland Co., Ohio, aged 84 years and 21 days, and Catherine A. (Wagner) Yocum, who died in the same county, May 4, 1857, aged 66 years, two months and two days. They were both natives of Pennsylvania and were married Oct. 20, 1808. The latter was a daughter of John Wagner, and was of German descent.

At the age of seven years, Mr. Yocum of this sketch removed with his parents to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until he attained his 23d year, after which he engaged in various occupations, following the mercantile business for 18 years. In the year 1844 he removed to Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind., where he was engaged in merchandising. In May, 1850, he removed to Marshall County, this State, where he followed farming until October, 1855, when he came to Galva, this county. Before coming here he had rented a store-room and his goods were on the way, and upon reaching Galva he immediately opened a general store. He continued business at that place for nearly 16 years, and then sold out to engage in the banking business. He was one of the founders of what was the First National Bank at Galva. In May, 1878, Mr. Yocum was instrumental in starting a savings bank at Galva, which was conducted in connection with the First National, and in January, 1885, at which time the charter of the First National had expired, the two banks were merged into one, and are now conducted under the name of L. M. Yocum & Co., and is doing a fine and constantly increasing business, Mr. Yocum being the Vice-President of the same, a position he held in the First National Bank.

Mr. Yocum is still, to some extent, interested in the real-estate business in the county, but his main real-estate interests are located in the State of Iowa, where he has several thousand acres of choice land, located mostly in Ida County. Of this, 2,000 acres are in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Yocum is also engaged in the banking business in Iowa, having an interest in the Farmers & Merchants' Bank, in Aurelia, that State, of which he is President, and his only son, Oran E. Yocum, is the cashier, the latter attending to all the business. The business career of Mr. Yocum has been an active, successful and remarkable one, as he started with comparatively nothing in life and to-day is one of the wealthiest men in the county. His accumulations of this world's goods is due to his own indomitable energy, good judgment and perseverance, coupled with fidelity and strict attention to business. Successful business men are not rare in Henry County, but that of Mr. Lewis M. Yocum has been of such a broad character as to demand special attention.

The business conducted by Mr. Yocum is a forcible illustration of what energy, coupled with good judgment, may accomplish; and many a poor man in Henry County who has been induced by Mr. Yocum to work on his Western lands has reason to be thankful for his kindness and for his suggestions, and some of them to-day are well-to-do farmers in that State. His banking operations are still conducted by him with vigor, and he finds pleasure in personally superintending the details of business which many would leave to others. Thus, in the evening of his life, with an eye still undimmed, he can look back on his past career and be content.

Mr. Yocum formed a matrimonial alliance May 4, 1843, in Holmes Co., Ohio, with Rebecca B. Riddle, born in Wayne County, that State, Nov. 18, 1825. She is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Bonnett) Riddle, natives of Pennsylvania; the former died in Chariton, Lucas Co., Iowa, and the latter in Ohio. Their union was blessed by the birth of two chil-

dren,—Oran E. and Josephine A. The former was born Nov. 18, 1844, in Warsaw, Ind. He was united in marriage March 3, 1875, with Elizabeth Deviney, a native of Pennsylvania. She has borne him three children, of whom Earl L. is the only survivor. Josephine A., the second child of the subject of this notice, was born in October, 1848, and died May 6, 1881, at Aurelia, Iowa, where her husband, J. R. Atwood, was and is engaged in the banking business.

Politically, Mr. Yocum is identified with the Republican party. He and his good helpmeet, who has shared his joys and sorrows, his successes and reverses for 42 years and more, are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elijah Yocum, the father of the subject of this notice, was born in Chester Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1783, and his wife, Catherine Ann, was born in Cumberland County, same State, March 12, 1791. He was a carder and fuller, and in an early day was engaged in making carding-machines. He was a man of business, meeting with moderate success. He lived in Wayne Co., Ohio, where he purchased a mill six miles south of Wooster, in 1826. He remained there until 1834, when he moved to Holmes Co., Ohio, where he also was engaged in carding and fulling. In 1837 he moved to Ashland County, same State, and became the proprietor of a grist-mill. He visited his children in this State several times before his death. Religiously, he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a local preacher. They were the parents of eight children,—Mary Ann (Kaufman), Charles, Matilda (Todd), deceased; John, who died in his 13th year; Martha (McClure); Lewis M., James, and Ann Elizabeth (Glenn), deceased.

Elijah Storey. Among the enterprising and energetic young farmers of Kewanee Township is the subject of this sketch, who was born here Oct. 29, 1851, and is a son of Jarius and Nancy (Dingman) Storey, who were early pioneers in this county, a sketch of whom may be seen elsewhere in this volume.

Elijah received the advantages afforded by the district schools, and remained at home until he attained the age of 21 years. At that age he was united in marriage with Miss Lavina McClellan, the event being celebrated on the 27th of February, 1872. She was born in Kendall Co., Ill., Sept. 19, 1852. Her mother is deceased.

After marriage our subject settled on section 5, where he has since resided, and is the proprietor of an excellent farm of 85 acres, all of which he has, by his industry and hard labor, brought into a good state of cultivation, to-day being one of the best farms in his township. Mr. and Mrs. Storey have had born to them five children to bless their home circle; but the eldest, Nellie, died when but a year and 12 days old. The living are: Jarius L., Clarence E., Ada and Ida (twins).

In politics, Mr. Storey affiliates with the Republican party.

Oscar Hallgren, a resident in the township of Cambridge, was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, Nov. 28, 1847. He is the son of Hampus and Louise (Swanson) Hallgren, who were both natives of Sweden. The father died in his native land, and the mother came to the United States with her son. They made the journey to this country in June, 1870. The mother died at Kearney Junction, Neb. A brother of Mr. Hallgren, named Leander, had preceded him to America and was living with an uncle, A. P. Swanson, who came to this county in 1852. Three brothers and four sisters of Mr. Hallgren are residents of Nebraska. Their names are: Oscar, Leander, Margaret, Frank, Emily, Ida, Axtel, Amelia and Jenny. These are the names of all the children in the family. Margaret is deceased.

On his arrival in this country Mr. Hallgren came to Illinois and rented land in Knox County. He operated there three years, and at the expiration of that time he joined his brother Leander in Henry County. He interested himself in farming and is now the owner of 160 acres of valuable land.

He was married at Galesburg, Ill., to Miss Huldah Swanson. She is a native of Sweden. Of their marriage the following children have been born, who are named Phebe, Nancy, Harry and Minnie.

Mr. Hallgren has taken an active part in all public matters, and especially in school affairs. He is

now discharging the duties of School Director. He is extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of broom-corn, which he ships to Chicago. He is the owner of 480 acres of land in Phelps Co., Neb.

Chauncy Bassett, editor, publisher and proprietor of the Kewanee *Independent*, was born at Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa., Oct. 25, 1814, and was the sixth in order of birth of five sons and three daughters, bred and reared by his parents, John and Clarissa (Kellogg) Bassett, natives respectiveiy of the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and of English ancestry.

The subject of our sketch received a common-school education in the schools of his native State, and at the age of 17 began to learn the printer's trade. The *Northern Banner*, a small weekly sheet published at Towanda, Pa., was the first paper upon which he worked; and, from the fact that about one year from the time he entered the office in company with his brother, he bought the plant, it is evident he had gone into the business with no small degree of eagerness. He held the *Banner*, however, a short time only, finding, probably, that in those days, as in these, a one-horse weekly newspaper in some communities was "considerable of a white elephant." Any way, the *Banner* perished, and the afterward renowned David Wilmot was connected with the Towanda *Democrat*, a paper started by J. J. Cantine, on which Mr. Bassett was employed for a time. Wilmot was editor-in-chief. Leaving the *Democrat*, Bassett returned to the *Banner* for a season, and in the fall of 1836 started out to see the world, or a part of it; and, after visiting various places without striking a "case," he found himself a "sit" until Congress assembled, when he struck for the Capitol.

From here, in a few months he worked his way through Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, where he formed a limited co-partnership with a young man, and purchased the Mt. Vernon *Democratic Banner*, which they parted with in about a year. After a few months of the "jour" printer's usual experience, he drifted back to Coshocton, Ohio, and bought out the *Horizon* (a paper upon which he had worked before, buying the Mt. Vernon *Democratic Banner*), and changed its name to the *Democrat*. He managed the *Democrat* about four years, sold it out, bought it back, and held it about two years longer. Finally parting with it, he was collector of tolls on the Ohio Canal at Roscoe, and during the year of 1855 we find him in charge of the *Henry County* (Ill.) *Dial*, at Kewanee. From that time to the present, the history of the Kewanee press is replete with the labors of Chauncy Bassett. He owned and managed the Kewanee *Monthly Advertiser* for seven or eight years; started the *Union Democrat* in 1863, ran it about a year and a half; the *Weekly Advertiser* in 1866; and in 1867 went to Galesburg and took charge of the Galesburg *Liberal*. He was at Galesburg about a year, and returned to Kewanee, where, from the ashes of the *Dial*, he reared the Kewanee *Independent* in 1870, a paper acknowledged by all to be an honor to the town of Kewanee, and therefore the highest credit to its able and honorable manager.

Mr. Bassett has always been a staunch Democrat, and that his services to that party were of such worth as to attract attention away back in the '50's, is attested by his appointment to the Kewanee Postmastership by James Buchanan in 1857, and held it until 1860.

He was married at Columbus, Ohio, in 1840, to Miss Ann Eliza Smith, who died April 19, 1882. She was the mother of seven children: Orvil D., bookkeeper; William P, died in 1866; Sarah A.; Amelia T., Librarian at Kewanee; A. Smith, printer; Frank H., printer; Anna died in infancy.

Thomas J. Worthington, of Cambridge, came to this township in which he lives, in 1865. He was born in Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., Nov. 29, 1810. The family of which he is a member is of English extraction. His paternal grandfather, David Worthington, was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The latter was a farmer, and died in the place where he was born, at the age of 97. He married a lady named Mary Williams, who was of Welsh descent. She became the mother of six children. Of these the youngest, Amos, was born and died on the homestead. His demise occurred when he was 47. He was a soldier

in the War of 1812, and after that was ended he passed the remainder of his life on the farm of which he had charge. He married Cynthia Good. Her parents, Jonathan and Mary (Callender) Good, were of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Her earliest ancestors came to this country with William Penn. Mrs. Cynthia Worthington was the mother of ten children, who reached the period of mature life. Four only are now living. Mrs. Hill is a resident of Philadelphia, and Theodore is a resident of Iowa. Mr. Worthington of this sketch is the second in order of birth, and at the age of 23 went to Columbus, Ohio, where he operated as a mechanic. He had obtained a complete understanding of the business of a carpenter in the State where he was born. He came West on account of impaired health, and he abandoned the business of his trade and commenced farming. He followed that line of business until his removal to Illinois in 1865, when he came to Cambridge Township. At first he bought 140 acres of land, on which the improvements were few. He placed the entire acreage in profitable condition, and was the resident manager of the farm until 1876, when he fixed his abode at Cambridge. He is passing the sunset of his days in the enjoyment of the fruits of a well-spent life. Mr. Worthington is an adherent of the Democratic party.

He has been thrice wedded. His first wife, Mary Tucker Worthington, was the daughter of Elisha and Mary Tucker, of Doylestown, Pa, their marriage occurring December 13, 1832. She died in Columbus, Ohio, March 14, 1838, leaving two sons. The eldest, Samuel A., died Oct. 25, 1861, at Summerville, West Virginia. He was an officer in the 12th Regt. Ohio Vol. Theodore T. married Clara Dennison, of Cambridge, Ill., and is now a resident in New Tacoma, W. T. His second union was with Margaret E. Knapp, of Marion, Ohio, July 18, 1839. She died June 20, 1842, leaving one child, Franklin, who died Oct. 13, 1842. His third union was with Eliza A. Freeman, Feb. 2, 1843. She was the daughter of Rev. Elijah and Sarah (Going) Freeman. Of the latter union seven children were born: Sarah L. married T. S. Knapp; Amos E. died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1863, in the the service of the United States, in the 32d Ohio Vol. Inf.; Martha M. is teaching in the Deaf Mute Institute, Rochester, N. Y.; William A. married Mary Seaton, of Cambridge, died in Butler Co., Nebraska; Carrol E. is in the book and stationary business at Emporia, Kansas; Clara E. married George B. Kelsey, and is living near Mt. Vernon, D. T.; M. M. Lila married E. M. Whitman, an attorney at Grand Rapids, D. T.

Mr. and Mrs. Worthington and all the children are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

Eeman H. Haaff, of the township of Loraine, is the most extensive grazer and stock-breeder in Henry County. The name which he represents has its associations with the early history of the State of New York, in which one of his ancestors was a prominent official. His progenitors in the old country were inhabitants of Pomerania, on the shores of the Baltic Sea. The original and proper orthography of the name is Haff, and it signifies "haven." The family takes its patronymic from the marvelous harbors of the province named, in the early days Klein Haff and Gross Haff, but by a later nomenclature, consequent on the changes in the provincial relations of the German States, they are now known as the Pomeranian Bay. The preference of Mr. Haaff would have been the anglicized form of "haven;" but he would thereby be cut off from the family tree. He has, therefore, added an "a" to distinguish himself from his father, instead of using the common form of "junior." His primal ancestor in the United States journeyed to this country *via* the West Indies, and while making a temporary stay on one of them an earthquake transpired, which so frightened him that he ran to the shore. A French girl, in a similar state of terror, was near him, and they took possession of a boat and drifted out to sea. They were picked up by a passing steamer and carried to New York, where they were married.

Mr. Haaff was born in Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt., Oct. 20, 1833. He is the oldest son of Heman H. and Sarah (Tarbell) Haaff. The former was born in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and became an itinerant preacher of the Baptist Church. He removed his family to the State of New York while his son was yet an infant. He located in the eastern part of that State at first, and preached at Saratoga Springs for a time. He went thence to Oneida County, and subsequently to the counties of Otsego and Genesee.

He was in the ministry more than 30 years, and died in Iowa at the age of 65.

After obtaining a preliminary education, Mr. Haaff attended the university at Madison, and subsequently the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, graduating with the highest honors of the institution in a class of 50. At 15 he began to teach, and from that time on, until he was 24, he was alternately occupied in teaching and attending school. He finished his course of legal study, and came to Illinois in 1854. He taught the Union School in Oswego, Kendall County, two years, and after his admission to the Bar of Illinois, he practiced his profession in the city of Chicago, until the fire of 1871. While the hot embers were still smoking he bought the remains of a ruined cathedral and also of a brewery. He narrates the struggles he was obliged to make to hold possession of his property, and to prevent the vandals from carrying off the precious brick that had suddenly become worth $16 per 1,000. During the frightful winter that succeeded, he was at times compelled to stand on the walls to encourage his men to work, the cold was so bitter, and by April, 1872, he had succeeded in erecting a block of buildings, with a frontage of 175 feet and 75 feet high. In December, when the cold was the most intense, all was in readiness to begin the work of reconstruction, and at the iminent risk of his own life he drilled the frozen ground until it was honey-combed with holes, into which he poured a keg of powder, and so made an excavation in which work could be commenced. He was arrested and taken to the office of the mayor. He was discharged from custody, complimented for "pluck," and told to "go ahead," as nobody was hurt. He continued his operations in the line of building, until he had, prior to 1874, erected two other business structures, acting as his own architect, and supervising the workmen in person.

Mr. Haaff was a Republican until 1884. He aided in the organization of the grand old party in Kendall County, and was an associate of Owen Lovejoy. Under the first call of President Lincoln for troops he raised a company, and was promised a commission if he would allow the men he had enrolled to be sent to guard the bridge on the Big Muddy. They were sent, and when the service was performed the officer in command had the superior advantage of having seen service, and he was the one man too many.

Mr. Haaff received the personal thanks of President Lincoln for a service in which he assisted while the Mississippi River was closed at Cairo. A syndicate of pork-packers at Chicago were holding 40,000 pounds of pork, which they were intending to ship South, when the order came closing all trade below Cairo, and they were very much exasperated. They called an indignation meeting, hired Bryan Hall, placarded that city, and announced a meeting of the Republican party to express "our indignation at the outrageous course of the administration in presuming to close up the Mississippi River!" Mr. Haaff collected a few friends at his office, among whom was the younger Gen. Forsythe, and the younger brother of Judge Blodgett, also a newly elected "justice of the peace," who was known as a "very stubborn man." After some discussion it was agreed that the party should go to Bryan Hall, on the evening announced, and organize and run the meeting themselves; and they proposed to have in readiness a set of resolutions commending the Administration for its course. The plan was that Mr. Haaff should go upon the platform, call the assembly to order, and ask for nomination for chairman. Then Forsythe was to nominate the "justice" aforesaid, the motion to be seconded by Mr. Blodgett. Mr. Haaff was to declare him elected, and the "justice" was to take possession of the chair, and stick to it like death. Mr. Haaff says: "We knew that it meant a fight, but as the administration had beat us in our attempt to enlist and fight abroad, we were not averse to a fight at home. We knew that the boss packer could lick any two of us, and that he would as soon fight as eat. We carried out the programme, and as soon as our man was declared elected, he got into the chair, and none too soon either, for over the seats came a man flying, coat and hat in the air, sleeves up, eyes blood-shot and all ready for war. Three men flew for him, and he failed to reach the chairman. In an instant the fellow was in the hands of the police; some one turned off the gas opportunely, and the attempt to block the course of the Government went out in the darkness!"

One of the feats performed by Mr. Haaff while he was a practicing attorney in Chicago illustrates the sort of interest he took in the affairs of his clients. In a family conflict where a father was endeavoring to outwit his son, a stock of goods was in the custody of Sheriff Nelson; and while the latter was sound

asleep at the front door, Mr. Haaff let the property down through a skylight, and the case was settled in favor of his client without recourse to the law.

Mr. Haaff came to Henry County in 1874 for the purpose of attending to the improvement of 4,000 acres of land of which he had become the owner. It was swamp land, and he at once entered upon the work of reclamation. He has drained a large proportion of the estate, made other improvements, and erected a fine residence at a point known as Heman's Grove. A large acreage is now yearly mowed by machinery and is under cultivation. There are 60 miles of ditch on the estate of Mr. Haaff in Henry County, and, as a neighbor remarks, "he has made the desert blossom as the rose." He is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Prohibitionists, and is shaping his business to give himself to the work of moral reform in the years to come.

He was married to Evelyn L. Currier, Oct. 1, 1863. She was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Joseph and Celestia (Foster) Currier. Her father was a merchant, and at the time of his death was engaged in the management of an extensive business at Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Haaff are members of the Baptist Church.

Francis A. Cook, manufacturer of brick and tile at Cambridge, was born Nov. 8, 1842, in the township of Wethersfield, Henry County. He was probably descended from English progenitors, as the location of the family in the East would seem to indicate that such is the fact. The earliest ancestors were settlers in Salem, Mass. The parents of Mr. Cook, Robert and Martha (Wiggins) Cook, were born in Massachusetts. They came from that State to Henry County in 1840. They settled in the township where the son was born, but later they went to Kewanee, where their deaths occurred. The father was brought up by the father of the lady he married. He was a tailor by calling, and afterward became a farmer in Henry County. His farm was where the village of Kewanee is located. Of the six children born to him and his wife there is only one, the son who is the subject of this personal account residing in the county. The latter was educated at Kewanee. He was still in his minority when he entered the military service of the United States. He enrolled as a soldier May 12, 1861, a few days after the first call of President Lincoln for troops. He enlisted in the 7th Regt. Mo. Vol. Inf., in Co. I. His corps commander was Gen. John A. Logan, and he served under him nearly three years. He received an honorable discharge May 14, 1864. Following are the names of some of the actions in which he listened to the whistle of rebel bullets, and with each one came the notion that its special mission was to ascertain his exact whereabouts. He was under fire at Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, and in all the engagements in which his regiment was involved.

Mr. Cook then returned to his home at Kewanee. He passed the next two years in the business of a painter, and then commenced the manufacture of brick. He was interested in the business at Kewanee for five years, and at the expiration of that time he sold his interests there and removed to Cambridge. He at once entered upon the manufacture of brick and tile, in which he has since operated. He manufactures annually about 1,800,000 brick, or rather that is the capacity of his works. The tile factory can produce 1,000,000 feet yearly. These are the figures if the works are managed separately. Jointly they have the capacity of about a million brick and tile annually.

Mr. Cook was married Oct. 24, 1867, to Mary Demorro. Their only child, Lettie, died in infancy. Martha is the name of an adopted daughter.

Mr. Cook is a Republican, and belongs to the G. A. R.

William E. Haxtun, President of the Haxtun Steam Heater Co., of Kewanee, Ill., (see history of Haxtun Steam Heater Co., this volume) was born at Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1832, and was the only son of Elnathan and Maria (DeLong) Haxtun, natives also of the town of Beekman, and of English and French extraction respectively.

The senior Mr. Haxtun was by occupation a farmer, and also a civil engineer, and the subject of this sketch, who at various New England and New York

academies acquired a first-class education, followed both the occupations of his father until about 38 years of age. In 1870 he came to Kewanee, and after trading in Western lands for probably two years, became interested in and Vice-President of the Anderson Steam Heater Co., a flourishing manufacturing establishment of this place, and subsequently merged into the present concern of which he is the head. The history of this large industry under the management and direction of Mr. Haxtun renders all the eulogy of the business sagacity and genius of this gentleman unnecessary, and therefore, if dealt in, in this sketch, would be but fulsome and by consequence distasteful.

Mr. Haxtun was married in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Brundige, a native of Chester Co., N. Y., and daughter of Edward Brundige, of the same place. Of the children born to this union we have the following brief memoranda: Henry, the eldest, is of the Haxtun Steam Heater Co.; Maria, Annis B., Elnathan, machinist, employed by Haxtun Steam Heater Co.; and Edward B., a student. In politics Mr. Haxtun is a Republican, though not an office seeker, as is shown by his record.

Capt. **William Irvin**, a retired farmer of Henry County, and a former railroad contractor, is a resident of Geneseo. He was born Nov. 25, 1816, in Lebanon Co., Pa. His father, John Irvin, was a native of Ireland, and left his country during the Rebellion of 1799. He married Elizabeth Brown, who was born in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Irvin was brought up on a farm and thoroughly instructed in the details of agriculture. He was mrrried June 19, 1838, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Jane Shadel. She was born in Lebanon County, and gave birth to two children. Augustus T. married Ellen Walkey, and is a real-estate agent at Davenport, Iowa. Margaret J. is the wife of Aaron Bollman, and they reside in Falls City, Neb.

In 1844 Mr. Irvin came to Chicago, where he arrived May 13. He embarked in mercantile business under the old Tremont House, and he transacted his affairs there one year. At the expiration of that time he went to Cedar Creek, Stephenson Co., Ill., and there he became interested in the purchase and shipment of grain. He continued to operate there until 1868. During the second year of the war he entered the military service of the United States, receiving a Captain's commission from Governor Yates, bearing date of Sept., 1862. He was assigned to the command of Company I, 74th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the service one year, being obliged to resign on account of physical disability. Among the actions in which he was a participant was that at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, at Stone River, and in the battles at Chattanooga, Buzzard's Roost and Lookout Mountain. He resigned in April, 1863. The arduous character of the work done by his command is shown by the fact that the company was full when it went to the front, and at the date of the resignation of its Captain only 19 men answered to their names at roll call.

Mr. Irvin was connected for some years with the construction of railroads in the State of Illinois. In 1852 or 1853 he commenced making contracts in the interests of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and operated three years under the management of R. V. Mason, and during the time the road between Freeport and Dubuque was built. In 1856 he took a contract on the line of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad, and after the completion of it he went to Salt Creek and again operated for his former employers. He next engaged with the builders of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad and took a contract on their line working east from Freeport, and afterward from Freeport to Savannah. In connection with Messrs. George and William Green, he aided in the construction of the McGregor & Western Railroad, and they also assisted in building the Mississippi & Western and the line between Quincy and Keokuk. He was the originator of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, and was largely interested in its construction, and acted as Assistant Superintendent while it was being built. He was also concerned to some extent in the work on the road between Peoria and Farmington, and on the Chicago & Rock Island route.

While he was a resident of Pennsylvania he was a Captain in the State militia, and after his removal to Stephenson Co., Ill., he officiated as Postmaster about two years at Cedarville.

Since his removal to Henry County he has be-



The Prophet

come extensively interested in real estate, and owns 1,000 acres of farming lands in the townships of Hanna, Colona and Edford, and he is also the proprietor of considerable city property in Geneseo.

Since the family came West five sons have been added to the household. Jacob H. has operated to considerable extent as a railroad man, and is now a hardware dealer and lumber merchant at Jamesport, Mo. He married Lydia A. Coffing, daughter of Courtney Coffing. He died in Pueblo, Dec. 31, 1878, leaving one child. The latter lives at Cameron, Mo. William, the second son, married Florence Hill, and is a farmer near Green River. He has three children. John C. married Emma Johnson, and is engaged in farming near Cleveland, Henry County. Charles C. is a railroad man. The next child in order of birth was a daughter, named Mary E., who was born Dec. 28, 1847, and died March 8, 1851.

James Sadler. One of the pioneers, as well as one of the energetic and progressive farmers of Henry County, is Mr. James Sadler, who is a resident on section 18, Wethersfield Township, and a native of England, in which country he was born, April 14, 1830. His parents, William and Anna (Boise) Sadler, came to America in 1853 and located in this township, where they afterwards died. Their family comprised 14 children, of whom James, our subject, was seventh in order of birth. When 20 years of age he left England for the New World, coming direct to Henry County, where he engaged to work out at farm labor, which he followed for three years. He next rented land for a couple of years and then settled on section 18, his present place of residence. His first purchase was 100 acres, where he entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its improvement, and has since increased his acreage until he now owns 320 acres of valuable land and all tillable. Upon his fine farm he has erected a splendid residence, barn and other suitable outbuildings, besides having fenced his land. Mr. Sadler is well known as a cordial and hospitable gentleman, and well liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

He was married in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1861, to Miss Margaret E. Cassidy, who is of English ancestry, and was born in Canada, Feb. 4, 1842. Her parents were Michael and Susan Cassidy. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler's home circle has been blessed by the birth of twelve children, of whom the following is a list: Hattie L., Myron E., Arthur C., Anna I., George E., Thomas W., Emery C., Mary E., Ellen J., William J., Eva L. and an infant unnamed.

Mr. Saddler has been School Director and Road Commissioner of his township, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

Ta-bo-kies-shiek, or White Cloud, the prophet of the Winnebagoes, and commonly called "The Prophet," was the most prominent Indian that was ever intimately connected with the history of Henry County. He was born about 1790, and made Prophetstown his home. He was a stout, shrewd-looking Indian; sagacity and cunning were prominent traits of his character and essential to the prophetic pretensions by which he imposed upon the credulity of his ignorant followers. It is claimed that he was one of the chief instigators in bringing on the Black Hawk War. He resided at Prophetstown, where there was a large Indian village.

Through the generous interest of Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, while Minister Plenipotentiary from this country to the Court of Paris, Whiteside County was enabled to secure a portrait of this noted chief, which now decorates the walls of the Supervisors' room in the *Record* building at Morrison. It is painted by P. A. Healey, the distinguished American portrait painter, from the original study of George Catlin, the American artist, and one of the most celebrated of Indian painters. It was painted by Mr. Healey in Europe, at the request of Mr. Washburne, and presented by him to Whiteside County as a historic souvenir. This work was greatly admired while on exhibition in the artist's studio at Paris. It is a full-sized portrait and is a work of rare merit. It represents the Prophet standing erect, in full Indian dress, with his blanket thrown over his left shoulder, partially folded over one arm, and hanging with careless grace by his side. He stands upon the brow of a hill, while about are some small trees and shrubbery. In the back-ground is the blue sky. In front is a broad expanse of country, over which his eye rests

with a melancholy gaze, contemplating a land that is rapidly fading away from him and his race. Mr. Washburne was cordially received by the people of Whiteside County, whom he had formerly represented for many years in Congress. The presentation of the portrait was made Oct. 27, 1877, at the Fair Grounds, which had been fitted up for the occasion, and was preceded by an eloquent address from Mr. Washburne, the donor. It was made a grand occasion, and one long to be remembered by the people of the county.

In connection with this sketch we give the portrait of White Cloud, a reproduction of the painting mentioned above.

Kenneth Murchison, a farmer residing on section 19, Wethersfield Township, was born in Scotland, March 24, 1841. When 10 years of age, Mr. Murchison emigrated with his parents, Finley and Catherine (McLean) Murchison, across the briny waters to this country. Kenneth lived at home until he attained the age of 21 years, then he went to Kewanee and engaged in the coal business, and was thus occupied for nearly ten years, at the expiration of which time he returned to his former occupation, farming. He purchased 160 acres on section 19, on which he located and on which he has since lived. He is at present the owner of 179½ acres.

The marriage of Mr. Murchison took place in Stark Co. Ill., Oct. 3, 1867, at which time Miss Margaret C. McClennan, daughter of John and Flora (Cameron) McClennon, natives of Scotland, became his wife. Her parents emigrated to this country in 1852 and located in Stark County, from whence they removed to Wethersfield Township, this county, where they at present reside. Mrs. Murchison was the fifth in order of birth of a family of six children. She was born in Scotland Nov. 20, 1846, came to this country with her parents and resided with them in Stark County until her marriage. Of her union with Mr. Murchison, nine children were born, seven of whom survive: Donald A., Flora A., Catherine M., Christina H., Margaret A., Bessie M., Mabel, and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Murchison has held the offices of School Director and Overseer of Highways, and in politics votes with the Republican party. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Jacob Fickling, a farmer of Cambridge Township, resident on section 13, was born Feb. 6. 1812, in Wilton, Norfolkshire, England. His parents, Nathan and Mary (Stead) Fickling, were natives of England, and they both died in London. They had eight children, named Jacob, Rebecca, John, Sarah, Jabez, Zenas, Jabez (2d) and one other child who died in infancy. The first Jabez fell when he was nine years old and broke his neck. The second child of the same name lived to come to the United States with his brothers John and Jacob.

Jacob landed at Quebec, in June, 1845, after a passage of 52 days. While he was in the queer Canadian city, the great fire occurred there, and he went thence to Toronto, and after a few days passed there in prospecting he proceed to Niagara Falls, and there he found employ at the trade which he had learned in his native land. He went thence to Buffalo, where he took lake passage for Chicago on the steamboat "New Orleans." The boat crossed Lake Erie, but went down in the river St. Clair, while passing through the straits to Lake Huron; and, instead of going to Chicago, Mr. Fickling went to Detroit. His next removal was to La Fayette, Ind., where he remained until after the Christmas following, working as a shoe-maker. From there he came to Danville, Ill., and there he was married. In 1846 he went to Peoria. Not long after he arrived there, he and his wife took possession of a farm a short distance from the city, where they lived about 20 years and where their nine children were born.

In February, 1867, Mr. Fickling sold his farm and removed to Henry County. He bought a farm of 120 acres of an excellent quality of land, of which he took permanent possession and on which he has prosecuted his agricultural projects with satisfactory results.

His wife's name was Susan Draper before her marriage, and their union was celebrated April 9, 1846. Mrs. Fickling was born Dec. 18, 1823, in

Clermont Co., Ohio. She is the daughter of James and Mary (Peyton) Draper, and her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. They came thence to Vermillion Co., Ill., where their lives terminated. Mr. and Mrs. Fickling have ten children, one having been born to them since their removal to the township of Cambridge. Their names are as follows: William Edward, Mrs. Mary Shreck, Sarah J. (died in infancy), Rebecca, Mrs. Lucy Elliott, Mrs. Alice Wasser, James, Mrs. Ida Wilkey, and a second William, named for the oldest son who lost his life in the military service of the United States. The latter was a volunteer soldier and enlisted in Co. B, 11th Ill. Vol. Cav. Lucy, wife of Ervin Elliott, is the mother of three sons,—George, Charles and Glenn.

Samuel W. Good. The late Samuel W. Good was one of the industrious and prosperous farmers of Wethersfield Township, where he resided on section 1 until his death, which occurred Sept. 1, 1885, caused by nervous prostration. He was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1834, and was a son of Dorington and Alice (Orr) Good. They came to Henry County in 1851 and settled on section 1, Wethersfield Township, where they died five years later. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom Samuel W. was the fifth in order of birth. His education was somewhat limited, only having the common-school advantages of that early day. He came to Henry County when about 17 years of age, and was a resident of the same until his death, being engaged in agricultural pursuits He was the owner of 186 acres of good, tillable land. Upon his farm he erected a fine residence of modern style, a suitable barn and out-buildings.

Mr. S. W. Good was united in marriage in Kewanee, May 20, 1858, the lady chosen to share his joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, being Miss Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Alice (Dickinson) Northrup, who came from Philadelphia to Henry County, about 1855, and settled in Wethersfield. He remained for awhile at the latter place and then removed to Kewanee, where he died, in January, 1868. Mrs. Northrup died in Wethersfield Township, May 26, 1871. Of their union were born two children,—Charles and Mary A., our subject's wife. She was born in Philadelphia, June 15, 1839.

Mr. and Mrs. Good were the parents of seven children, namely: Charles N., Frank E., Elmer S., Willis E., Alice L. and Daisy S., besides one who died in infancy. Mr. Good held several township official positions, among which he was School Director for many years. Politically, he was a believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party.

Robert Nelson is a citizen of the township of Cambridge, residing on section 18. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in April, 1817. The family removed in 1824 to County Donegal, on the "Green Isle," and there made a permanent stay. The parents, Joseph and Bettie (Moore) Nelson, were natives of Ireland, where they passed their entire lives.

The son, who early determined on coming to America to test the promises of that land which were always the subject of discussion in his native country, fulfilled the purpose in the year 1847. He came here in the spring of the year and made his first location in the city of Philadelphia. After passing a summer there, he went to Delaware, and was in the employ of Henry L. Churchman three years as an assistant on the farm. He went from there to the western part of Pennsylvania, and in the autumn of 1851 returned to Delaware. Later, he went to Davenport, Iowa, and there remained two years and a half. He came thence to Henry County and bought 40 acres of land on the same section on which he still resides. He has brought the best of effort and judgment to operate in the work to which he has devoted his life, and has continued to purchase land until he is at present the owner of 280 acres in advanced cultivation and in valuable condition for mixed husbandry.

Mr. Nelson has accomplished a great work in making his accumulations under circumstances which would have deterred most men from making any effort whatever. He has practiced the greatest economy and has never tired in industry or perseverance. In 1858, or about that time, he was seized with lameness in his left leg, which he endured for 22 years, and without much intermission in the way

of labor. In the spring of 1880 the limb was amputated. He moves about on his crutches and still superintends the management of his estate.

In his political views, Mr. Nelson is in accord with the Democratic party. When he came to America he fell into line with the old Whig element.

Mr. Nelson was married in the city of Philadelphia to Ann Johnson. She was born in County Donegal, in Ireland, and was the playmate of her husband in the "land of the shamrock." Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have eight children: Eliza is the wife of Mr. Slack, of Du Page Co., Iowa; James, David, Alexander, Robert and Samuel were next in order of birth; William is deceased; John is the youngest. The father and mother are members of the Congregational Church in Cambridge.

John Ringle, a farmer on section 6, Cambridge Township, was born May 20, 1841, in Armstrong Co., Pa. He is the son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Whitesel) Ringle, and his parents came to Henry County in 1857. The grandfather of Mr. Ringle, Mathias Ringle, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and settled in Westmoreland Co., Pa., where his son Joseph was born. The marriage of the latter to Mary Ann Whitesel occurred in 1836. He was a farmer in the township of Osco, where he operated as a renter of land on his removal there. He then became the owner by purchase of 80 acres of land, on which he prosecuted the business of a farmer with success until 1880, when he transferred his family and interests to Cambridge. The senior Ringle continued to add to his estate until he owned a large acreage, which he still retains.

The son who is represented by this personal account was reared in his native State and accompanied his father's family to Henry County. Four years later the business of all classes was thrown into confusion by the advent of the War of the Rebellion, and during the issues of the first year of the struggle, Mr. Ringle entered the military service. He enlisted Sept. 20, 1861, in the Ninth Ill. Cav., and was enrolled in Company C. He enlisted at Geneseo, and when the regiment was filled went thence to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where the command remained through the winter of 1861–2. In February it went to St. Louis, and after passing two weeks there, proceeded to the seat of war. The first time Mr. Ringle heard the music of the rebel bullets was in the engagement on the Waddell farm, in Arkansas. Early in 1862 he was taken sick and passed nearly nine months in the hospital, and was most of that time on provost duty. He continued in the service through the war, and after receiving his discharge he returned to Osco Township. A short time after he went to Caldwell Co, Mo., where he spent four years, and during that time was interested in farming. At the expiration of that time he came back to Henry County and bought a farm in the township of Osco. He operated with satisfactory results until he was the proprietor of 150 acres. He sold his possessions in the spring of 1883, and bought the farm in the township of Cambridge on which he has since prosecuted the business of a farmer. The place contains 117 acres and is located half a mile north of Cambridge.

He was married to Mary A. Humphrey. She was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. They have three children, —Anna L., Ida A. and Kate L.

Mr. Ringle is a member of the G. A. R., and was formerly connected with the Union League. He is a Republican.

Stephen M. Williamson, residing on section 1, Wethersfield Township, where he is engaged in the vocation of a farmer, is a son of Peter and Rosanna (Shafer) Williamson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Germany. They settled in Scioto County, Ohio, and afterward removed to Delaware County, Ind., where they resided until their deaths.

Stephen M. Williamson was the fifth child in order of birth of a family of ten children. He was born in Delaware County, Ind., Aug. 1, 1835. His early years were passed on the farm and in acquiring an education at the common schools. He continued to reside under the parental roof-tree until he attained the age of 23 years. when he came to Bureau County, this State. He resided in the latter county until the spring of 1871, when he sold his farm there, which occupation he had followed, and purchased 160 acres of land in Wethersfield Township, this

county. In 1878 he built a frame barn on his place, and in 1883 erected as fine a residence on the same as exists in Henry County, and consists of nine rooms, together with halls, etc. In addition to his home farm, Mr. Williamson was the owner of 120 acres of land in Neponset Township, Bureau County. He keeps about 35 head of cattle, 15 head of horses and fattens about 100 head of hogs annually. The appearance of his place is indicative of energy, perseverance and economy on the part of its proprietor, and he is living to-day amid pleasant surroundings, the outgrowth of his own toil, good judgment and labor, and meeting with success in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Williamson entered the state of matrimony in Bureau County, this State, Jan. 13, 1859, with Miss Mary J., the accomplished daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Russell) Bennett, natives of Ohio. She was born in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, Sept. 10, 1840. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: Arrinda, Elmer C., Arthur B. and Rosanna. Willby and Mary are deceased. Arrinda is the wife of Rufus D. Lyle, and resides in Neponset Township, Bureau Co., this State. The remaining children are all residing at home. Mr. W. has held many of the minor offices of his township. Politically, he is a believer in the principles advocated by the Democratic party.

Caleb Jewett Tenney Little, retired business man, resident at Kewanee, dates his ancestry upon this continent back to the year 1640, and to the person of George Little, who in that year landed at Newbury, Mass., from Unicorn Street, near the great London bridge. Tracing the subject of this sketch through the male line, taking the eldest of each respective generation, we find that Moses Little succeeded George of Unicorn Street; that Tristram succeeded Moses; that Henry succeeded Tristram; that Henry was followed by a son named for himself, and he by Abner Bailey Little, who was born at New Salem, N. H., and married Nancy Tenney, of Hollis, N. H. They reared four sons and seven daughters. Abner B. began life as a merchant, but abandoned that occupation and ever afterward devoted himself to farming. His son Caleb, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, was born at Goffstown, N. H., July 13, 1811. At the common schools of his native State he acquired a fair English education, and when 16 years of age was apprenticed to a blacksmith, which trade he learned and followed until about 24 years of age. In 1837 Caleb Little came to Wethersfield, Henry Co., Ill., and the following year brought his wife whom he had left behind until he should prepare a home for her. During this year Henry County was organized, and as he intended this to be his future home, he resolved to attend the meeting for the organization of the county, which was held at the house of Geo. Brandenburgh, which was located near the village of Colona, on the banks of Green River. He made the journey from Wethersfield to the place of meeting riding a colt without a saddle! His father had preceded him by about one year, and lived in Peoria County up to the fall of 1837, when he too removed to Wethersfield, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying Sept. 16, 1863, in the 90th year of his age. The elder Mrs. Little had died 19 years before (in 1846) aged about 66 years.

For 14 years Mr. C. J. T. Little carried on blacksmithing at Wethersfield. He then engaged in mercantile business and followed that about five years, serving as Postmaster of Wethersfield at the same time. Since he was 18 years of age he has followed auctioneering, at which he made himself so popular that even in his retirement his old neighbors, when they have anything of the kind to be done, give him no peace until he ascends the block and cries off their fatted stock. Since 1870, at which time he sold his last farm, he has not interested himself any in agriculture. In fact, for the last 20 years he has done little else than take the world easy. True, he has cried more farm and stock sales than probably any other two men in the county, but with him auctioneering is so nearly a "labor of love" that it ceases to be labor at all.

In politics, Mr. Little was originally a Jackson Democrat, but not approving of the men and measures of the party, he left it in 1846. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he identified himself with the Republicans, and has since voted and worked with that party. At no time has he been an aspirant to office, though his neighbors have coerced him into various minor positions, such as Assessor, School Director

and School Trustee; the two last named offices he filled in Wethersfield Township for 23 years. He has been for more than 40 years a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and took a leading part in building the first church edifice, a small log house erected at the village of Wethersfield. He was also as prominently identified with the construction of the fine frame structure which replaced the old log building. Through the various struggles of a long life, Mr. Little has been dependent upon his individual industry and effort. The recipient of no gratuities, no gifts, testamentary legatee to no fortune accumulated by some relative, aided and abetted by his industrious, prudent Christian wife, he has fought the battles of life, and it is but truth to say that he has won them.

May 13, 1834, at Milford, N. H., he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Brooks, daughter of Leonard W. and Sarah (Hosley) Brooks, and a native of Massachusetts. To this union eight children have been born, and the following brief memoranda give sufficient testimony of the fitness of Mr. and Mrs. Little to rear children: the eldest son, Charles Frederick Little, M. D., was born at Milford, N. H., Jan. 27, 1836, graduated as M. D. from Rush Medical College, Chicago, served through the war as Surgeon of the 19th Ill. Vol. Inf., now practicing medicine at Manhattan, Kansas; Ellen Elvira, born at Wethersfield, Oct. 6, 1839, received a thorough education and was married to G. W. Perkins, Esq., when she was only 18 years of age, a wealthy farmer of Farragut, Iowa; he was formerly a prominent teacher in the High School at Danvers, Mass.; Sarah Jane, born at Wethersfield, Nov. 7, 1842, also several years a talented teacher in the public schools, married Dr. J. F. Todd, of Chicago; Harriet Newell, born at Wethersfield, Sept. 7, 1845, and accomplished teacher of music, married to the Rev. Giffen, of the Presbyterian Church, died Sept. 26, 1872, leaving one child, Lida J. Giffen, who has been in the care of her grandparents, Little, since she was 15 months old; William Cutter, born March 17, 1847, by profession a lawyer, and real-estate and money broker and ex-Judge Probate Court, Wichita, Kansas; Eliza Ann, born July 15, 1849, now Mrs. F. H. Reed, Wethersfield; George Bailey Little, M. D., born April 15, 1851, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, practicing physician of Burlington, Iowa; and John Jewett Little, D. D. S., born Feb. 8, 1857, graduate of Ann Arbor University, practicing dentistry at Burlington, Iowa. The children are all members of the Congregational Church.

May 13, 1884, Mr. and Mrs. Little celebrated, at their home, their golden wedding. All the children of the family were present except Charles F., the oldest son, who was detained at his home in Kansas owing to the sickness of his wife. Besides the children, there were present some two hundred of their neighbors and friends. The occasion was one that will long be pleasantly remembered by those present. The presents were numerous, and many of them costly, and all very appropriate. All the children present were fine singers, and the exercises were closed with singing the famous piece, "Sweet-Bye and Bye."

John Newton, a retired farmer, resident at Cambridge, was born April 14, 1827, in Cheshire, England. His parents, who were Aaron and Elizabeth (Billingham) Newton passed their whole lives in the same shire. Their children, Elijah, Thomas, John and Anna, are all deceased save him who is the subject of this personal narration.

He emigrated to the United States in June, 1854, landing at the port of New York. He went thence to New Jersey, where he was occupied three years in a hat manufactory. In 1857 he came to Rock Island County, and devoted his time, strength and energies to agricultural pursuits, operating as a renter near the city of Rock Island, and had the satisfaction of winning success. Later he became a land-holder by purchase, and conducted his affairs successfully. After being in New Jersey three years he returned to England, where he remained six months; then returned to Rock Island County, where he remained four years. He came thence to the township of Andover, in Henry County, and bought 160 acres of land, which he managed seven years previous to purchasing, with profitable results. He sold the property in March, 1876, and removed to the village of Cambridge. In May of the same spring, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for England. May 1st they set sail from the home of their birth, embarking at Liverpool and landing at Phila-

delphia, for the purpose of attending the Exposition. Left Liverpool to return July 4 They returned thence to Cambridge, which has since been their home. The marriage of Mr. Newton to Sarah Harrison took place on Easter Sunday, in April, 1847, in Prestbury Church, in Cheshire, England. The parents of Mrs. Newton, Henry and Ann (Quinn) Harrison, were natives of Northumberlandshire, England. They had six children: Jane was the name of the oldest, Mary married William Ammond, first mate of the ocean steamship, "City of New York;" Catherine married John Grantham, and died Oct. 7, 1881, aged 55 years, leaving four children; Mrs. Newton is the next in order of birth; Mrs. Ann Davenport and Eliza were the youngest. The latter is not living. Miss Emma H. Grantham, niece of Mr. Newton, came to Cambridge from England, in June, 1884, and is an inmate of his family. She was a velvet cutter in her native county. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Oscar Kreidler, proprietor of the "Enterprise" Carriage Repository, dealer in carriages, buggies, etc., and manufacturer of carriage and buggy tops, and making general repairing a specialty, at Kewanee, Ill. Such is the reading of the business card of this gentleman, and which we insert without apology and without price. Mr. Kreidler is a manufacturer, and therefore, though too young a man to have made any particular history, is entitled to representation in this department of the ALBUM.

He was born at Newburg, Northampton Co., Pa., Oct. 18, 1859, and was the fifth in order of birth of seven children of John F. and Maria (Miller) Kreidler, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His education was limited, as at the age of 11 years he began the trade of which he is now master. At the end of an apprenticeship of six years in Pennsylvania, he came West, spent a year at Eureka, Ill., and showed his good judgment by removing to Kewanee. He landed here July 8, 1878, and went to work at once for O'Brien Bros. as carriage trimmer. Those people found him so thoroughly up in his trade that when they removed to Ohio, they took Mr. K. with them, and with them he remained until November, 1882, when he returned to this place and set up in business.

July 19, 1882, at Kewanee, Mr. Kreidler was married to Miss Capitola Lampson, a lovely and accomplished young lady, who yielded up her life April 1, 1883, and with that of her new-born babe.

That Mr. Kreidler inherited nothing may be understood from his history; that he has been successful in business is known from his standing. He is a prominent Mason, and, we believe, a Republican.

Johnson Lorenzo Wilson, residing on section 27, located adjoining the town of Galva, is a native of Ohio. He was born in St. Albans Tp., Licking Co., that State, Aug. 2, 1832. The parents of Mr. Wilson of this sketch were Seuel and Esther (Burnett) Wilson. He was born in New Hampshire, and died in Jay County, Ind., in July, 1857, having removed to Ohio, that State, in 1846. He was a farmer by occupation, and in his religious belief was, from the time he attained the age of manhood, a member of the Baptist Church. His father, grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey, was of English extraction, and a soldier of the Revolutionary War; was a farmer by occupation and died in Ohio. Seuel Wilson was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Wilson's parents lived and died in Indiana.

J. L. Wilson, of whom we write, received his education principally in Ohio. He removed with his parents into Indiana, and from there came to this State, in 1854, stopping in Peoria County. He remained there until the spring of that year, when he moved near Elmwood, Knox County, this State, where he followed the occupation of farming for three years. At the expiration of this time, in 1857, he came to Galva, in the neighborhood of which village he rented land and was occupied in its cultivation for two years. Previous to moving here he had purchased land, which during the last few years mentioned he improved as time would permit. At first he purchased 80 acres, which he afterward sold and purchased another 80 east of the present village of Galva. He subsequently bought 40 acres more, and then sold the 120 acres, and with the proceeds purchased 100

acres adjoining the present village of Galva, the same being located on section 27, Galva Township, and on which he at present resides.

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage April 11, 1861, with Miss Amanda M. Herbert. She was born in Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill., in 1842. She has borne him seven children: Lillian M., Ralph L., Fred H., Walter, Myrtie E., Katie and Ethel L. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, together with their children, Lillian and Ralph, are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Wilson indorses the party which advocates prohibition.

Ira D. Marston, a practicing attorney, resident at Cambridge, was born April 30, 1838, in Parsonsfield, York Co., Maine. His ancestral progenitors were pioneers of New England, and their genealogy is now in process of compilation (1885). David Marston, his grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier. His father, Jacob Marston, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine. He was a stone-cutter by occupation and died at Parsonsfield, as did his wife, Martha (Doe) Marston. They had 11 children. The mother was the daughter of John and Abigail Doe, and her parents of English extraction.

Mr. Marston grew to the age of 17 years in New England. At 14 he became the arbiter of his own fortunes, and at 17 he came to Henry County, on foot and alone, with not an acquaintance west of New England. He worked one season on a farm in Clover Township, when he entered diligently upon the work of securing an education, employing his leisure to the best possible advantage in study. At 18 he taught school for the first time in Clover Township. He alternately taught and attended school three years.

In July, 1861, he entered the army, enlisting in the 42d Ill. Vol. Inf., in Company B. In August, 1862, he received an honorable discharge for disability. In June, 1865, he began the study of law, which he prosecuted with energetic perseverance, and in November, 1867, was admitted to practice in the State Courts of Illinois. Later he was admitted to the privileges of the Federal Courts. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Judge J. S. Hinman, and they were partners for three years. In 1872 his present relations with the Hon. W. H. Shepard were established. The firm of Shepard & Marston is one of the most reliable in this section, and their business and popularity have increased together from the commencement of their connection. Mr. Marston is popular in his profession through his genial character and his abilities as an attorney. He possesses an available and comprehensive knowledge of common and statutory law, and he is able and effective in argument before a jury. He is considered one of the safest counselors and one of the best trial lawyers connected with the Bar of Henry County.

Mr. Marston is a Republican in his political opinions. He is a member of Post A. A. Dunn, G. A. R., and of the A. O. U. W.

He was married May 14, 1861, in Rock Island Co., Ill., to Miss C. L. Weir. They have six children. Mrs. Marston was born Nov. 30, 1841, in Mercer Co., Ill., and she is the daughter of Thomas M. and Lovina (Whitmore) Weir, who were among the earliest settlers of this county.

Lewis Brasel. The year Illinois was admitted into the Union, Mr. David Brasel came with his family and located in Green County, which at that time was about as far north as any of the sturdy settlers had ventured. In his family was an infant two months old, to whom they gave the name of Lewis, and who is the subject of this personal sketch. He is to day a prosperous farmer, residing upon section 11, of Burns Township.

He was born in Tennessee, Aug. 16, 1818. His parents, David and Anna (Clarkson) Brasel, were also natives of that State. Lewis was the eldest of their five children, and, as stated above, was an infant when they came into the newly made State of Illinois. His parents moved, as many of those earliest pioneers did, from county to county. They seemingly could not endure to live in a too thickly populated settlement, and consequently, when a few families would move in, they would move on to some new place. Lewis followed them in their wanderings until he was 21 years of age, when he rented a

farm in Morgan County. Here, however, he lived but a year, when he moved into Putnam County, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned, for about three years. He then went to Henry, Marshall County, where for another seven years he made his home, working at his trade and farming. This he followed until 1854, when he came into Henry County and purchased a piece of land in Burns Township. He then ceased his moving, for we find him since that day a permanent resident of Burns. Here he owns 120 acres of land.

In Jacksonville, Ill., on the 4th of March, 1841, the wedding of Mr. Brasel and Miss Mary Stout occurred. She was a daughter of Ezra and Fannie (Robinson) Stout, natives of Ohio. Here she was born, Nov. 25, 1825. Her parents came to Illinois in an early day and for several years lived here, then went to Oregon, where they died. Mrs. Brasel was the eldest of their 11 children; she has also become the mother of 11 children, five of whom are deceased. Those living are James D., Wiley L., Ezra S., Francis E., Olive E., Ida M. and Eddie K. The deceased are Frances L., Ann E., William H. and Robert J. Olive is the wife of Albert Krause, a farmer of Burns Township; Ida M. is the widow of Elmer A. Anderson, and resides in Burns Township. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Old-School Baptist Church. He has held some of the minor offices of his towhship and politically is a Democrat.

Frederick Gunther, tile and brick manufacturer, residing in Kewanee Township, is prominently identified with the interests of the community. His native home is Germany, for in that country, on the 13th of June, 1832, he was born. When a young man he came to America, reaching our shores in August, 1855. He soon found his way West, and we find him directly at work at the mason's trade in Wethersfield Township. This trade he learned in Germany, where he served an apprenticeship of three years. He continued to work at his trade, also devoting some of his time to other occupations, until about 1867. At that date he started a brick-yard in Kewanee Township, west of the village. This he operated for two years, when he moved to his present location. In connection with his brick-yard he is engaged in the manufacture of tile. In this line he carries on quite an extensive business. He has erected a good house upon his lot, which consists of nine acres of land, and is living in comfortable circumstances. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, and in politics is an independent.

Mr. Gunther was married in Wethersfield Township to Fredericka Brandt. She is also a native of Germany, and was a Christmas present to her parents in the year 1833. Mary, Frank and William are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunther. Mary is the wife of Emil F. Speigel, of Wethersfield Township, a sketch of whom is given in this volume.

Wilson Fierce is a resident in the township of Cambridge, and is a farmer of section 33. He is a native of Athens Co., Ohio, and is of German descent, his grandfather, Christopher Fierce, having been born in that country. The former came thence to the United States and located in the State of Virginia. He there engaged in farming and reared his family, which included four sons and four daughters. He was married before he left his native land. His son, Conrad Fierce, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was also a farmer, and passed his life in the same pursuit in which his father had done before him. Conrad Fierce, father of Wilson Fierce, died in the State of Indiana, April 4, 1840, aged 63. He was married in 1802, to Elizabeth Wilson. She was born in Loudoun Co., Va., and died Sept. 1, 1836, in Hamilton Co., Ind., at the age of 54. To her and her husband 12 children were born. William, Ebenezer, Frances and Wilson came to the West. Another brother, Clark Fierce, now deceased, settled in Jefferson Co., Iowa. A sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoddy, now deceased, went to Wapello Co., Iowa. Mrs. Margaret Dickinson, another sister, removed to Fall City, Richardson Co., Neb. Mrs. Frances Herrold, the eldest, is living in Victoria, Knox Co, Ill., at the advanced age of 82 years. The others are not living.

Mr. Fierce was educated in Hamilton Co., Ind.,

whither his father had removed when he was seven years of age. The latter was a blacksmith, and there he followed that calling. He was married July 16, 1846, to Rebecca B. Grubbs, and she survived her marriage but a short time. Mr. Fierce was again married, to Charlotte Gibbs, who was born in Ohio, and died in Cambridge, Aug. 3, 1871. She was the mother of 11 children. Eight of them are now living: Wellington, Sarah E., Margaret E., Francis E., Jessie M., Mrs. Nellie Dill, deceased, Mrs. Eva M. Dill and Ira E. Mr. Fierce contracted a third matrimonial alliance, with Mrs. Phietta Biggerstaff. She is the daughter of Simeon Gibbs. By her first marriage she became the mother of nine children. W. L. Day Fierce is the only child born since her second marriage.

Mr. Fierce is the owner of 160 acres of land. He came to Illinois in 1849 and settled at first in Knox County, where he lived 12 years. In 1862 he came to Henry County. He is an adherent of the Prohibition party, and has held various town offices. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

August Furst, Jr., residing on section 26 of Kewanee Township, was born in Germany, Oct. 13, 1840. His parents, August and Caroline Furst, were also natives of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1857. They located in Henry County, and she (the mother) died in Kewanee Township, in 1884. The father still survives.

August, Jr., came to the New World with his parents, and has resided in this county ever since. He is the possessor and proprietor of 450 acres of valuable land, which by his energy, industry and hard labor has been put in a good state of cultivation and improvement. Upon the same he has erected a fine residence, barn and outbuildings, and is a well known, respected and successful farmer.

Miss Augusta Baartz, daughter of Frederick and Mary Baartz, was the lady chosen to become the wife of our subject, Mr. August Furst, Jr., which event was celebrated on the 12th of March, 1863. Her parents came to America in the year 1856 and settled in this connty, where her father died Nov. 4, 1884. Her mother still survives. Mrs. Furst was born in Germany on the 11th of April, 1842, and she has become the mother of seven children, namely: Louisa A., Albert A., Ottila C., Caroline A., William F., Theodore and Mary L. The deceased are Louisa A., Theodore and Mary L.

Mr. Furst has been School Director of his township, and he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In his political faith Mr. F. affiliates with the Republicans.

V. Caldwell, the leading apiarist of Henry County, is a farmer in the township of Cambridge and is located on section 5. He was born Dec. 26, 1847, in the city of Philadelphia, and is the son of Edward and Anna (Hutchinson) Caldwell. His parents are natives of the Quaker City and are now living in Burns Township, in Henry County. They came to Illinois in the fall of 1856. They have four children: John V., Mrs. Sarah Howe, Mrs. Emma McCulloh and Mrs. A. R. King. The latter is the wife of the Judge of Delta Co., Col.

The Caldwell family is of Scotch origin and Irish birth, belonging to the class distinguished as "Scotch-Irish." The first ancestor, John Caldwell, came to the United States in 1812. He located in Philadelphia, where he pursued his business as a dentist until his death. He married Ann Vollum, who was born in Philadelphia, and was a daughter of Edward and Rachel (Soper) Vollum. Her parents were natives of the part of the State of Maryland known as the Eastern Shore. That portion of that commonwealth for a long period of years had no municipal divisions. Her father and mother were respectively of Scotch and Welsh descent, and their married life covered a period of 80 years. Her father lived to be 106, and he had been for 80 years a member of the Methodist Church. The mother died at 99. She is the mother of four children, named James, Edward, John and Robert.

After the death of Mr. Caldwell his widow was again married to James Hutchinson and had three children. They were named William, Mary and Henry. She is yet living in Philadelphia and is 86

years of age. The mother of Mr. Caldwell, Ann (Hutchinson) Caldwell, was born in Philadelphia, and is a daughter of James and Anna (Scott) Hutchinson. She is of Irish extraction.

Mr. Caldwell was brought up in Henry County and has passed his life principally in farming. Since 1879 he has devoted much time to the culture of bees. He is noted for his skill in that line of business and keeps 180 colonies. He ships the product of the hives chiefly to Boston. His farm contains 80 acres of land under good cultivation. He is an adherent of the Republican party and has served in the capacity of Collector. He is a member of the Order of Masonry and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His marriage to Mary L. Funkhouser took place Dec. 24, 1873. Mrs. Caldwell was born March 30, 1854, in Beaver Co., Pa., and she is a daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Baldwin) Funkhouser. Her parents were natives of the same State in which she was born. Edward V. and Alice Edna are the children of the household.

Elias M. Crane, a business man of Cambridge, has been connected with the development of Henry County since 1854, when he settled in the township of Osco. He was born in Union Co., N. J., Sept. 3, 1827. He attained to the estate of manhood in the State of his nativity and on arriving at an age suitable to embark in active business he interested himself in farming.

Dec. 10, 1851, he was married to Louisa A. Miller. They have seven children, who are named Britton, Sarah, Josephine, Winfield, John A., Libbie and Etta.

On coming to this county Mr. Crane located on section 25, in the township of Osco, taking possession of a tract of land four miles southwest of the village of Cambridge. He followed the calling of a farmer there until his removal to Cambridge in 1883. He is the owner of 610 acres of land, which is chiefly situated in that township. For some years previous to the transfer of his residence and business relations to the place where he is now operating, he was extensively and successfully engaged in the business of a stockman. He has given much intelligent attention to the improvement of the stock on his estate and exhibits some fine Hereford cattle, including about 75 animals. Among other interests in which he has been successfully engaged for 20 years past, is the purchase of large quantities of broom-corn for shipment to the Eastern markets.

In 1882 he embarked in a mercantile enterprise at Cambridge, and when his relations in that avenue were fairly under way he removed in the year named to that place. Mr. Crane is also engaged in raising stock in Phelps Co., Neb., where he is the owner of three sections of land and a large herd of cattle.

Politically, Mr. Crane is in harmony with the Democratic party. While a resident of Osco Township, he was frequently called to serve in the various offices and discharged the duties confided to his care with honor and fidelity.

Nathaniel W. Tibbetts, engaged as a farmer on section 27, Kewanee Township, was born in Neponset Township, Bureau Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1845, and is a son of James P. and Julia A. (Sayles) Tibbetts, natives of Maine and New Hampshire respectively. They were married in Lowell, Mass., and soon afterward came to Henry County and settled in Wethersfield Township. Later they removed to Neponset Township, in Bureau County, where the mother died Nov. 28, 1866. The father still survives. Of their union were born three children, as follows: Nathaniel W., our subject, James G., deceased, and John E.

Nathaniel W. remained at home until 21 years of age and received a fair education at the common schools. He then bought a farm in Knox County and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has since followed. At the latter place he lived for about a year and a half, when he sold out and removed to Missouri, there making a purchase of another farm, upon which he remained but one year, selling on account of poor health. In 1870, he came into Henry County and located in Kewanee Township on a farm of 70 acres. The same he has put under excellent cultivation and improvement, and made it his permanent home, residing there ever since.

In Galesburg, Ill., on the 27th of January, 1867,

Mr. Tibbetts was married to Miss Mary R., daughter of the Rev. Henry S. and Hannah (Huff) Willey, natives of Vermont and Maine respectively. She was born Feb. 12, 1807. He was a Baptist minister (Free-Will), and preached for 42 years. He was born Feb. 4, 1800. At the time of his death he had settled in Hudson village, Me., and there died, July 5, 1872, as also did his wife, Nov. 18, 1871. They had become the parents of nine children, viz.: Henry, Hiram L., Elizabeth H., Lucena D., Henry S., B. Frank, Mary R., George W. M. and Eliza E. Mrs. Tibbetts was born in Dixmont, Me., March 16, 1843.

Mr. Tibbetts has been Assessor of Kewanee Township four years and Director in the Farmers' Insurance Company for several years. Politically, he is a Republican.

Charles M. Samuelson, engaged as a general farmer on section 35, in Western Township, was born in Central Sweden, November, 1828. (See sketch of John Samuelson.) Charles M., whose name heads this article, resided at home until 20 years of age, when he went to work for his eldest living brother, Samuel, where he remained for four years. At the expiration of that time, 1851, he emigrated to the United States, locating at Buffalo, N. Y.; but in the spring following he came to Andover, Henry Co., Ill. He afterward engaged to work on a farm near Galesburg, Ill., at which he continued two years, working for Deacon Chambers; but, wishing to return again to Andover, he left his employment at the latter place and returned. Here he was married, September, 1856, to Miss Hannah M. Swanson, who was also a native of Sweden. She came to the United States in the emigration of her father's family, who settled in Illinois in 1852. (See sketch of J. V. Swanson.) The family of Mr. and Mrs. Samuelson now comprises seven children, including one deceased. Their names are: Albert, who is married, and lives on section 34, Western Township; Peter A., Edward, Victor, Oscar, Hannah and Minnie, deceased, died in infancy.

Mr. S. first lived on the homestead his father secured in Western Township, comprising 80 acres. He afterward purchased a 54-acre farm, and still later increased his possessions to a total of 480 acres. His success as a farmer has been simply remarkable, as, when he arrived at Buffalo from his native country, he had not a single cent, and now he has the fine, large landed possessions referred to, which are well equipped with farm buildings, and in good agricultural condition. These are the results of his own industry and economy.

The family are connected with the Swedish Lutheran Church, at Orion, of which he is now a Trustee, and in politics he is a Republican.

Robert Boyd is one of the farmers of Henry County who has reached a prominent position as an agriculturist. He is the proprietor of 400 acres of land, finely situated, and in a valuable condition generally. He was born April 5, 1839, in the city of Montreal, Canada. His ancestral stock is of English origin, and he is the son of James and Margaret (Rutherford) Boyd. In his infancy he was taken from the Dominion to the State of New York, and he remained in the Empire State until he was eight years of age. He was then brought West by a man named Benjamin Graham. The latter located in Henry County in the fall of 1848, in Crocker's Grove. Mr. Boyd passed his early life in farm labor, receiving a compensation suited to the kind and quality of the work he was able to perform. He often received only his board, and his wages for a long time was only $8 a month. He was the object of the malice of the man who was his reputed protector, and he was crippled by the effects of his brutality. They parted company at the period when the fatherless child was 14. But he was industrious and honest, and found no difficulty in obtaining work suited to his condition, and managed to save his earning until, in 1864, he was able to buy 80 acres of land in Cambridge Township. To this he has added until he enjoys the repute ascribed to him at the beginning of this personal narration. Of the tract of 400 acres of which he is the owner 154 acres is located adjoining to the village of Cambrige. Mr. Boyd is a Democrat is political persuasion. It should have been mentioned in the proper place that his mother, Margaret (Rutherford) Boyd, was a second time married and accompanied her hus-

band, Captain William J. H. Lee, of the British army, to India, in the service of England. She remained there 21 years. She returned to London, and at the date of this writing she is in the United States visiting her relatives. One of her sons is in the British service in India, and is acting in the capacity of a civil engineer.

Mr. Boyd was married to Mrs. Catherine (Blink) Diesch. By her first husband she had three children—Mary, Frank and Ellen. Three sons are included in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. They are named George H., Robert L. and Charles D. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are connected in membership with the Methodist Church.

Isaac Pyle, engaged as a farmer on section 8, of Kewanee Township, is a son of Samuel and Frances A. (Howell) Pyle, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. They married and settled in Muskingum Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1856, when they came to Henry County and located in this township. They remained at the latter place, making it their permanent home, at which place the father died, Feb. 12, 1863. The mother still survives, and resides on the old homestead. She and her husband became the parents of four children, viz.: James C., William W., Isaac and Samuel A.

Isaac, our subject, was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1833, and remained at home until 17 years of age, attending the district schools in the acquisition of an English education during the winter seasons and working on his father's farm in the summer. In October, 1856, as stated above, Isaac came with his father into Henry County, and began at once in the work of agriculture, which he has successfully followed since. Locating on a tract of land, he began actively and energetically in the task of its improvement and cultivation, and by subsequent purchases is now the owner and proprietor of 260 acres of valuable land, his farm being one of the finest in his township. Besides his agricultural pursuits, he has been also engaged in the business of auctioneering, in company with C. J. T. Little; was appointed Inspector of the Coal Mines in Henry County in September, 1880, which position he still holds, and is sought for to settle various estates, and also chosen the guardian of many children.

In Vinton Co., Ohio, on the 16th of September, 1855, Mr. Pyle was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Caroline, daughter of Rezin and Nancy (Aikins) Ball, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. They married and settled in Ohio, where they lived for many years, and then emigrated to Nebraska, where they remained until they died, the mother on the 23d of May, 1863, and Mr. Ball Oct. 12, 1880. Of their union were born seven children, the record being as follows: William B., Eliphalet J., James W., Levi, Sarah A., Artemus M. and Caroline M. The latter, now Mrs. Pyle, was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, July 19, 1837, and she and her husband have had their home brightened by the birth of eight children, six of whom survived: William M., Ulysses G., Bert M., John H., Nettie and May. The deceased are Charles E. and Alice C.

Mr Pyle is largely interested in educational matters, and takes a great interest in all matters of that nature, considering that to be the aim of his life. He has served his township in various ways, was Supervisor for four years and has been School Director for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle are active and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically speaking, Mr. P. is a Republican, and in his temperance views he is decided, although not a fanatic, as he is in favor of all measures to resist the great evil.

Elijah A. South. Among the many wealthy and respected farmers of Henry County, is classed the subject of this sketch. His home is on section 31, of Western Township, where he devotes his attention to raising stock and doing a general farming business. In the township of Dunkard, Greene Co., Pa., on the 8th day of February, 1827, he was born. His father, Elijah South, was also a native of the same township, and of slight German extraction, and by occupation a farmer. The early life of our subject was spent upon his farmer's farm, receiving such advantages for an education as was afforded in the community.

He was married in his native township to Miss Nancy Johnson, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood, and the daughter of a Pennsylvania carpenter and cabinet-maker. The grandparents of our subject on both sides were prominent members of the Quaker Church in Pennsylvania. The grandfather South was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and an uncle of Elijah's served in the War of 1812. The elder South acquired a large property in Greene County, where both the father and mother of our subject died, at the ages of 83 and 74 respectively.

Elijah A. was the second of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, three each of whom are still living. Two of the sons occupy the homestead of the father and grandfather, and which was improved by them. Mr. South lived at home until he was 28 years of age, working on his father's farm, but doing business on his own account. At that age, on the 31st of August, 1854, and in Greene County, he was married to Sarah E., daughter of George and Mary (Bugess) Long, natives of the Keystone State, and prominent farmers in Greene County, where they died. In Prairie Township, of that county, Mrs. S. was born. She spent her younger life at home, attending the schools of her neighborhood. She died at her home in Osco Township, this county, Dec. 4, 1865, leaving four children,—Mary A, wife of J. Marion Garland, of Monongalia County, W. Va.; L. G. S., a teacher, and resident of Park City, Montana Territory; Dora, wife of Edward Stewart, farmer at Colona Township, this county; and Plumer W., residing at home.

In 1864, Mr. South came to Illinois and located in Osco Township, where, in company with Eli Holland, he purchased 265 acres of land, which was at the time partly improved. There he resided for two and a half years, when he purchased 80 acres in another part of the township, which he improved and farmed until about 1867, when he sold it and moved to Edford Township, where he secured 200 acres of partly improved land. This place was destined to be his home for about 15 years. In March, 1882, he came to Western Township, and purchased a 284-acre farm, upon which he now resides. This is one of the best improved farms in the county, and Mr. S. is one of the prominent and successful farmers and stock-raisers of the district. Besides the land he owns here, he has two improved farms in Rock Island County, one of 225 acres and the other of 80 acres.

On Jan. 27, 1867, Mr. S. was married the second time, returning to his native county to consummate the ceremony. This time the union was between himself and Miss Mary Summers, a native of Fayette Co., Pa. She had been reared and educated in that county, and lived at home until her marriage. Of this union three children have been born, one of whom is deceased. They have been named in the order of birth, Sarah E., Charles and Guy, who died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Baptist Church, and the former is Trustee of his Church.

John Stabler, engaged as a farmer on section 35, Kewanee Township, is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hood) Stabler, both natives of England. Their family comprised four children, of whom John was the second in order of birth. He was born in England, July 1, 1833, and his school advantages were quite limited, being employed on a farm when but nine years of age. On attaining his 20th year he went to Canada, at which place he remained but one year, and in the spring of 1854 came West, locating in Bureau Co., Ill. In the latter place he settled, residing there until 1874, when he came into Kewanee Township, this county, and made a purchase of 290 acres of land, upon which he has since been a resident. By his hard labor and industry he improved the same, and has on the place a fine brick residence, barn and other outbuildings, besides having increased his landed interests until he now is the proprietor of 390 acres of good valuable land. Besides the land owned in Illinois, he owns 480 acres of fine farming land in Lancaster Co., Neb. When Mr. S. came to Bureau County he had but $40. He at once engaged to work out by the month, doing so for three years, obtaining $14 a month as a salary.

Mr. Stabler was married in Bureau County, March 14, 1860, to Miss Emma Burch, a native of England. Of their union have been born six children, of whom the following is a record: May E., George W., Fanny E., Robert L., Franklin J. and one who died in infancy. May E. is the wife of Wm. S. Lyle, and

resides in Farragut, Iowa; George W. resides in Bureau Co., Ill., and the remainder of the children live at home. Mrs. Stabler died in Bureau County, Dec. 16, 1870, and Mr. S. was again united in marriage, June 13, 1872, in Kewanee, to Tamar Peart, who was born in Cumberland, England, Oct. 22, 1839. When 16 years of age she came to live in Canada, at which place she remained for somewhat over nine years, then coming to the States.

Politically, Mr. S. affiliates with the Republican party. He has been School Trustee for eight years, School Director, etc., in his township.

Ambrose Mathews, a retired farmer and respected citizen of Henry County, residing in the village of Wethersfield, is a son of Ambrose W. and Margaret (Connor) Mathews, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of New York. The parents of Mr. Mathews of this notice were married and settled in New York, where, after a short residence, they removed to the Western Reserve, in Northern Ohio, from which State they emigrated to Illinois in 1845, settling in Wethersfield Township, this county, where they resided until their deaths, hers occurring May 8, 1857, and his June 16, 1884. They reared to manhood and womanhood ten children, namely: Charles C., Henry, Nelson J., Uriah V., Enos T., Mary E., Amanda, Ambrose, William and Rosanna. Charles C., Henry, Nelson J. and Enos T. are deceased. Ambrose W., their father, was born Oct. 9, 1792, and his wife Aug. 17, 1790.

Ambrose, Jr., subject of this notice, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1831. He was but one year old when his parents removed to Ohio, where he resided with them until 1845. He received a good common-school education in the district schools and assisted his father in the labors of the farm until he arrived at the age of 19 years. At this age in life he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for three years. He then came to this county, in 1845, and remained about five years, when he returned to Geauga Co., Ohio, and finished learning his trade. He then returned to this county and worked at his trade in Wethersfield and Kewanee until 1861. During this year he enlisted as a private in the 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. In 1863 he was promoted as Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, and served in that capacity during the remainder of his term of enlistment. He met with many narrow escapes, having received several shots through his clothes; but during his entire service, and the battles in which he participated, he was never seriously wounded.

On receiving his discharge he returned to his old home in Wethersfield Township, where, throwing aside his uniform and accoutrements of war, he again entered upon the peaceful pursuits of life. He has since been engaged in agricultural labors, until about 1881, since which time he has followed various occupations. He is the inventor of a force-pump known as the "Little Giant," on which he has received a patent. He manufactured and sold these pumps for about four years, when he was obliged to give up the business on account of ill health.

Mr. Mathews was united in marriage in Wethersfield, Jan. 1, 1852, with Maria C. Cline, daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Crouse) Cline, natives of New York, in which State, Dutchess County, her father died, Sept. 14, 1837, the date of his birth being June 19, 1797. Mrs. Cline came to Henry County with a married daughter in 1844, and settled in Wethersfield Township, where she died June 8, 1871, the date of her birth being Aug. 22, 1800. She was the mother of four children—Jane A., George, Maria C. and Mary E. Maria C., wife of the subject of this sketch, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 16, 1828, and came to this county with her mother in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews are the parents of a family of five children, namely: Cora C., Edward, Rosa, Melva and John L. Cora C. is the wife of James Wiley, Jr., and resides in Wethersfield Township. Rosa married George Dustin, who resides in the same township. Edward and John L. are mechanics, and are employed in the manufacturing establishment of the Haxtun Steam Heater Company. They have buried one child, who died when about nine months old.

Mr. M. has held the office of Township Assessor almost continuously for about 12 years. He was the first Collector of Wethersfield Township after the organization of the same, and has held the office of Constable, together with that of other minor offices.

He is a member of the Julian A. Pratt Post, No. 143, G. A. R.

Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Kewanee. Politically, Mr. M. is a believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party.

Jarius Storey, engaged as a farmer on section 4, Kewanee Township, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 18th of March, 1828. In 1847 he came West and located in in Kewanee Township, this county, where he made a purchase of land, upon which he began the task of its improvement and cultivation and has to day 125 acres of valuable land.

He was married in this county on the 14th of January, 1851, the lady whom he chose to be his companion in life being Miss Nancy Dingman, a native of Canada. She has borne her husband four children, as follows: Elijah, Larmer, Jane and Josephine. (See sketch of Elijah elsewhere in this ALBUM.) Mrs. Storey died Jan. 31, 1867, and Mr. S. formed a second matrimonial alliance April 25, 1867, with Elizabeth Schwyhart, who was born in Ohio, June 21, 1843. Of the late union has been born one child, Tessa.

Politically, Mr. S. is identified with the Republican party, and he has served his township as School Director.

Joseph H. Page is engaged as a general farmer on section 8, Wethersfield Township, where he was born Sept. 24, 1839. His parents, Hazelton and Mary A. (Cook) Page, were natives of New England, coming to this township from the State of their nativity in 1838. Mrs. Page died May 19, 1850, and the father Nov. 9, 1881. Of their union were born five children,—Robert C., Joseph H., Mary E., Ann J. and Edgar O. Mary E. and Edgar O. are deceased. Ann J. is the wife of Thomas Daniels and resides in Cambridge.

Joseph H., our subject, remained at home, receiving a good common-school education in the schools of Wethersfield Township, and assisted his parents in the labors on the farm. He is now the owner of 160 acres of good tillable land in this county, upon which he has erected good buildings, and by his energy and industry has put the farm under excellent cultivation and improvement, this being his place of residence.

Mr. Page was united in marriage in this township, Henry County, Aug. 29, 1863, the lady whom he chose to be his wife being Miss Sarah R. Lester, daughter of Charles and Julia A. (Snyder) Lester. They came to Henry County from Cayauga Co., N. Y., about 1842 and settled in Wethersfield Township, where the mother died, Jan. 9, 1859. The father died Feb. 14, 1876. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Jefferson, Sarah R., Champlin M., Parker J., Myron, Phebe A. and Charles. Sarah A., the wife of our subject, was born in Wethersfield Township, Aug. 29, 1845.

Mr. and Mrs. Page have a family consisting of four children, viz.: Mary B., Charles H., Guy W. and Frank L.

Politically, Mr. P. votes according to the principles advocated by the Republican party.

John H. Allen, druggist at Cambridge, was born Feb. 9, 1843, in Shelbyville, Ind. In ancestral descent he is of Scotch-Irish origin, his earliest progenitor having been of that race. His grandfather, Isaac Allen, came from Scotland to Virginia, and settled there and raised a family. One of them, John Allen, born in 1805, removed thence to Shelby County, Ind., where he was married to Martha Higbee. She was a native of the State of Kentucky, and was of German descent. Six of their nine children are now living. In the spring of 1850 John Allen removed his family to Mason Co., Ill., settling in Havana, where the lives of his parents terminated.

Mr. Allen, of this sketch, was educated in Havana, and at the opening of the Rebellion enlisted in the 11th Ill. Cav., and served four years in the army. Since that time he has been engaged in different mercantile pursuits, for the last eight years of which he has been engaged in the drug business,



Mrs Caroline W. Heard



having been engaged in that business six years in Ipava, this State, and two years in Cambridge.

The marriage of Mr. Allen to Lovina Marty took place at Havana, Ill., and their children are named Emma A., Mattie E., Hattie F., Clara M. and Eugene W. Mr. Allen is a Republican in political views and actions, and a member of the A. O. U. W. and Masonic Order.

Lewis Hurd, a practicing physician, residing at Wethersfield, is one of the earliest settlers and one of the first medical practitioners in Henry County. He came to Illinois in 1836, and after a stay of about one year's duration in that portion of Knox County now included in Stark County, he made a location in Henry County in the same township in which he is now a resident.

Dr. Hurd is the son of Dr. Thomas B. and Anna (Shepard) Hurd, and was born in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 19. 1811. His parents were natives of Connecticut, where they were married and first settled. Later, they removed to Madison Co., N. Y., and the death of the father transpired there, about 1838. The mother died in the same place at a later date. Their children were named Hepzibah, Thomas B., Orrin S., Lewis and Anna.

Dr. Hurd was educated primarily in the common schools of his native county, and was the assistant of his father in the cultivation of the medicinal herbs the latter used in his professional labors, as he belonged to the Thompsonian school. This association was his first instigation to enter the profession which he has followed incidentally since he was 19 years of age. He acquired a practical knowledge of the medicinal virtues of plants and had the benefit of the experience of his father. At 15 he entered Hamilton Academy, which he attended until he was 19. He went to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1830, where he began to practice to some extent. But he was practically unknown and dependent on his own efforts wholly. He is and has been all his life an expert with tools, and while securing a start in Buffalo he secured a maintenance at first by his work as a carpenter until he acquired sufficient practice to preclude his labor as a craftsman. At the end of four years, he went to Lorain Co., Ohio, on a visit, and while there decided to join a party who were coming to Illinois. The transit over the intervening country was made with horses and a wagon.

Dr. Hurd arrived in Knox County in 1836, and was not at the time the possessor of a whole dollar. He found an opportunity to teach in a family of Kentuckians, not one of whom knew a letter of the alphabet. This helped him to a home, and he worked as a carpenter to supply himself with necessary funds. Accident placed a complicated case of illness in his charge, and his success established his claims as a physician.

The attractions of the lady he afterwards married brought him to Wethersfield, and he became an inmate of the family of her father, Abner B. Little. The house was a pioneer's log cabin with one room. The "parlor" was partitioned from the general space by blankets, and comprised about four feet square of territory. In this the "sparking" was carried on to a final consummation, and the marriage was the first in Henry County. Dr. Hurd and his wife removed to the Little homestead and assumed charge of the parents. The place was comparatively new and Dr. Hurd operated as farmer, carpenter and physician. He bought rails to enclose 15 acres, and he built the fence by moonlight and *midnight*, as his duties through the day absorbed all the time that the general community was out of bed. After the lapse of two years, he removed to a claim of 160 acres he had made in another part of the town. He broke 15 acres, which he fenced after dark in the method known in that period as ditching, the results being a sod fence. He also built a log house, and after he had harvested his crop he found his title was defective and abandoned the claim. He removed to the village of Wethersfield, where he owned ten acres, and built a frame house. His health was at that time seriously impaired by the extraordinary labors he had undergone. Later, he sold his property in Wethersfield and removed to Iowa City, Iowa, with the intention of practicing his profession, but he returned to Wethersfield on account of ill health.

In 1842 he went to Chicago, where he engaged in practice. As he belonged to no regular school, his business was restricted and his patrons were sometimes located at remote points. This gave him an opportunity to add other business, and he canvassed Cook County in the interests of the American Bible

Society. He was also the first canvasser for the *Western Citizen*, the first anti-slavery journal published in Chicago, and which was established by S. C. Eastman. In 1852 the First Congregational Church of Chicago was organized. It was principally the outgrowth of the efforts of Philo Carpenter, and Dr. Hurd and his wife were among the little company who were its founders. They swelled the number to 30 members. The meetings were held in a school-house, in "Carpenter's Addition," until the growth of the society warranted the erection of a church and the engagement of a regular pastor.

Dr. Hurd was the first delegate from Chicago to the first State Anti-Slavery Convention of Illinois, which was held at Alton. His father-in-law, Abner B. Little, cast the first anti-slavery vote in Wethersfield. He cast the second.

After a residence of nearly 11 years in Chicago, Dr. Hurd went to Springfield, Mass., where he operated successfully as a physician four years, and in 1858 he came again to Wethersfield. Two years later he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., for the purpose of obtaining for his children the advantages of the educational facilities of that place. Meanwhile, the war came on, and in 1861 he went to the field as a volunteer physician, under the auspices of Hon. Austin Blair, Michigan's "War Governor." In 1864 he returned to Wethersfield and engaged actively in medical practice until 1877. He is the owner of a farm in Wethersfield Township and resides in the village.

The marriage of Dr. Hurd and Caroline W. Little was solemnized Aug. 22, 1837. Mrs. Hurd was born in Hollis, N. H., Sept. 15, 1821, and came, in 1836, with her parents, Abner B. and Nancy (Tenney) Little, to Henry County. (See sketch of R. Augustus Little.) Seven children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Hurd and have all passed to the realms of the hereafter. Anna Caroline was the third child born in the township of Wethersfield. She was born Aug. 13, 1838; Lewis Gardner was born Oct. 3, 1840; Julius Augustus, July 6, 1842; Anna Caroline (second), Jan. 1, 1848; Eliza Orinette, July 18, 1849; William Little, April 17, 1852; Edwin Henry Nevin, July 1, 1854. The oldest son enlisted at 20, in 1861, in Co. D, 4th Mich. Vol. Inf., and died in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1862, of typhoid pneumonia. He was one of the band of students who enlisted from the University of Michigan.

Dr. Hurd is a Republican in political connection.

The portraits of himself and wife appear on other pages of this work. The days are not far away when all the pioneers of Henry County will have entered the land which lies forever beyond the frontiers of this earth. That time will affix the full value to the reminiscences and portraits of that class who bore the burden of the period of first things.

Thomas Walsh, farmer, section 10, Cambridge Township, was born June 9, 1840, in County Monaghan, Ireland, and he is the son of Francis and Mary (Boyle) Walsh. The parents were also natives of the Emerald Isle, and there the mother died. She had borne six children: Francis, Patrick, James, Thomas, Catherine and Mary. The three younger sons came to the United States. James and Thomas came hither in 1853. The latter settled on Long Island, where he remained seven years. He then removed to the city of New York, and was a resident there five years; his brother is a citizen there still.

In March, 1864, he came to Henry County, and in the ensuing years was married to Melinda Funk. He at once engaged in farming, to which he dovoted himself with the thrifty energy of the country of his nativity, and conducted his operations with marked success. He first hired to work by the month, and then rented until he was in a position to buy a farm for himself, on which he pursued the same wise methods of management, and is now the owner of 400 acres of land, all in excellent agricultural condition. Mr. Walsh is also the owner of 1,600 acres of railroad land in Nebraska, for which he is paying with great rapidity, and will soon hold a clear title to a splendid estate.

Eugenio K. Hayes, dealer in agricultural implements, and manufacturer and dealer in the Kewanee Check Rower, Hayes' Automatic Reel, "Boss" Shoveling Board, Kewanee Force Pump, wood cisterns, etc., etc., at Kewanee, Ill. Mr. Hayes is a distinguished inventor and manufacturer, as indicated by his card, which we

insert by way of introductory. He was born at La Fayette, Ill., May 21, 1848, and was the only son and youngest of four children of Harry and Harriet (Wright) Hayes, natives of the State of New York.

The subject of our sketch was reared upon a farm, and at the district schools acquired a fair English education. Though decidedly of a mechanical turn of mind, he followed agriculture up to the year 1881, at which time he sold out his farm in Wethersfield Township, to which he had removed from Stark County in 1876, and in company with a Mr. Perkins engaged in his present business. Mr. Perkins retired from the firm in January, 1883, since which time Mr. Hayes has conducted the business alone. He employs about his shop from 12 to 15 men, keeps on the road from one to three drummers, and sells from $35,000 to $50,000 worth of his own manufactured wares annually. The Kewanee Force Pump, of which he is the patentee, is probably the greatest success of the kind in the world. With an ordinary farm pump, operated by one hand, he is able to throw a solid stream of water to the top of a three-story building. Though it is hardly yet upon the market, the indications are that he will sell over 1,000 the first year of their manufacture.

Mr. Hayes takes no part in politics, but attends strictly to business, and bids fair to become one of the leading manufacturers of a town noted for its thrift and enterprise in that direction.

He was married at Toulon, Ill., Jan. 17, 1871, to Miss Matilda J. Dack, daughter of John Dack, deceased, and has born to him five children: Ralph W., Albert L., Forrest, Fred D. and Percy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jacob Messmore, Jr., engaged as a farmer on section 4, Kewanee Township, is a son of Jacob and Margaret (White) Messmore, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Henry County in 1852, and settled in this township, where they always remained, and their family comprised ten children, of whom Jacob, Jr, was the fourth in order of birth. He was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Aug. 28, 1840, and was but 12 years old when his parents came into Henry County, and has remained a resident of the same ever since, with the exception of three years during the war, when he enlisted in the cause for the Union; the date being Aug. 9, 1862, in the 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served his country faithfully for three years, coming home uninjured. Mr. Messmore is the owner and proprietor of 145 acres in this county, which is good, improved land.

He was united in marriage in Cambridge, Ill., April 4, 1864, the lady chosen to share his joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, being Miss Rebecca J. Gochenour, who was born in Ohio, May 19, 1846; and of this union has been born one child—Emma P. Mr. M. has held the offices of School Director and Highway Commissioner. in his township, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

Scott Brown, stock dealer, residing at Osco, Osco Township, is a son of John and Sarah (Kirkpatrick) Brown, his father being a native of Chester Co., Pa., and his mother of Ohio. After marriage, they settled in Ohio, and soon thereafter removed to Fulton County, this State. His father was engaged in farming in the latter county for a time and the family moved to this county and settled in Osco Township, where he followed his chosen vocation, that of agriculture, until the date of his death, Oct. 4, 1881. His wife survives him at the venerable age of 82 years, and is still a resident of Osco Township. Their children were five in number,—T. Scott, George C., John G., Mary L. and James M.

George C. is a resident of Osco Township, this county; John G. resides near Marshalltown, Iowa, where he is engaged in farming; Mary L. was united in marriage to W. L. Hitchcock, who resides in Greenfield, Iowa; James M. follows the occupation of a farmer in Osco Township.

T. Scott Brown, subject of this notice, was born in Farmington Township, Fulton County, this State, June 7, 1835. He received a fair education in the district schools of his native county and there resided until the spring of 1860, when he removed to this county. On arrival here he rented his father's farm, which he cultivated for about two years. In August, 1862, Mr. Brown, whose name heads this notice, enlisted in the 103d Ill. Vol. Inf., and served his coun-

try until January, 1865. In the skirmish near Columbia, S. C., he received a serious wound from a minie ball in his right arm, in consequence of which he was compelled to have that member amputated at the shoulder. He enlisted as a private and was promoted First Sergeant. John G. Brown, brother of Mr. Brown of this notice, was also a soldier in the war for the Union, having enlisted in the fall of 1861, in the 55th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served his country until the close of the war.

Mr. Brown of this sketch has held the minor offices of his township, and politically is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a gentleman respected for his straightforwardness and fair dealings with his fellow man.

B. M. Dorr, residing at Galva, where he is engaged in the jewelry business, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., May 25, 1832. The name Dorr seems to be a corruption of the name De Orr. La Fayette, on his last visit to America, called on an uncle of our subject, Elisha Dorr, and asked him where the Dorrs originated. He told him tradition said from England. La Fayette replied that it was not an English name, but that it was undoubtedly from Normandy, a province of France, as the name was common there. There is but one family of Dorrs known in America: hence they all sprang from the same family.

Matthew Dorr, grandfather of the subject of this notice, resided in Columbia Co., N. Y., where he was engaged as a woolen manufacturer, and where, at Dansville, that State, he died. He was the father of five children, namely: Abraham, Samuel, Matthew, Jr. (the father of the subject of this notice), Phebe and Sybil. Matthew Dorr, Jr., father of our subject, was born in New York, and died in 1869, in Bureau County, this State, aged 83 years. He was formerly Judge of the Columbia County Court, New York, later a woolen manufacturer, and also a soldier in the War of 1812. He was Postmaster ten years and Justice of the Peace eight years while in Bureau County, Illinois. He was married to Ann B. Mudge, Jan. 29, 1811. She died at Neponset, Bureau County, this State, in November, 1872, aged 79 years. They were the parents of 12 children,—Adeline S., Irene, Elizabeth S., William M., Harriet C., George E., Caroline, Hellen L., Phebe Ann, James Edmund, Byron M. and Samuel.

Byron M. Dorr, of whom we write, was educated principally at Knox College, this State, and during the two years prior to his majority, was engaged in the active labors of the farm. He enlisted in Co. A, 42d Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., as a private, but, the company not being received under the first call of 6,000 by the Governor, he re-enlisted as musician and served nearly eight months, when the regiment bands were discharged by order of Major-General Hallock, and brigade bands formed. After this he returned to Kewanee, and, his health having been greatly impaired, he engaged to learn the jewelry business at that place. He mastered the same and then went to Neponset, Bureau County, where he engaged in business and continued until 1869, when he came to Galva and again engaged in the same business. Mr. Dorr, ever since he came to Galva, has continued in the jewelry business and at present has a first-class store, with a good and constantly increasing trade. He has also been engaged as teacher of a band at different times, and is widely known as a musician of fine ability. Politically, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Greenback party.

Mr. Dorr was united in marriage at Kewanee, Nov. 16, 1856, with Emma M. Maunder, born in the town of Martock, Somerset, England, in 1833, and who emigrated to the United States in 1854. Religiously, Mrs. Dorr is a member of the Congregational Church.

James Lyle, farmer on section 25, Kewanee Township, was born in Bureau Co., Ill., July 13, 1850, and is a son of William and Margaret Lyle, natives of Scotland. He (the father) came to America about 1844, and the mother four years later. They first settled in Bureau Co., Ill., and from there removed into Henry County in the year 1852, locating in Kewanee Township permanently. The father died at the latter place, Dec. 21, 1878. They had a family of nine children, of whom James, our subject, is the eldest.

James received only a common-school education

in the district schools of this county, where he was reared. As a business man he has been reasonably successful, and to-day owns an excellent farm of 85 acres, and Mrs. William Lyle, his mother, owns 154 acres. Mr. L. has been prominent in promoting the welfare of the community in which he resides, and in educational matters also takes a deep interest. He has served as Director of his school district, and politically he is a Republican. Socially, he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows.

At Kewanee, Sept. 7, 1881, Mr. Lyle was married to Margaret Price. This lady was born in Wales on Christmas Day of the year 1858. Two children have been born into their home, to whom they have given these names: Stella and Ernest.

Ann Moon, widow of the late Thomas Moon, who was born in 1813, resided on sec. 29, Annawan Township, for many years, and was well known and respected throughout the community. Mrs. M. was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1825, and five years later came to America with her parents, landing in New York. Thence they proceeded to Chicago, where they remained but one week; then they went to Jacksonville, where they remained until 1847, about 17 years. At that time they came to Annawan Township, this county, and became one of the earliest families who settled in this section of the county. Mrs. Moon has since then resided in the above-named township, and for the last 21 years has lived upon her present estate.

On the 12th of August, 1847, she was married to Mr. Moon, who was also born in Yorkshire, England, and three years prior to their marriage had come to America. He was an energetic, successful farmer, and when he died, in 1878, left a farm of 420 acres, all under good cultivation and improved with good dwellings and barns. Mr. Moon died Aug. 27, 1878. They had become the parents of the following-named eight children: Anna, born Feb. 3, 1849; George, Feb. 6, 1851; John, March 5, 1853; Thomas H., Aug. 23, 1855; James W., May 11, 1858; Rachel, Jan. 5, 1861; Joseph H., Jan. 21, 1864; and Chales E., Aug. 9, 1867.

Mrs. Moon resides on the old homestead, and is an excellent type of a fine old English lady. She attends the United Brethren Church, but was formerly an Episcopalian.

Capt. Norman H. Pratt, Postmaster at Kewanee, a position to which he was appointed by President Johnson, in May, 1867, re-appointed twice by Gen. Grant, once by "'Squire" Hayes, and lastly by President Arthur. The Captain was born at Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1825, and was fourth in order of birth of three sons and five daughters of Maverick and Samantha (Hyde) Pratt, natives of Connecticut, descended from the English, and dating their ancestry upon the Continent back to the first half of the seventeenth century. From Binghamton Mr. Pratt removed to Peoria Co., Ill., in 1835, and from there to Wethersfield, Henry Co., in 1846. Here he bought a farm now occupied by a part of the town of Kewanee, and upon which he and his wife spent principally the rest of their lives. The old gentleman died in 1868, at the age of 73, and his wife five years earlier, at the age of 63. His three sons were in the Union army, and two of them—the oldest and the youngest—laid down their lives in front of Vicksburg. The first, Julius A., was First Lieutenant of Co. A, 124th Ill. Inf., and was killed by a musket shot in June, 1863, and the latter, James B., died from disease about the same time.

In August, 1862, in company with anothor gentleman, the subject of this sketch raised a company of volunteers, and on Sept. 10 following it was mustered into service as Co. F, 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., Mr. Pratt being First Lieutenant. At Vicksburg, Aug. 7, 1863, he was promoted Captain of the company, a position which he held when mustered out of service, Aug. 15, 1865, at the city of Chicago.

His discharge, which bears date Aug. 15, 1865, shows that he led his company in Gen. Grant's Tallahatchie expedition, December, 1862; at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; at Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863; on the Monroe (La.) expedition, in August, 1863; at Benton and Yazoo, May, 1864; on Sherman's Meridian Expedition, February, 1864; at

the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala., March 27 to April 9, 1865, and on Gen. Canby's expedition against Mobile and Montgomery in 1865. When the war was over he returned to Kewanee and engaged in the insurance business, and later on in the grain business, which he left to accept the Postmastership.

His early education was limited to such as could be had at the common schools of his boyhood days, alternating the seasons of farming and attendance upon the district school. In 1847 he abandoned the farm and went to New Orleans, where he clerked in a drug store for two or three years, a business he followed afterwards at Peoria.

The Captain is identified with no particular Church, though he is a good Mason, a strict regard to whose principles constitutes the highest religion and affords no excuse for hypocrisy.

He was married at Kingsville, Ohio, in 1855, to Miss Louisa Sloan, a native of the State of Pennsylvania.

Henry Wright, deceased, formerly a resident of Cornwall Township, was a native of New York, in which State he was born Jan. 12, 1828. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed the same until his enlistment in the war for the Union. Mr. W. served his country in Co. A, 151st Ill. Inf., for about a year, when he returned home to this country to die. Consumption had seized upon him during his time of service, and April 8, 1877, he passed away to the land of the hereafter, leaving a wife and eight children.

Mr. W. was united in marriage with Miss Annis, the accomplished daughter of Oliver Root, Jan. 12, 1850, in this county. She is a native of Ohio, in which State she was born Aug. 17, 1832. Her father was a native of Vermont, where he was born Jan. 21, 1792, and is at present living in Munson Township, this county, and enjoys good health. He married Miss Mary Thomas in 1817, a native of Athens, Ohio. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright are as follows: William H, born Nov. 17, 1851; Mary C., born Oct. 24, 1853; Frank E., born Feb. 4, 1857; Ida E., born March 18, 1859; Clarence, Aug. 18, 1861; Alice, May 12, 1865; Arthur, April 19, 1867; and Louisa, June 25, 1871.

Mrs. W. is a member of the Free Methodist Church, and a consistent, active Christian woman. She carries on the home farm with the assistance of her children, and is meeting with success in life.

James C. Smiley, M. D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of Kewanee, removed from Deerfield, Ind., to Cambridge, Henry Co., Ill., in the year 1855, and five years later began the practice of medicine. In 1865 he moved to Kewanee, and at once, by his skill as a physician and his deportment as a gentleman and a scholar, took rank among the foremost of his profession.

He was born at Winchester, Va., Sept. 14, 1832, and was the son of the Rev. Walter Smiley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his mother being before marriage Miss Susan Kraus. His parents were descendants respectively from the Scotch and German. He was nine years of age when his father died, and but nine when he set out in the world to make a living for himself. He attended pretty regularly the common schools of his neighborhood during his youth.

His first employment was as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Deerfield, Ind., and from that time he dates the beginning of his medicinal studies. Dr. McAfee, of Deerfield, Ind., was his first preceptor, and under him Dr. Smiley studied and practiced medicine for several years. After coming back to Illinois he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1860.

Rev. Mr. Smiley left his family, consisting of a widow and nine children, in anything but independent circumstances, and the result was, the sons from that time forward had not only themselves to look out for, but also had the care and support of their mother and sisters. Young as he was, if he did but little for the rest of the family in the beginning of their trials, he relieved them from any care upon his acconnt, by proceeding to earn his own livelihood, and thenceforward he has acquired what of this world's goods he has, and has had, by his individual effort and industry.

In 1880, in partnership with another gentleman, to whom he leaves his management, he opened a drug

store in Kewanee, thereby adding to his income and enabling him to have his prescriptions filled by druggists who understand their business, and upon whom he can safely rely for drugs chemically pure.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, votes the Democratic ticket, attends strictly to his own business, treats everybody politely and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides.

Sept. 23, 1853, the Doctor was married in Jay Co., Ind., to Miss Mary Ellen Cook, a native of Ohio, and of the two children born of their union, we make the following notice: Frank M., graduate of Rush Medical College, and for the past two years a promising young M. D. of Brooklyn, L. I., and Florence, now the accomplished wife of Mr. L. P. Kraus, a druggist of Beatrice, Neb.

James P. Heaps. While traveling through Henry County, the biographical writer of the ALBUM met but few active business men who were born in the county. The vast majority of those who are to-day tilling the soil, raising the stock, or engaged in business or commercial enterprises, or are members of any of the professions, were born without he borders of Henry County. James P. Heaps, the subject of this narrative, however, was born upon section 32, Annawan Township, and is to-day living in the same house in which he was born, and cultivating the soil surrounding it. He is the son of the well-known pioneer, William G. Heaps, and was born on the 6th of January, 1856. The only educational advantages enjoyed by him were those afforded by the district schools in the neighborhood. He is, however, a good business man and a successful farmer.

James P. was married on the 10th of January, 1878, by the Rev. George M. Lewis, of the Baptist Church, to Miss Sarah E. Pettitt. Like her husband, she is also a native of Henry County, and they are perhaps the only couple living in that county as man and wife who were born and reared upon the same section. She is the daughter of Samuel Pettitt, a well-known farmer of Annawan Township, whose biography is given on another page in this volume. Mrs. Heaps was born July 29, 1856, and is the mother of two children—Allison Ray, born Aug. 23, 1879; and Clarice Ethel, Oct. 31, 1881.

Mr. Heaps has the old farm under excellent cultivation, and has upon it a good, substantial dwelling, with convenient out-buildings. He is thoroughly imbued with the progressive idea that the most profitable grade of stock to raise, as well as decidedly the most pleasant to handle, are the best and higher grades. He is breeding some Short-horn Durham, of full blood, which are recorded in the "Herd Book." His horses are of the Clyde and Norman breed, while his hogs are Poland-China, and his fowls are pure-blooded Plymouth Rocks. Politically, he is a Republican.

Henry Shanahan. The subject of this personal sketch and one of the well-to-do and representative men of Henry County is Mr. Henry Shanahan, a resident of section 5, of Wethersfield Township, where he is engaged extensively in farming. He was born in Maryland, Jan. 15, 1808, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Lucas) Shanahan, natives of Maryland, and in which State the father died. The mother died in Ohio. Their family consisted of five children,—Willoughby, Henry, James, Michael and Henrietta.

Henry, at an early age, having been deprived of a father, went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until he attained the age of 21 years. In the meantime they had moved to Ohio, and our subject engaged to work out by the month, which he continued for three years. At the expiration of that time he rented a farm and remained in Ohio until 1864, when he moved into Henry County, and settled in Wethersfield Township, at which place he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in Nebraska. He is the proprietor and owner of 103 acres of good tillable land, which he has put under excellent cultivation by his industry, energy and hard labor.

Mr. Shanahan formed a matrimonial alliance in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Sept. 6, 1832, the lady whom he had chosen to be his helpmeet being Miss Jane, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Frame, natives of Delaware. She was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Oct. 12, 1812. They first settled in Pickaway

Co., Ohio, and resided there until their deaths. Of their union were born seven children,—Smith, Robert, Eliza, Jane, Painter, Lydia and Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan have had their home blessed by the birth of nine children: James H., born May 1, 1836; Elizabeth J., May 25, 1840; and Martha A., Oct. 6, 1842, being the only survivors. The deceased are George, born July 11, 1833, died Sept. 10, 1834; Smith, born April 6, 1838, died May 21, 1843; May, born March 28, 1845, died Aug. 17, 1850; Robert, born Sept. 19, 1849, died Aug. 11, 1850; Lydia, born Aug. 29, 1847, died Dec. 5, 1866; and Katie, born Jan. 15, 1852, died Nov. 4, 1870.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. S. affiliates with the Republican party.

Reuben B. Burn, a farmer on section 20, Atkinson Township, is a native of the State of New York, where he was born March 24, 1823. His parents were William and Margaret Burn. His father was born in Forgan, Scotland, and his mother in the State of New York. Mr. Burn was brought up to the business of a farmer, and lived in his native State until 12 years of age, when he went to Ohio.

He was married there April 9, 1846, to Miss Helen M. Shelton. She was born Dec. 13, 1827, in the town of Park, Bradford Co., Pa., and is the daughter of James Shelton. He was born in Connecticut, April 16, 1800, and died July 22, 1841. Her mother, Clarissa M. (Hurd) Shelton, was born April 8, 1805, and was married July 2, 1823. Mrs. Burn is the second in order of birth of their three children: Charles E. was born May 3, 1824; Esther L. was born July 19, 1836; Leonard Clarke was born in 1846; the latter is the son of the second husband of the mother of Mrs. Burn, who died in 1846. After his death she married a man named Young, who died Jan. 9, 1850. She is still living and is 80 years old. Mr. and Mrs Burn have had three children: Clarissa was born Jan. 18, 1847; Reuben A. was born Dec. 15, 1852; William W. was born Sept. 8, 1858; Clarissa is deceased.

Mr. Burn is the proprietor of 160 acres of land, in an excellent state of cultivation. The stock on the place consists of good grades of horses and cattle. He is in sympathy with the Republican party in political sentiment, and, in religious views, is an adherent of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Burn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander Murchison, one of the influential citizens and progressive farmers of this county, residing upon section 13, Wethersfield Township, is a native of Scotland, having been born in Rosshire, that country, July 7, 1831. The parents of Mr. Murchison, Alexander and Ann (McKinzie) Murchison, emigrated to the United States in 1849 and settled in Stark County, this State, where they continued to reside until their deaths. Their family comprised three children, namely: Alexander, Jr., Jane and Donald. Jane became the wife of John McRae, and died in Stark County, and Donald is a resident of the same county. Alexander, whose biographical sketch we write, was reared on the farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools. Arriving at the age of 17 years, he left the parental roof-tree and worked out by the month for five years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in breaking prairie and running a threshing-machine, which occupation he followed conjointly for several years and until the breaking out of the war. Previous to the beginning of the war he assisted in the organization of a rifle company in Stark County, and when the first call for troops was made they offered their services to the Government, but were too late to be accepted. Afterward this company was attached to the 19th Ill. Vol. Inf., and Mr. M. was commissioned Second Lieutenant, having held the same position in the original rifle company. He was afterward promoted First Lieutenant and subsequently Captain, serving something over three years in the army. At the battle of Chickamauga he received an injury in the hand by a piece of shell, which laid him up only for a short time, and he was in command of his company the following day.

After the war was over and the cause for which Captain Murchison fought was victorious, he returned to Stark County, where he had purchased a farm, and at once entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its improvement and continued to

reside there for two years. In 1867 Mr. Murchison removed to Henry County and settled in Wethersfield Township, where he purchased a farm of 80 acres of land, on which he moved with his family, erected a fine residence, barn and other necessary outbuildings, and where he is at present residing. He has by laborious toil and economy increased his landed interests in the county until he is at present the owner of 240 acres in this and Stark Counties, all of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. His farm presents a fine appearance, and is indicative of good judgment and energy on the part of its proprietor.

Mr. Murchison was married in Elmira Township, Stark County, this State, July 3, 1866, to Margaret N. Weed, daughter of Rev. N. C. and Jane (Campbell) Weed, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. Her father was a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and he and his wife at present reside with their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Murchison, of this sketch. Their children were 11 in number,—Eliza J., Robert C., John M, Nathaniel R., James C., Margaret N., Caroline M., Frances A., Andrew B., Elizabeth B. and Alice C. B. Margaret N, wife of the subject of this notice, was born in Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 2, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. M. are the parents of three children,—A. Clarence, Lorena A. C. and Fannie C. J. Mr. Murchison has held the office of School Director in his school district for many years. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and Mr. M. of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party.

James Riley, a citizen of Atkinson, is a farmer of the township of the same name, and is the proprietor of a fine and valuable farm of 280 acres on sections 11 and 34. Mr. Riley was born July 30, 1824, in Licking Co., Ohio. In 1834 he came to Illinois with his parents. They settled in Bureau County, near the location of the present town of Sheffield. The precise locality was partly entered by Mr. Riley himself, who, in 1847, obtained a soldier's warrant. The document was a warrant to a soldier of the Mexican War. It was laid on the land referred to. Mr. Riley has been a resident of the State from the age of 10. He came from Bureau to Henry County in 1854, and engaged in farming. In 1880 he removed to the village where he is now living. His land is in the best condition for prosperous farming, and is fitted with good and valuable fixtures of the latest and most improved character.

In May, 1848, his marriage to Sarah Dunbar took place, and they became the parents of five daughters and three sons: Jemima was born May 21, 1851, and died Jan. 28, 1874; Mary E. died in infancy; William was born Oct. 4, 1854; Hiram, Aug. 25, 1856; Ellery, Jan. 25, 1861; Laura, Sept. 2, 1865; Alice, Aug. 14, 1871; Nettie, born March 1, 1874, died April 1, following. Three of the children are married. The mother was born in Ohio, June 1, 1828. William was married to Elizabeth Schwabb, Feb. 24, 1875; Jemima was married to Benjamin McCloud, March 4, 1867; Ellery was married to Lottie Webster, Sept. 2, 1848; Laura was married to Victor McCollough Sept. 25, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley are members of the Free Methodist Church. Mr. Riley is a Republican in his political relations.

Robert Broadbent, engaged in farming on section 24, Cornwall Township, is the owner of 400 acres of land. He was born Aug. 24, 1829, in Yorkshire, England. His father, James Broadbent, was a native of England, in which country he resided until his death, in 1867; his wife followed him in 1881.

The gentleman whose name heads this article was married May 7, 1881, to Mrs. Jane (Winter) Gasp. She is also a native of England, having been born in Lincolnshire, that country, in 1843. She has been twice married. By Mr. Modd, her first husband, she had two children—George and Sarah Ann. By Mr. Gash, she has two children—Edward and James. She has borne her present husband two children, viz.: Hannah E. and Erwin.

Mr. Broadbent is the owner of 80 acres of land on section 24, 80 acres on section 19, and 80 acres on section 18, Annawan Township; also 80 acres on

section 13, and 80 acres on section 14, Cornwall Township, making his total landed interest in the county 400 acres. Mr. Broadbent is a self-made man. He emigrated to the United States, in 1855, from his native country, and came to Bureau Co., this State, and his financial condition at that time was such that he was compelled to work by the month at various occupations for a livelihood. He continued to labor in that manner for three years, putting by his savings, and hoping and trusting for better times in the future. Better times came, and after the expiration of three years, during which time he had labored for others, he rented land and cultivated the same for his own individual profit for four years. At this time of his life's history he was enabled by his economy in the past to purchase 80 acres of land, to which he has been adding from time to time until he is at present the proprietor of the fine estate already referred to. In addition to the cultivation of his land, he is and has been for some time engaged in raising a good grade of Short-horn cattle, and is meeting with success in both departments of his farm life.

Edam Dunlap, a retired farmer of Phenix Township, resident on section 28, settled in Henry County in 1854. He was born Dec. 18, 1833, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and is the second son of William and Nancy (Finley) Dunlap. His parents were pioneers of the part of the Buckeye State where the son was born, and there the father bought a timber farm and cleared it. He was its owner and proprietor until his death, which took place Feb. 14, 1852. His wife died nine days earlier, on the fifth of the same month, and they were both buried in the same grave.

Mr. Dunlap passed the years of his minority on the farm where he was born, and he received his education in the district schools. His home was with his parents until he became wholly orphaned by their deaths. He spent two years subsequent in his native county, and in the year already mentioned he came to Henry County. He was at first employed as a farm assistant, and followed that means of obtaining a livelihood until the winter of 1862. In August of that year he entered the military service of the United States. He enlisted in Co. K, 112th Ill. Reg. Vol. Inf., and he continued in the service until the end of the war. He received his discharge in July, 1865, and returned to Henry County.

He was married Aug 10, 1865, to Mrs. Melinda (Bartlett) Merriman, widow of Edward Merriman. She was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 26, 1813. After their marriage they settled on the place which has since been their home, and which they own. The farm includes 140 acres, situated on sections 27 and 28 and sections 21 and 22. The estate is in the finest condition for profitable agriculture, and for the past few years has been rented by its proprietor.

Mr. Dunlap has been prominent in the public affairs of the township, and has discharged the duties of his citizenship in official positions. He has been Assessor nine years, acted as Supervisor one year, and has been Justice of the Peace three years. He has also officiated as Commissioner of Highways two terms—six years. Politically, he is a Democrat.

The parents of Mrs. Dunlap removed from the State of New York, when she was 19 years of age, to Michigan. She was married in that State to Edward Merriman, who was also a native of the Empire State. Their marriage took place March 4, 1832. Mr. Merriman bought a farm in Wayne County, and they were there engaged in farming until 1838, when they removed to Henry County, driving through with their teams, and bringing with them their household belongings. Ten days were consumed in the journey, and on arrival Mr. Merriman entered land on sections 27 and 28 and also on section 25 in Phenix Township. He built a log house on the section last named, which his family occupied two years. He then built another log house on section 27, in which he pa sed the remaining years of his life, and devoted his energies to the improvement of his fine estate. He died Feb. 14, 1858, leaving a widow and six children. William, the oldest, lives in Phenix Township. Louisa is the wife of Jay Stafford. Charles is a citizen of Blairstown, Benton Co., Iowa. Minerva lives in Geneseo. Catharine L. died in her second year. Hortense B. is the wife of Abraham Phelps, of Green Co., Iowa. Gilbert lives in the township of Phenix.

Mrs. Dunlap, who, with her husband and family, came into the county at a very early day, very graphically describes her arrival, and relates some inter-

esting early history. She also gives some glimpses of the hardships endured by these early pioneers and especially by the women. We prefer to give the narrative in her own language. At that time she was Mrs. Merriman, the wife of Edward Merriman:

"In 1838 my husband and myself," she says, "thought we would leave Michigan and go into Illinois, and see that wonderful river we had heard so much about, known as Green River. It was talked about a great deal at that time, and was really twice as large in ink, or to read about it, as it really was. We had two small children when we set out for Illinois. On the 13th of October we arrived at the residence of the late Liberty Stimpson. Here we received a cordial welcome, and stopped for three weeks. We then removed to the new residence of R. Cherry in Hanna Township. The next spring we moved back to Phenix Township, and settled on the bank of a big slough in the eastern part of the township, in a house with another family. My husband had built the body of a poor log house, and when we moved up there we set our beds in that part of the house. When the storm came from the West the rain poured down on us in bed, and we didn't get up, for it was of no use. There were no gable ends, no floors, no fire-place, no doors, no chimney, and I had no stove, and a serious question confronted me, Where was I to do my work? At the north side of the house I built a little room about five feet wide and eight feet long. I built it just high enough so that my husband could walk in and not bump his head. I built a nice little fire-place in it. I put it up with sod, and I prepared the sod myself. I did my work in that small room until cold weather set in. By that time my husband had a pretty large field fenced, and a crop of corn raised, the gables of the cabin in, the floor laid, and a sod chimney built, but no doors nor windows. When corn-gathering time came he had no place to put his crop, so he stored it in that house, and left me out about four feet from the hearth across the room to set my bed in and do my work.

"About that time, the late William P. Cullen, of Geneseo, with another gentleman, got lost one night, while traveling in a one-horse buggy. They came to my house and stayed over night, and were well pleased to see five little children sleeping together all in one bed. It reminded him, he said, of so many 'little pigs!' Some of these children were mine and part of them my neighbors'. I enjoyed myself during that period as well as I ever did before. I had one near neighbor, and I was satisfied. I constructed two one-legged bedsteads and a table out of what was called 'shakes,' and had no others for about five years.

"The fall referred to above, there were plenty of blackberries two miles away. When my neighbor and I wanted some berries, we would take our water-pails after dinner and walk to that grove and fill them. I had a child eight months old, and I would fill my bucket with my baby in my arms and walk home; and I counted that no hardship. I was then 25 years of age, stout and hearty; and work was no dread to me."

James Knox Blish, attorney and counselor at law, Kewanee, Ill., was born at Wethersfield, Henry Co., Ill., May 2, 1843. (For parentage, etc., see sketch of Hon. C. C. Blish, this volume.) He grew to manhood upon his father's farm, alternating the summers and winters with the duties incident to farm life and attendance at the winter schools. However, the High School at Kewanee and the Wethersfield and Kewanee union schools afforded the youth of this vicinity what may be fairly considered rare opportunities for those days and in a Western State; so, at the age of 18, young Blish was prepared to enter college with more than ordinary primary and preparatory training. He chose the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, for his *alma mater*, and at that institution graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1866.

It may surprise a few of the many readers of this sketch to learn that the dignified and successful young attorney, as they know him, once in life essayed the role of theatrical manager, if indeed he did not don the buskin and the tinsel. But such is the fact. And why not? It was probably this experience that inspired within him the determination to succeed at the forum, even though the mimic world did not prove what his fancy painted it. It was at Leavenworth Kan., that young Blish, soon after leaving college, engaged for a time in the theatrical business; with what success does not appear. Returning

to Kewanee, we find that he settled down to farming for a short time, going, in the meantime to Chicago—how many times cannot be remembered, even if it were essential. But, anyway, he was there on Christmas Day, 1867, and was married to Miss Mary E. McManus, a lovely and accomplished young lady, who was born at Sherburne, N. Y. In 1869 Mr. Blish quit farming and purchased an interest in a blank-book establishment at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and gave that his attention something like two years, when he sold out and accepted employment with the blank-book manufacturer, J. W. Middleton, of Chicago. He held this position until the great fire, when he returned home, and with the late Judge Howe began in earnest the study of law. This was the real beginning of his career. He was admitted to the Bar in 1874 and began practice at once. From that day his success was assured, and when his final biography is written, if he mistakes not, it will contain a life worthy of emulation.

In 1876 he led the "forlorn hope" as the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, resulting, as it only could in a town so overwhelmingly Republican, but in no wise to the discredit of Mr. Blish. He was admited to practice in the Federal Courts June 23, 1877; and as his hands are full of business his profession receives his entire attention. Mr. Blish is interested in the First National Bank and the Haxtun Heater Company, and is the attorney of both of these corporations, and is also President of the Kewanee Agricultural Fair Association.

Sept. 18, 1882, the Angel of Death visited his home, and his two little children, James Louis and Bertha Bell, were left motherless.

Wilson Lovejoy, of Annawan, has been a resident of Henry County since 1882. He came to Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill., in September, 1879, and entered the employ of Marple Brothers as an assistant in their mercantile establishment. He remained in their service three years, and in the year stated came to Annawan. He obtained the position of head clerk with S. N. Barker and is still occupying the situation.

He was born April 20, 1857, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., the son of John and Emily Lovejoy. He was brought up under the care and authority of his parents, working on the farm through the seasons for the business of agriculture and in the winters attending the district school. He was married Nov. 28, 1881, in Bureau County, to Alice Halliday. She was born in the State of New York, Sept 22, 1861. She died Aug. 22, 1884, and left two children,—Everett A. and Clara C. An infant daughter died soon after birth. Mr. Lovejoy formed a second matrimonial alliance, June 17, 1885, with Gertrude McDermond. Mrs. Lovejoy was born in Henry County, April 14, 1867.

Mr. Lovejoy is a Republican in political preference.

Hon. Charles C. Wilson, a distinguished attorney and counselor at law at Kewanee, was born at North Wrentham, Mass., Sept. 18, 1829, and was the eldest of five sons and one daughter, and has one sister older than himself, the progeny of Enoch and Abigail (Richardson) Wilson. The father was also a native of North Wrentham, and the mother of Portland, Me., and of old Puritan ancestry.

Enoch Wilson's father was Jared Wilson, Sr., who is known in history as a soldier of the Revolution, in which service he, with several others from Wrentham, was a man picked for the Marquis de La Fayette's Corps of Light Infantry. He was present at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, among the venerable men so eloquently addressed by Daniel Webster. In that battle Jared Wilson's father, Samuel Wilson, of Dover, was also a soldier. Enoch Wilson, the Judge's father, died in his native town in 1858, at the age of 69 years, and Abigail R. Wilson at the home of one of her sons at Creston, Iowa, in 1884, at the age of 84 years.

Of the four brothers of our subject we learn the following facts; and, though the province of this work is not to trace the various branches of any family, we feel justified in encroaching somewhat upon space. The youngest brother of C. C. is an attorney at Creston, Iowa, while the other three are all physicians and surgeons of more or less distinction. One of them is located at Havana, Cuba, another at Osceola, Iowa, and a third at Creston, Iowa.

C. C. Wilson was educated in the common schools

of Massachusetts and in an academic course. In 1850 he came to Illinois, and in Stark County purchased six quarter-sections of land, which he sold in 1854, and began reading law. From 1856 to 1858 he was in his native State, attending lectures at the Harvard Law School, and in 1859 returned to Illinois to be admitted to the Bar. He began practice in Bureau County, but in 1860 removed into Kewanee, where he has since made his home. His first public service in this county was as District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District from 1864 to 1868.

In 1868 President Johnson appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, and from that time to 1870 he presided with ability and to the entire satisfaction of the Bar of that Territory and credit to himself; but, differing somewhat with General Grant as to the Executive's right to dictate to the Judiciary, he, in August of 1870, resigned and came home. Judge Wilson has always been characteristic for his public spirit, and in his profession occupies a high standpoint. For several years he was president of the Kewanee Manufacturing Company, and was one of the three men who organized the Anderson Steam Heater Company, now known as the Haxtun Steam Heater Company.

He is a Republican of the most pronounced type, a speaker of rare force and ability, fully abreast with the times in all public affairs, and is strongly spoken of as the probable successor of General T. J. Henderson in Congress.

Judge Wilson was married at Wrentham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1850, to Miss Maria N. Benham, a native of Vermont, and has had born to him seven children: Jennie M., Abbie E., Mrs. S. P. Samuelson, of New Windsor, Ill.; Laura M., Charles E., Cora A., George F. and Edward H.

P. Taylor, M. D., of Woodhull, one of the most successful practicing physicians on the eye, was born July 1, 1834, in the State of Pennsylvania. His parents, Michael and Sally (Persing) Taylor, were natives also of that State, but removed from there to Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1844, and in 1851 came West, settling in Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill. In 1852, they removed to Clover Township, this county, where the senior Taylor is yet a resident. Mrs. Taylor died here in 1875.

Dr. Taylor, by his own efforts in private study, attained a thorough education. In 1861, he commenced to study medicine in Carlisle, Clinton Co., Ill., and in 1864 graduated at the St. Louis Medical College. Immediately after he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, for 18 months, holding the position of a staff officer until the close of the war. The Doctor is a fine oculist, having made the study and treatment of the eye a specialty. He is also the proprietor of a drug store in the village of Woodhull, in which place he has been a resident since the war closed. He has just completed a fine residence in the village, at a cost of $3,000.

He is also the proprietor of 120 acres of land in Clover Township, this county, and a half section in Kansas. He is a Democrat in his political principles, is a member of the G. A. R., and, though not a member of any religious denomination, is liberal to all sects and especially to all the public enterprises tending to the comfort or improvement of humanity.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1865 to Miss Ellen Russell, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and their five children are,—Porter E., Sophie M., Sallie B., Mollie and Eddy D.

William Arnett, a farmer on section 6, Loraine Township, is one of the most prominent agriculturists in Henry County. He is the seventh son of Lewis and Clara Arnett, and was born in Warren Co., Pa., May 3, 1831. His parents removed to Henry County when he was six years of age. They settled in the township of Loraine and there he grew to the estate of manhood, attending the common schools and working on the farm after he arrived at a suitable age. He lived with his parents until he was 20 years of age, and after that he was in the family of his brother Joseph one year.

In 1832, he started for California in company with a party numbering 84 persons, with a train of ox teams. They started on the 19th of April, and reached Albany, in Oregon, on the first day of September following. The first work in which Mr. Arnett was engaged was in splitting rails on a ranch,

and he then obtained a situation as cook on a ranch, for which service he received five dollars a day. Finding that he could earn more money splitting rails by the job, he abandoned the vocation of cook for that of the latter, and worked in the employ of the same man. Late in the fall of that year he went to California and engaged in mining at the place known as "Sailors' Diggins," where the first gold was discovered by Marshall in 1848, who recently died in the extremest poverty (in 1885). After spending three months in that business without success, and with the only result of his having spent all his money, he returned to Oregon. Arriving there, he interested himself in the management of a ferry across the Kalapoo River, which he continued to operate six weeks. At the end of that time his brother joined him, and they returned to California. There they engaged in the business of packing goods from Crescent City to the various mining camps in the mountains, their transportation trains being composed of mules. In this they were occupied until the early spring of 1857.

In that season they sailed from San Francisco for home across the Isthmus, coming thence to the city of New York. On his arrival at home Mr. Arnett bought 30 yokes of oxen and engaged in breaking prairie. In the autumn of the same year he bought 250 acres of land in a part of Loraine Township, on the south half of section 6, township 18, range 4. The place had scarcely known the hand of improvement and the proprietor has placed it all in excellent condition. He has made additional purchases until he has 373 acres, on the same section. Mr. Arnett is a skillful farmer, and in addition to general farming he raises a large amount of finely graded stock.

He is one of the many citizens of Henry County who are wholly self-made and who give unmistakable proof of the material which has developed the present splendid agricultural condition of the county.

Mr. Arnett was married Jan. 30, 1859, to Maria Brittain, of Henry County, she being the daughter of Jerome Brittain. The children are Elsie, who married William Chambers, now living in Ida Co., Iowa Emma, Nettie, Eva and Leonard. Mrs. Arnett died Dec. 20, 1876.

Mr. Arnett was married Nov. 30, 1880, to Josie Kempster, of Whiteside Co., Ill. By this marriage there is one child—Howard.

Emil F. Speigel, who follows the occupation of a farmer and resides on section 10, Wethersfield Township, was born in Germany, May 20, 1852. He emigrated to the United States with his parents, Frederick and Minnie Speigel, when he was nine years of age. The mother of Mr. Speigel of this sketch is deceased, and his father is yet living in Kewanee.

Emil Speigel was the 11th child in order of birth of a family of 14 children. He lived at home until he was 14 years of age, after which he worked out for about four years, and then removed to Iowa. On arriving in that State he purchased a farm, and was occupied two years in its cultivation and improvement, when he returned to this county and purchased 155 acres of land in Wethersfield Township, and on which he has resided until the present time. The major portion of his land is under an advanced state of cultivation, and he is meeting with success in his chosen vocation—agriculture.

Mr. Speigel was married in Kewanee, Nov. 17, 1875, to Miss Mary, daughter of Frederick and Fredericka Gunther. (See sketch of F. Gunther). Mrs. Speigel was born in Wethersfield Township, Jan. 6, 1857, and they are the parents of two children: William, Edward and George. Politically, Mr. S. affiliates with the Democratic party.

John P. Clarke, residing on section 10 Lynn Township, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, was born in what was then Berlin (now Swedona), Mercer Co. Ill., July 14, 1844. For history of his parents, see sketch of Wm. Clarke in another part of this work.

John P. Clarke remained on the paternal homestead, receiving an education in the schools at Milan, Rock Island County, his parents having removed to that city when he was a small child. He also attended school at Andover, after his parents had settled in Lynn Township, this county, and completed his education in a graded school at Orion. He continued to reside with his parents, working on the farm, and prior to his majority spent some six years

in clerking at Milan and Rock Island city. He was united in marriage March 20, 1879, with Miss Emma A. Wilkinson, daughter of John A. and Martha (Fuller) Wilkinson, natives of New York. The parents, prior to their marriage, had removed from the latter State to Hebron, Jefferson Co., Wis., where they were married, and where Mrs. Clarke, wife of John P. of this notice, was born Sept. 14, 1856. Her father died at that place about five years after her marriage. Her mother was afterward married again, to Melvin W. Davis, and in 1869 came with him to Rock Island County, where they now reside, and where Mrs. Clarke's step-father is acting as express messenger for the American Express Company. Mrs. Clarke was educated in the district schools of Wisconsin, and the High School at Rock Island city, and resided with her mother till her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are the parents of one child, Harry W., born April 22, 1881. She is a member of the Baptist Church of Rock Island city, where she was organist for four years. John P. Clarke was the eldest of a family of five children. He has for some time had control of the entire homestead, consisting of 325 acres, most of which is in an advanced state of cultivation. In his chosen vocation, agriculture, he has met with signal success. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

Frederick E. Gresser, merchant at Atkinson, is a native of Germany, as were his parents. He is the son of John and Barbara H. (Kachel) Gresser, and the family emigrated to the United States in 1851. They remained in the State of New York, where they landed, six years. In 1857 they came to Henry County. The elder Gresser bought a farm, on which he operated some years, and is now living in comfortable retirement. The parents of Mr. Gresser of this sketch were married in 1842, and he is the first-born of the family. His birth occurrred in the country whence he came, and he was but eight when the transfer of the household to a new country took place. He completed the term of his minority under the parental roof, and his first important step was his marriage. He was united in the bonds of matrimony with Christina Dannenfelser. She was born Oct. 28, 1868, in this State. She has been the mother of five children: Edwin S., Albert G., Clarence E. and John C., born in the summer of 1885, are living. Maude C., the third child in order of birth, died in 1881.

Mr. Gresser was interested in farming for some years, and owned a tract of land on section 10 in the township of Atkinson. But he sold the place and invested the proceeds in the business in which he has since been operating. He is doing a general mercantile business, and trades in dry goods, groceries and clothing. He is officiating as Commissioner of the Highway, and is serving his fourth year in that capacity. He is a Republican in political preference.

John H. Taylor, residing on section 7, Wethersfield Township, is one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of Henry County, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 8, 1829. He is a son of Thomas and Ellen (Wright) Taylor, also natives of Pennsylvania, where the father died. The mother's demise occurred in Wethersfield Township.

John H. was the eldest in his father's family which consisted of eight children, and remained under the influence of his parents until he reached early manhood, in the meantime having attended the district schools where he received a fair education. Upon reaching his 21st year he engaged to work by the month, continuing to do so for two years, when, in the spring of 1852, he came to Henry County and purchased a farm in Wethersfield Township, where he has since resided. Upon his farm, which is valuable and tillable land, he has erected a good substantial residence, good buildings, etc., and has now in his possession 477 acres of land, 100 of which is located in Iowa.

Mr. Taylor was married in Stark Co., Ill., in Nov. 1853, to Miss Deborah Barrett, who was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., April 28, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have become the parents of four children: Mary E., Albert C., Frank and James G. Mary E. is the wife of Benj. Glyde and they reside in Iowa; Albert C. was united in marriage with Miss May Glyde Feb. 18, 1879, and they reside in Wethersfield Township; Frank was married to Miss Addie Glyde Sept.

21, 1881, who died Sept. 10, 1883; and he formed a second matrimonial alliance, with Miss Edna Morton, the date of their marriage being July, 1884 and they reside in Nebraska; James G. resides at home with his parents.

Mr. Taylor has held the office of Highway Commissioner for 18 years, School Director the same length of time, and other minor offices of his township. Religiously, they are members of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. T. is a Trustee, and politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

William H. Blish, engaged as a farmer in Wethersfield Township, where he is residing, was born in Hartford Co., Conn., May 25, 1812. He lived in Connecticut until 1837, when he emigrated West, thinking to better his condition financially, where he located in Wethersfield Township, making his home here ever since.

Mr. Blish was united in marriage in Connecticut, Jan. 25, 1836, with Eliza Hollister, and of their union have been born seven children the following being the record: Charles, Helen, John, Adelaide, Prudence, Rhoda and Addie. Mrs. Blish died in Wethersfield, Nov. 18, 1858, and Mr. Blish was again married, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 17, 1860, to Hannah Gage. Of the latter union there has been born four children,—Maggie, William H., Jr., Hannah E. and Belle G.

Mr. B. has held the office of County Treasurer twice, Justice of the Peace for many years, Supervisor and most of the offices in the gift of the people of his township. Politically, Mr. B. is identified with the Democratic party.

William Lilley, who has been for more than four decades a factor in the development of Henry County, has resided in Kewanee Township since 1843—the year in which he became a citizen of the State of Illinois. He was born in the parish of Oldham near Manchester, England, Jan. 22, 1817. William Lilley, his father, was a woolen manufacturer in his native land, and married there, about the year 1810. Betsey Lilley, his wife, was connected with several well-known families of wealth and standing in England.

William Lilley, Sr., sailed for the American Continent with his wife and three children, July 11, 1818, in the "Susannah," of London, from Liverpool. A landing at St. John, N. B., was effected, and the family removed thence to Boston, where they arrived September 8, following. After a short residence in Massachusetts, Mr. Lillie became one of a stock company who built the first cotton mill in that State, at Andover. He was one of the managers of the establishment until his removal to Sherbrooke, L. C., where he and his wife died. He was born Feb. 7, 1786, and his demise occurred Oct. 1, 1829. His wife was born Feb. 13, 1784, and died Nov. 18, 1832. Their children were: Mary, Ralph, Sarah, William, Charles, John and George; William and Charles are the only survivors. The latter is a resident of Lowell, Mass., and is a mechanic and manufacturer of repute and prominence.

William Lilley, the subject of this narration, was reared in Massachusetts, and went to Canada about 1822 with his parents. After the death of his mother, which occurred three years after that of his father, he returned to the Bay State and located at Lowell. He passed ten years as an employee in the cotton mills in that place. The crowded condition of all avenues of business in the East seemed to preclude all possibility of his getting on in the world according to his ambitions, and he investigated the rumors of the possibilities afforded by the opening West.

In 1843 he came to Henry County, and after prospecting until she was satisfied of the comparative feasibility of various sections, he decided to locate in Kewanee Township. He selected a quarter of section 26, on which he located and began life in earnest. He engaged in the improvement of his property, and as his circumstances improved accordingly, he rapidly took position among the prosperous and prominent agriculturists of the country. His present possessions tell the story of his methods and habits. He is the owner of nearly 400 acres of excellent land in Henry County, and his children hold among them about four times that acreage. He has about 100 head of horses and colts, and 20 head of cattle. He sends to market annually about 150

hogs. The rearing of horses has been made a specialty by Mr. Lilley, and his stables exhibit a fine and valuable collection of thoroughbred English Draft animals. In this business he has acquired an extended reputation, and his name is inseparably connected with the development and progress of the county.

Mr. Lilley was united in marriage, Nov. 1, 1843, to Harriet Huntly. They had six children: Helen, Mrs. Gilbert Morton, of Shenandoah, Iowa, was born Jan. 6, 1845; George, born Feb. 7, 1850, is a resident of Brookings, D. T., where he is the President of the Dakota Agricultural College; John, born Feb. 8, 1852, is a resident of Iowa; Charles, born Aug. 4, 1854, lives with his father: Laura, born Feb. 8, 1855, died Feb. 28, 1868. Mrs. Lilley was born Feb. 28, 1821, in Stanstead, Canada. Her ancestors came to America in the Mayflower, and the most noted child of New England birth, Peregrine White, was her great-grandfather in the maternal line. She died at her home in Kewanee Township, Sept. 24, 1881, after a brief illness.

Mr. Lilley adds another name to the long and honorable list in Henry County who give substantial evidence of the value of industry, perseverance, thrift and good sense when applied to the resources of a section of country which require only intelligent, persistent effort and judgment to yield returns that amply fill the measure of a man's desires and prove the quality of his abilities.

Hon. **William Lorenzo Wiley**, residing at Galva, Illinois, was born in Saxton's River, Vermont, Nov. 10, 1820. The genealogy of the Wiley family is as follows: The great-grandfather of William L. Wiley, the subject of this notice, was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1739, and died in 1777. He married Nancy Miller, and they had seven children: Samuel, Nancy, John, Polly, Robert, Susannah and Jonathan. The grandfather of William L., Robert Wiley, was born in Londonderry, N. H., Dec. 13, 1767. He married Abigail Campbell in 1793, and they had eight children, as follows: John, William Campbell (father of William Lorenzo Wiley), Asenath, Ira, Rodney, Oren, Robert and Achsah. Robert Wiley died June 26, 1826, in Rockingham, Vt. The grandmother, Abigail Campbell, wife of Robert Wiley, died May, 1826.

The father of William L., William Campbell Wiley, was born in Rockingham, Vt., July 11, 1797, and died at the same place, May 18, 1878. He married Mary Perry, daughter of Gates and Mary Perry, of Rockingham, Vt., in 1818. She died at the same place, May 13, 1878. The mother of William L. Wiley was in direct line from Robert Fletcher, who came to this country from Yorkshire, England, in 1630, she being the eighth generation of the Fletcher family in this country, Mr. Wiley being the ninth generation. The Fletcher family have had their annual gatherings at Lowell, Mass., for many years. Daniel Webster married into the Fletcher family: hence the name of Fletcher Webster. The Harpers, of New York, also married into the Fletcher family. The descendants of the Fletcher family are numerous and widely scattered through the Union.

For several generations the ancestors of Mr. Wiley, of this sketch, have been prominent farmers of their native State. His own father was one of that number. William L. attended a common district school until he was 14 years old, then for six years taught school during winter seasons. He attended academy in the fall of each year and worked on his father's farm during the remaining portion of the time. At the age of 21 he engaged in the wholesale of general merchandise at Saxton's River, Vt., under the firm name of Osgood & Wiley. He was married April 14, 1842, to Louise, daughter of Samuel and Crissana Bailey, of Saxton's River, Vt. The father of Mrs. Wiley, Samuel Bailey, died Sept., 1880. The mother of Mrs. Wiley was born Oct. 24, 1790, and died April 3, 1843.

The only child of William L. and Louise Wiley, Walter Lorenzo Wiley, was born at Saxton's River, Vt., Jan. 6, 1844, and died at Galva, Ill., May 22, 1862. For several years previous to his death, he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Galva. Mrs. Wiley, wife of William L., was born at Saxton's River, Vt., May 31, 1821, and died at Galva, July 11, 1862. She was one of the constituent members of the First Baptist Church of Galva, Ill.

Mr. Wiley married for his second wife Eunice B., daughter of Edson and Corintha Williams, of Galva, Ill. The issue of this marriage was two children,—Jessie Louise, born at Galva, Feb. 18, 1868, and Walter Spencer, born at same place, March 29, 1872,

and died April 3, 1879. Mrs. Wiley was born Jan., 15, 1844, in Westmoreland, N. Y., and died at Galva, Ill., April 25, 1883. Mr. Wiley, after remaining in business at Saxton's River four years, his partner, Mr. Osgood, withdrew. Then, in company with his brothers, George R. and Henry C., continued the same business for six years. Part of this time he was Postmaster at Saxton's River. In 1850 Mr. Wiley removed to Waterville, Maine, and conducted the same business as the junior member of the firm of Locke & Wiley. In the fall of 1851, he emigrated to Illinois and settled in Brimfield, where he engaged in the purchase of real estate. He purchased land in Henry County, and in 1854, in connection with his brothers and cousin, J. M. Wiley, came to Henry County and laid out the town of Galva, where he has since been engaged in real-estate business and banking. For about four years from the organization of the First National Bank of Galva, in 1865, he was its President, but owing to excess of other business and ill health he resigned.

For many years Mr. Wiley engaged largely in the purchase and improvement of lands in Western Iowa, some 1,000 acres of which he still owns, but now more especially engaged as the cashier of the well known banking house of L. M. Yocum & Co., of Galva, Ill. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance, never having used ardent spirits or tobacco. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for over fifty years.

In politics Mr. Wiley was formerly a Whig, but afterwards gave his influence and energies to the organization of the Republican party. He was one of the two delegates from the Fifth Illinois District in the convention, at Chicago, that nominated General U. S. Grant for his first term as President. For four years he was member of the State Board of Equalization, representing the same District. For several years he was Director and Vice-President of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company. He is a gentleman of sound judgment and good business qualifications. As a public man nothing can be said against him. He has ever been abreast of all public improvements and donated liberally of his means towards every laudable enterprise in the community. His straightforward, manly dealings with his fellow man have earned for him the respect of the citizens of the town, as well as the district, who have honored him with their suffrages.

The father and mother of Mr. Wiley, says the *Christian Watchman*, of Boston, Mass., "were worthy members of the Baptist Church, Saxton's River, Vt., for 54 years. They were baptized Nov. 14, 1824, and were two of the oldest members of the Church at the time of their deaths. They led consistent Christian lives, donating liberally to buildings for public worship and taking great pleasure in attending upon the ordinances of God's house. Their labors have ceased, and they have many friends as witnesses of their fidelity to the cause they so much loved."

Charles C. Blish, a distinguished farmer and breeder of thoroughbred cattle, and President of the First National Bank at Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., was born at Glastonbury, Conn., May 26, 1820, and accompanied his parents, Sylvester and Rhoda (Cheney) Blish, to Illinois when he was 17 years of age. (See biography of Col. S. Blish.) At the common schools of New England he acquired a pretty thorough English education, and mastered the science of surveying. He was the first male teacher employed at Wethersfield, and probably taught the first winter school in this part of the county,—in the winter of 1840–1. From 1840 to 1844, he filled the office of Deputy County Surveyor, and from 1850 to 1854 was County Surveyor in chief. Farming and stock-breeding constitute the business in which he finds the greatest pleasure, and though President of a National Bank with $100,000 capital stock, as compared with his rural pursuits he finds the position irksome. (See history of the First National Bank of Kewanee, this volume.)

Mr. Blish owns three fine farms in Henry County, and, in company with his son, Mathew B. Blish, cultivates two of them, including the old homestead of his father, aggregating over 600 acres. As a stock-grower, Short-horn cattle, registered, is his specialty, though among his horses and hogs are many of the finest bloods to be found in the State; and his annual sales of thoroughbred stock are attended by distinguished breeders from all parts of the United States. In 1865, in company with his brother, he laid out what has since been known as Blish's Addition to Kewanee, and in the year 1884 removed from his farm into the city where he has since resided.

Like his father, Mr. B. is a Democrat in politics. He is no partisan or office-seeker, but a firm and unqualified adherent to the principles of that party. Aside from the prestige of wealth, Mr. B. is a man of more than ordinary influence in the community, where the years of his manhood have been spent. As a farmer and fine stock-breeder in this county he ranks A 1; as a banker, the confidence of the people is reposed in him; and as a neighbor and citizen he enjoys a full share of the love and esteem of the populace.

He was married Dec. 23, 1840, in the town of Goshen, Stark Co., Ill., to Miss Elizabeth P. Bonar, who was born in Bethlehem, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1820; and of their children we make the following brief memoranda: James J., a talented young attorney of Kewanee; and Mathew B., farmer and stock-grower of Wethersfield Township; William H., Sylvester, Carie L. and Catherine E., all died in infancy.

James Wiley, carriage and wagon manufacturer, of Wethersfield, was born in Ireland, September, 1823. He came with his father, William Wiley, to America when but 17 years of age, and his mother, Mary (McMurdy) Wiley, followed the next year. In Philadelphia the death of the father occurred, and that of the mother in Wethersfield Township.

James was the fifth in order of birth of a family of six children, and while in Philadelphia learned the trade of wagon-maker from his brother. In 1849 he came from the latter place into Stark County and engaged to work at his trade in Toulon, which he continued for about a year, and in 1850 came into Henry County. He located in Wethersfield, where he built a carriage shop, in which he has since carried on his business, and in 1883 built a fine residence, in which he and his family reside.

Mr. Wiley was married in Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1844, to Nancy, daughter of George and Rose (Percy) Holmes, and she was born in Ireland, Oct. 20, 1821. Mrs. Holmes died in Philadelphia, Pa., and her husband in Stark Co., Ill. Mary, Rosanna, James, Tillie, William J., Tillie (second), George and Laura are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley. Rosanna and Tillie (first) are deceased.

Mr. Wiley has served his township as Highway Commissioner, School Trustee and School Director. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are members of the Congregational Church.

Benjamin H. Wright, dealer in stoves and hardware, at Kewanee, Ill., son of John and Phœbe (Halstead) Wright, natives of "York State" and of Scotch-Irish and German extraction respectively, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1823. His parents reared a family of six sons and four daughters, and he was sixth in the order of birth. The common schools afforded him a fair English education, and at the age of 17 years, at Florida, in his native county, he began the wagon-maker's trade. At the end of one year he went to Dutchess County and joined his brother in wagon-making, and remained there perhaps a dozen years in that business, and afterwards three or four years as dealer in lumber and coal. In 1865 he came to Kewanee and embarked in the business he has since followed, recreating in the meantime probably two years.

In politics Mr. Wright is a Republican, coming from the Whigs, with whom he cast his first vote.

He was married at Dover, N. Y., in 1852, to Miss Charlotte McKoy, a native of Connecticut, though brought up in Dover. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. W. we have the following brief record: Silas, a farmer in Kansas; Ella, wife of W. A. Bowen, jeweler, Kewanee; and Anna, an accomplished young lady at home with her parents.

Jacob Roos, a farmer on section 17, township of Loraine, is a native of Prussia. He accompanied his parents to America when he was still in his minority. Philip Roos, the father of Mr. Roos of this sketch, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in November, 1806. He was educated according to the laws of his country by attending school until he was about 14,

when he commenced operations as a coal miner. He was occupied in that avenue of employ until 1853. In that year he came to the United States and located in Henry County. He bought a farm on section 8, in the township in which he passed the remainder of his life. The man of whom the place was purchased had made some improvements, consisting of the building of a log cabin and a small amount of plowing—about seven acres. The new proprietor at once entered into the work of improvement and put the whole acreage under the plow, and erected a good frame house, which was the family residence as long as the parents survived. The death of the wife occurred in 1855. The father married again, and the second wife died in 1875. His demise transpired in 1878. The issue of the first marriage was two sons. George, the oldest, lives in Buffalo Co., Neb.

Jacob Roos was born in Prussia, Aug. 30, 1837. He was 16 when the family were brought to America by the father, as has been stated. The son was an attendant at the schools of his native country until a few months before the removal to the New World, and during that time he was occupied in mining. After coming to the township of Loraine with his parents, he remained a member of the household of his father until 1859. In that year he set out for the latest gold fields that had attracted the notice of the adventurers who would grow rich by some speedy and novel method,—Pike's Peak. A considerable party set forth for the land of promise with ox teams, and made the journey thither in the slow but sure and not altogether disagreeable manner, which has been so many times related as the inevitable experience of the travelers overland to a distant point on the great unsettled interior of this continent. On arrival there Mr. Roos engaged in teaming, and until 1861 was occupied in hauling goods from Denver to the mountains. The breaking out of the Civil War brought his attention to another duty, and he enlisted in the First Colorado Cavalry. He remained in the military service and continued in the discharge of the duties of a soldier until the close of the war. He remained on the frontier during the entire period. After receiving his discharge he returned to Henry County. He rented a farm in Loraine Township, and after operating as a farmer in that method five years he bought 80 acres of land in the township of Atkinson, and at a date a little later he bought 40 acres additional. He retained the ownership of that place but two years, and at the end of that time he sold out and purchased a farm in the township of Yorktown. After a year he again sold out and bought the farm he now owns. It is situated on sections 17 and 18, and contains 260 acres. He has made later purchases and is at present the owner of 340 acres. He is engaged in mixed husbandry and raises grain and stock. He keeps a considerable dairy and sells the cream, as is the custom in this locality.

Mr. Roos was married in January, 1866, to Rosina Ott. She is the daughter of Casper and Elizabeth Ott, and was born in Cook Co., Ill. The family includes six children,—Charles P., Joseph C., Louisa, Katie May, William H. and Carrie M. The members of the family belong to the Evangelical Church.

Lewis F. Matteson, proprietor of a meat market, Galva, was born June 13, 1844, in Sweden, and is a son of Hans and Brita Matteson, both natives of that country. The parents emigrated to the United States, landing in Altona, this State, Oct. 8, 1855. They remained there for a time, and then went to Victoria, Knox County, where they resided for a few years on a farm. From the latter place they moved to Galva Township, this county, where they settled on a farm, two and one-half miles east of the present village of Galva, and where the father died, at the age of 55 years. The mother yet survives. She bore her husband eight children, five of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. Anna Bostrom, Mrs. Carrie Olson, Mrs. Lizzie Erickson, Lewis F., subject of this notice, and Hans A., a resident of Nebraska.

Lewis F., whose biography we write, received but little education prior to attaining his majority, and that in the district schools of this county, the principal part of his education being acquired by self-instruction and reading at home. In early life he assisted in the labors of the farm, and was engaged in farm work until May, 1877, when he moved to Galva, and there, for a time, clerked and worked at various occupations. In Oct., 1879, he worked for F. M. Rigen, and continued in that gentleman's employment for a year and a half. He then worked

for a Mr. Billington, and was with him one year, when he formed a partnership with P. T. Bergman in the business. He bought his partner out in March, 1885, and since that time has conducted the business himself, meeting with financial success.

The marriage of Mr. Matteson to Miss Lizzie M. Sanberoy occurred June 10, 1875. She was born in Sweden, Dec. 9, 1856, and has become the mother of four children: Louis Franklin, born July 1, 1876; Dulie Lila, born March 8, 1878; Jefferson, born June 28, 1880; and May, born May 26, 1884. Mrs. Matteson is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. Matteson is a believer in and a supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party.

Grove N. Palmer was born at Painesville, Ohio, May 16, 1828, and was the oldest son of Noyes and Lucy (Emmerson) Palmer, natives of Ohio and Connecticut respectively and of Saxon English descent. The Palmers now found in every State in the American Union, and numbering among them many distinguished men and women, came to the Colonies first in the person of Walter Palmer, a native of Nottingham, England, in the year 1629, landing at Charleston, S. C. Walter was born in 1585, and his descendants in the male line, and through whom we trace the subject of this sketch, are: 1, Gershom Palmer, born 1645; 2, Walter Palmer, 1685; 3, Walter Palmer, 1717; 4, Walter Palmer, 1739; 5, Isaac Palmer, M. D., 1779; 6, Noyes Palmer, father of the gentleman whose name heads this article, was born in 1804.

At a re-union of the family, held in 1881, an association was formed called the "Palmer Re-union Association," issuing to its members each a certificate of the following purport, showing a ship at sea and in full sail: "Dec. 30, 1883. From Nottingham, England, No. 312. 1629, America, 1882. To Charleston, 1629; Seakonk, 1643; Stonington, 1653. Organized 1881. PALMER RE-UNION ASSOCIATION. Coat-of-arms, bearing motto, *Palma virtuti*.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

This is to certify that Mr. Grove Noyes Palmer, of Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., is a member of the Palmer Re-union Association; and as such is entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits vouchsafed by the Constitution and By-Laws.

E. H. PALMER, *President.*
NOYES F. PALMER, *Recording Secretary.*
Z. A. PALMER, *Treasurer.*

Noyes Palmer, of the sixth generation, died July 13, 1840, aged about 35 years, and his widow in 1856, at the age of about 46 years. By occupation Mr. Palmer was a farmer, and his three sons were thoroughly trained thereat. Grove N. was the eldest, and as such, after the death of his father, had largely the care of the family. His education was limited to such as could be acquired at the common schools of his neighborhood, and when about 19 years of age, began the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked several years. In 1850 Mr. Palmer removed to Wethersfield, Henry County, bought a farm and soon afterward became one of the largest growers and shippers of Osage orange plants for hedge fence in the country. He followed the business about ten years, handling as high as 50,000,000 plants annually and making thereat quite a sum of money. In 1851–3 he was also engaged in mercantile business at Wethersfield, but his hedge-fence enterprise soon required his entire attention, and he abandoned or sold out his store business. In 1879 he removed his family into the town of Kewanee, where he has since resided; his elegant farm, however, in Galva Township, receives constantly his personal supervision.

July 3, 1850, at Painesville, Ohio, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Hannah Elizabeth Livingston, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., and a daughter of an old soldier of the War of 1812, Alexander Livingston, deceased; and of the nine children born to them, seven are living: Hortense E. (Mrs. Dr. D. B. Colby, of Chicago); Esther M. (Mrs. Dr. Geo. B. Little, of Burlington, Iowa); Nellie A., an accomplished stenographer, of Chicago; Ida Blanche, teacher in the public schools; Charrie R., shorthand reporter, with Haxtun Steam Heater Works, Kewanee; Hattie M. and Carrie L., students; Wilbur C., born March 5, 1856, died April 25, 1857; Frank W., born May 14, 1858, died Sept. 20, 1862.

The only public offices Mr. Palmer has held were such as enabled him to be of service to his neighbors, and at the same time of not enough importance to require the neglect on his part of any of his var-

ious business interests. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, like the rest of his immediate family, belongs to the Congregational Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

Hiram Webb, residing on section 15, Annawan Township, where he follows the occupation of a farmer, is a native of Somerset Co., Maine, in which State he was born May 20, 1849. He was brought to this State when three years of age, in 1852, and located in Annawan township. He was united in marriage to Miss Melissa A. Sweet, Oct. 19, 1876, Rev. Chester Covell, of the Union Church, performing the ceremony. She was born Aug. 19, 1849, at Buda, Bureau Co., Ill., and has borne her husband two children,—Clara B., born Oct., 29, 1877; and Esther L., Aug. 13, 1881.

Mr. Webb has 80 acres of good land, all in an advanced state of cultivation, together with a good dwelling-house, two stories high and 22 x 26 feet in dimensions. His barn is small but comfortable, and his horses are Normans and Clydesdales. His cattle are high grade Durhams. He is meeting with success in his chosen vocation, agriculture, and is one of the progressive farmers and respected citizens of his township. Politically, he is a Republican.

John Weidlein, a retired farmer of Edford Township, resident at Geneseo, came to Henry County in 1851. He was born Jan. 17, 1812, in Bavaria, Germany. While a resident of his native land he was subject to the legal regulations of the country, through which the government takes the control of all the sons born to the subjects of the emperor except that of their support, which remains the burden of the parents. Mr. Weidlein attended school until he was 14 years of age, and then worked on the farm until he was 16. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith and he served two years. After working three years as a journeyman blacksmith, he was old enough to enter the army, in which he served three years. He then obtained a substitute to fill his place, and with his father's family he sailed for the United States. The voyage consumed seven weeks, and the vessel discharged her passengers at Baltimore. Immediately after landing the family all went to Bedford Co., Pa. There the father bought a farm, and there the son made his home between two and a half years.

He then, in 1839, established his own household. He was married March 11 of that year to Eleonora C. Emmert. She was also a native of Bavaria. The newly married pair took possession of a rented farm in Bedford County, which they occupied seven years. At the end of that time Mr. Weidlein bought a farm in the same county. He retained its ownership until 1850, when he sold it, and in the next year came to Illinois. The journey was made over land by team to Wheeling, Va., where they took passage on a steamer and traveled on the rivers, which constitutes the river route between the East and the West. The water was low, and three weeks were passed on the trip. They landed at Rock Island, where the father bought a team, and came thence to Henry County. He entered land on section 9 of township 16, range 2 east, which is now the township of Osco. The proprietor built on the place a small frame structure, which served as a shelter for the family until he could press the work of improvement along to a point of profit; and after he had placed 150 acres under the plow, he proceeded to erect a house, to which the first building formed the kitchen. He drew the lumber and other materials used in the new houses from Moline. He also set out a considerable number of shade-trees. He was in fair circumstances on his arrival in Henry County, as he was the possessor of $1,000, all of which was the fruits of his industry and frugality on the farm he rented in Pennsylvania. When he was married he was not the owner of an unincumbered dollar. In 1856 he sold his farm in Osco Township and he then bought 320 acres in Edford Township, for which he paid $650. There had been 40 acres broken and fenced and a small frame house had been begun. He at once proceeded to put the property in first-class condition for the accommodation of his family, as he had abundant means and facilities for doing, erecting excellent frame buildings, planting shade and fruit trees, and making all the improvements common to the best type of farms in the county.

He occupied the place until 1880, when he re-

moved to Geneseo and bought the place he has since occupied there.

Eight of the children born to him and wife are still living. Andrew is a resident of Geneseo, and is the owner of a farm in Osco Township. Philip lives in Topeka, Kan. Lewis is a resident in Marion Co., Kan. Jacob lives in the county last named. Ths homestead in Edford Township is under the management of George J. Edward lives in Butler Co., Kan. Caroline is the wife of George Drehmer. Valentine is also a resident in Marion Co., Kan. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church.

John B. Moffitt, a full history of whose life would alone fill a volume half as large as this ALBUM, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch patronage, Feb. 11, 1833, and was the son of John and Matilda (Blair) Moffitt, who were visiting friends in Ireland at the time of the birth of our subject. From Scotland the family came to America in 1842, bringing two children, and had seven born in Philadelphia. The senior Mr. Moffitt died in Philadelphia, and his widow still lives at Kensington.

John B. was intended by his father for a carpet manufacturer, and he taught him therein when not at school. At the age of 14 John ran away from school and made his way to New Bedford, whence he shipped in a sperm whaler and was gone four and a half years, cruising the Australian coasts, Japan, New Zealand, the Southern Ocean, Peru and Pacific Islands. Returning home, he was induced to learn the carpenter's trade; but before the end of three years he went again to sea on a whaler, as "boat-steerer" or harpooner, and was out about ten months, when he and three seamen, including the Captain, all that were saved, were cast away on Ascension Island (one of the Caroline group in the South Pacific), and lived with natives about six months, when they were rescued by a Cunard steamer that happened to touch the island. While there, he learned to speak the native language and became very much infatuated with their mode of life. The "Britannia" carried them to Hong Kong, where they shipped in an opium clipper for Shanghai. It was now the winter season and the sailors were compelled to work night and day in the worst weather imaginable. At the mouth of the Yang Tse Kiang, the vessel grounded, the tide drove them from the vessel and they lay a month at Shanghai, repairing. Finally, carrying a lot of Chinese refugees, they set sail, to be wrecked again upon a small island, from which they pulled 60 miles away to another, larger island. Here they found a Chinese junk, with whose Captain they were unable to make terms; so, dropping that unruly gentleman overboard, they took his junk and made back to Shanghai. From there Mr. Moffitt shipped on a man-of-war, or private armed vessel, and for two years was employed as convoy against pirates. After an interesting experience with pirates at the mouth of the river Min, and after being again cast away upon a Chinese island, he found himself at Hong Kong, from where he shipped in a Dutch bark, "Emily," for Java *via* Foo Chow, laden with tea. At Java the vessel took on a cargo of coffee, and the next we hear of Mr. Moffitt he is digging gold in Australia, where he alternated between poverty and opulence for about seven years.

Via Peru, the Chinchi Islands and Queenstown, he landed again in Philadelphia, April 1, 1862, after an absence of 11 years. In March, 1863, he came to Kewanee, where he worked a while at carpentering, then farmed a few years, again in mercantile business of various kinds and in various capacities, and in 1875 pulled out for Texas, where, at the town of Terrell, he bought and shipped grain for about two years. Returning to Illinois, he lived a year or two in Ogle County, and came back to Kewanee, where he finally settled down to business, and, as he says, "for life." He carries on the extensive furniture establishment in the village. Belongs to no Church, but is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and always votes the Democratic ticket.

He was married at Princeton, Ill., in May, 1865, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle.

Wm. L. Dalrymple is Deputy County Clerk; was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 7, 1827, and came to this county Dec. 14, 1853.

James P. Dodge died at an early day. His widow married a Mr. Burton. She again became a widow and married Thomas Stagg. He died recently, and the widow removed to Whiteside County.

Reuben Cone came with the Geneseo Colony in 1836, bringing his wife and three children. One child was born here. Mrs. Cone was Miss Harriet Thomas, of Canada. Mr. Cone removed to Kansas in 1862, and in 1871 went to Colorado, where he died in 1883. Three of the sons live in Colorado.

J. W. Epperson was born in Indiana, in 1829. He came to Knox County in 1849, and to Henry County in 1853.

Geo. S. Emmert is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1839. He came to Henry County in 1851.

Thomas Fitch came to Henry County in June, 1837.

John M. Follett was born in Essex County, New York, March 18, 1832. Came to Henry County in May, 1852.

Sylvanus Ferris was a native of Pennsylvania. Came and settled in Wethersfield, 1838. Died Feb. 11, 1877.

Thomas Glenn, a brother of James Glenn, came in the spring of 1835. He never married; died in 1850, of consumption.

Dr. George Gager was an herb doctor, and lived near Dayton. He was a droll character in many ways. He died at an early day.

George Garland was born in Pennsylvania in 1836. He came to this county in 1859.

L. B. Goodell was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. He came to this county in October, 1857.

Joseph Goodrich was born in Wethersfield, Ct., July 31, 1794. He came to Henry County in 1836. Died Feb. 19, 1852. He had been a missionary to the Sandwich Islands.

Patterson Holmes, native of Redfield, Vt. Born Sept. 1, 1830. Came here in 1853.

Dr. S. T. Hume, second physician to locate in Geneseo. Some of his early experiences, when every new man was suspected of being a horse-thief, are given elsewhere, and are not only illustrative of the times but also amusing.

Charles Atkinson, one of the organizers of Henry County and one of its first officials, came to this county in 1835 and located in Cleveland. He came from Massachusetts and took an important part in the early history of the county. He moved to Moline and is now one of its wealthy and prominent citizens.

Henry S. Aldrich, the county's first "Baby Mine," was born in Phenix Township in December, 1835. See biography of Earl P. Aldrich, page 305.

Royce Allen came to Henry County in 1852; was born in Camden, N. Y., June, 1819; died in 1880, aged 62 years.

Harriet K. Adams, wife of Geo. Adams, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1825; came to the county in 1855.

William C. Bartlett, born in Montgomery, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1797; died Sept. 3, 1878. Catherine, his wife, was born in Champlain, N. Y., April 17, 1803. They came to this county May 4, 1836.

Jerome Brittain was a pioneer carpenter. He built for C. W. Davenport the first log house, a large double one, and the first "out on the prairie," in Morristown, in 1836, five miles south of Brandenburg. He died in 1839.

John Boyd, Sr., was born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1802; came to the county in 1848; died in Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1877. He served three years in the army. Died Feb. 2, 1877.

Joshua Browning was elected one of the first County Commissioners. He died at an early day.

George Brandenburg was born in Maryland July 28, 1799; came to this county Sept. 9, 1835. His wife, Phœbe, was a native of Vermont, and was born Jan. 22, 1795; came to the county 1836. George Brandenburg was always known as "Judge." When questioned as to what court he had presided over by a Boston "tender-foot," he replied that he was "Judge" of one of the earliest elections in the county! A son and daughter, Frank and Elizabeth, reside in Dayton, in this county.

Francis M. Brandenburg, native of Indiana, born July 11, 1834; came to this county in 1835.

Cornelius Bryan settled in Henry County in 1837; died June 23, 1854, aged 64 years.

Mrs. E. J. Blodgett came to this county in 1849. She was born in 1832.

Redding Busenbark, born in Ohio in 1821, and came to this county in 1855.

Preston Browning and family came from White Co., Ill., in an early day. He returned to Southern Illinois. His son resides near Geneseo.

Alfred Beck settled between Green and Rock Rivers. He died many years ago and has no descendants living whom we could find.

James M. Barrett was born in Maine in 1809; came to this county in 1849, and later removed to Page Co., Iowa.

Elizabeth K. Blackfan was born in Bucks Co., Pa., March, 1811; came to this county in 1841; died Jan. 10, 1871.

F. J. Cox and Elizabeth, his wife, settled in Henry County in 1851.

Washington B. Colbert left the county and went to Oregon in an early day. Some of his half-brothers remained in the county.

George A. Colbert was one of the first preachers in the county, he and P. K. Hanna and Ithamar Pillsbury being the first that are now remembered as preaching to the settlers. There are grandsons of Colbert living here.

Charles W. Davenport was born in Stratford, Conn.; came to this county in June, 1837. Mary E., his wife, was a native of Norwalk, Conn.; came in 1837.

Charles W. Davenport came Oct. 31, 1836. His wife was Ellen E.

Samuel Clark, a prominent farmer of Andover, removed to Richland Grove, where he died a few years ago.

Anthony Hunt came with the Glenns to the county. A full account of Mr. Hunt and family may be found in the sketch of James Glenn. His wife, Caroline, born in Germany, May 11, 1812, and came with her husband to the county in 1835, was the second woman in the county.

Rufus Hubbard was one of the first of the Geneseo Colony. He was known as the first and great music teacher in the county. He died in Moline, in 1883, leaving one son.

John P. Hanna, a brother of P. K. Hanna, and at one time known all over the county as "Uncle Prior," was one of the earliest and most respected of our pioneers.

George W. Hill was born in Ohio, in 1840. He came with his parents to this county in 1846. He is a son of Thomas Hill.

John B. Hagin was born in New York in 1818, and came to this county in 1855.

Jeduthan Hubbard was a native of Connecticut. He came to this county in 1839. He died Dec. 8, 1861, aged 61 years.

Albert Jagger was one of the substantial men of the Andover Colony. He returned to New York.

Jacob Kemmerling was born in Ohio, May 18, 1807, and came to this county in March, 1837.

William T. Little, from Hollis, N. H., came to Wethersfield in 1836, and died May 25, 1845.

Abner T. Little came to this county in 1837, and died Sept. 8, 1863, aged 90 years.

Henry G. Little, born in Goffstown, N. H., July 29, 1806, came in 1836; delayed coming a year in order that he might bring a wife with him. He is now living in Grinnell, Iowa. He was at one time Sheriff of the county (1854). He was an active, prominent and an excellent citizen.

George H. Lincoln was born in New London, Conn., May 3, 1808, came in 1850, died July 16, 1873, aged 70 years.

Charles Lester was a native of Massachusetts, born Jan. 29, 1815. He came to this county in 1844 and died Feb. 14, 1876.

Andrew McFarland was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1804. He came to Henry County in 1851.

Daniel B. McHenry was born in White County, Ill., Nov. 16, 1827. Came to this county in January, 1836. Rachel A. McHenry, daughter of Benjamin Fritts and wife of D. B. McHenry, was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 8, 1831, and came to the county in 1837.

Eric Miles was a resident of Galva, where he died in 1880, at the advanced age of 92 years.

Mrs. Phebe Miller was born in New York in 1790; came in 1835. She was many years housekeeper for Eben Townsend; died April 10, 1879.

James Frank Miller, native of Southampton, L. I.; born 1825; came in 1835; died April, 1877.

Stephen Marshall lived in Colona and died about the year 1840, while on a visit East. He left a large family of children, who are in California. When Marshall came to the county he lived with the two Glenns and Anthony Hunt, all in one cabin and all old bachelors.

Anthony unt died on the homestead he first improved, Oct. 16, 1875. He was a German and married a German lady of St. Louis. Members of his family are still in the county. He was an industri-

ous farmer and an excellent and intelligent citizen. Mrs. Catherine Hunt and daughter, Sarah, reside in Geneseo.

Andrew Oliver, a native of Scotland, was born March 20, 1820. He came to this county in 1838.

Marcus B. Osborn, native of New York; born in 1803; came in 1837; removed to Salt Lake City.

Eric Olson came to this country with the Swede Colony. He died in 1880, aged 73 years.

Edward A. Mix was in his earlier life a sea Captain and came from New York city. He was one of the founders of the Andover Colony. He returned to New York and took an active part in the late war.

Eben Townsend was an old man when he came to the county. He was one of the Andover Colony. Lived to extreme old age, and was buried in the Andover Cemetery.

Adrian Van Winkle was an extensive farmer in an early day. Afterward he was a grain-buyer in Geneseo. Died in 1883.

S. B. Shumway was born in Bradford Co., Pa., April 15, 1822, and came to Henry County in 1853.

Luther Sheldon, a carpenter, was born in New York, November, 1809, and came to Henry County in 1839. He died May 4, 1877.

George Tyler kept the first ferry on Rock River in this county. He died in 1838. His widow kept tavern in Cleveland, where many of the newly-arrived pioneers boarded and lodged on their arrival.

Joseph Tillson, the first actual settler in Cambridge Township, was born in Wrentham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, March 11, 1801. He left Boston in September, 1836, and came West, arriving in Henry County in 1837. In 1838 he built the cabin in which Mr. Stackhouse found him when he came here in 1840.

J. M. Timberlake was born in Sangamon Co., Ills., June 8, 1837. He came to Henry County in 1857.

Ralph A. Tenney, a native of New Hampshire, was born Oct. 13, 1826. Came to Henry County in 1851. Removed to Chicago.

Charles F. Tenney is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born March 28, 1832. He came to Henry County in 1853.

Thomas H. Maine, was born Sept. 17, 1815. Came to Tazewell County in 1836, and to Henry County in 1855. His wife, Maria E., came with him. She was born in Ohio in 1823.

G. W. Timberlake was born in Henry County, Oct. 24, 1843.

Ebenezer Tyler came from New Hampshire to Wethersfield Township in 1848. Died April 25, 1877.

Aunt Polly Vincent came in 1845. Died in Cambridge in 1881, aged 70 years. An elegant pioneer woman, widely known and beloved. She was a native of Canada.

William J. Vannice was Sheriff of the county at one time. He was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., Feb. 17, 1838, and came to the county in 1852.

Zachariah Welch, a native of Pennsylvania, came in 1851. Died March 14, 1877, aged 53 years. By occupation he was a farmer and carpenter.

David Wiley is a fine specimen of a jolly Irish laborer. He was the chief sod-fence maker in the county. He lived in Morristown, and died there without issue in 1840.

Street C. Welton, born in Litchfield, Conn., 1816, and came in 1849.

Mrs. Adaline Welton was born in Orange Co., N. J., in 1824, and came to Henry County in 1849.

Col. John H. Wells came from Orange Co., N. Y., in 1838. He died May 20, 1844.

Lester C. Welton, a native of Litchfield, Conn., was born in April, 1817, and came in 1849. His wife was a native of Hartford, Conn, and was born in May, 1819.

Jesse Woolsey was the first landlord at Andover—then the favorite stopping place with all the travelers on the old Knoxville and Galena road from 1840 to about 1850—and was widely known. He died some years ago.

Ebenezer Walters lived in Bernard's Grove, about five miles north of Geneseo Left the county years ago. None of the family here.

Chauncey E. Washburn was born in Massachusetts, May 17, 1834. Came to Henry County in 1837.

John M. Withrow is a native of the county, and was born in 1848. He is a son of W. W.

Abisha Washburn was a native of Massachusetts. He settled in Colona. He died in 1872, on the last day of August. He came in 1837. His widow is living in the county.

Lucinda Washburn was born in New Hampshire in 1809, and came to the county in April, 1836.

William C. Wilson was born in Norway in 1839, and came to this county in 1858. Was Captain in the army; served five years.

John P. Potter, born in Coshocton, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1823. Came in 1838. His wife, Charity A., was born at Young's Mills, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1829. Her family settled in Whiteside County, 1837.

David Potter, born Oct. 1. 1799. From Knox Co., Ohio. Came in October, 1838. Born in Crawford Co., Pa. Died in Wethersfield, Oct. 8, 1860, aged 61 years.

John Henry Poppy, of Germany, was born in 1797. He came in 1847 and died in December, 1875.

Thomas Miller was a noted hunter. He looked a good deal like an Indian and was still more so in his acts and manners. He died in Hanna Township years ago.

Hannah Paddelford was born in New Hampshire, May 11, 1790. He came to this county in 1837.

Rufus P Parish was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 4, 1816. Came to county in 1855.

Isaac Paden was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Nov. 6, 1800. He came to this county in 1852.

Ithamar Pillsbury was the chief founder of the Andover Colony. He was the first Presbyterian preacher in the county. He was buried in the Andover Cemetery.

Caleb Pillsbury was a brother of Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury. Caleb's son, Levi, lives near Andover. One of his daughters lives in Lynn Grove.

William R. Robinson was born in Southampton, Sept 24, 1829. He came to this county in May, 1842.

N. H. Robinson was born in 1788, Long Island. Came to this county in 1839. Died in Kansas, March 8, 1877.

Solomon Penny, widely known as "old Sol Penny," the happy story-teller of the county. Many think he was nearly Lincoln's match in this respect. He was also a great wit. Penny's Slough was a great resort for the disciples of Izaak Walton. Penny's house was a welcome and favorite resort, and "Old Sol" was a great attraction.

Henry C. Sleight was born Aug. 15, 1792. Came to the county in 1844. Died at Sag Harbor, Jan. 7, 1877.

Luther C. Sleight was born in Russellville, Ky., in April, 1817. Came in 1837. Removed to Sag Harbor.

John D. K. Sleight was born in New York in January, 1834. Came to county in 1844. Removed to Richmond, Va.

Halman A. Sleight was born in Jamaica, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1828. Came to County in 1844. Was Treasurer of Henry County five terms. Died in the county,

William Stackhouse, native of Burlington, Vt., was born in 1814. Came to county in 1838. In a short time went away, and returned in 1840.

Henry Sullivan was a prominent man at an early day in the politics of the county. He was at one time Recorder.

Isaac N. Stewart was born in New York, Oct. 12, 1814. Came to Henry County in August, 1847. His wife was born Oct. 2, 1828. Came to county in 1855.

Lyman Snow was born in Massachusetts in November, 1809. He came to Henry County in 1840. Died in Cambridge in 1880.

Austin Sykes was born in Rutland Co., Vt., April 28, 1815. Located in Henry County in 1850.

Roderick R. Stewart, one of the founders of Geneseo. His three daughters were the first school-teachers in the county. He held many offices in the county and his family was the prominent leading family in the county.

Arba M. Seymour, the first Surveyor of the county. His wife was a Miss Crocker. Mr. Seymour removed to Wisconsin.

R. L. Sheppard was born in New York in 1819. He came to Henry County in 1858.

John Searles was born in Ohio in 1804. He was one of the pioneers of Henry County. He came in 1836.

Samuel Sullivan and brother and two sisters came here together. They were from Ohio. They left the county and went further West many years ago.

John Melloy, dealer in wood and coal and drayman at Cambridge, was born Sept. 2, 1832, in Bedford Co., Pa. In the paternal line of descent he is of Irish extraction, his grandfather, Hugh Melloy, having been a native of the Green Isle. The latter came when a young man to the continent of America and located in Huntingdon Co., Pa. He passed the remainder of his life in the vocation of a farmer there. His son, William Melloy, was born in Bedford, Bedford County, and is yet living, at the age of 73. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and married Catherine Hoop. She is still living. The ten children born of this marriage are named Elizabeth, John, Catherine, Ellen, George (deceased), Biven, William (deceased), Susie, David and a daughter, who is deceased.

Mr. Melloy was educated in the county where he was born, and on arriving at a suitable age he engaged in the business of a farmer, and was there married. He remained in the State of his nativity until his removal in November, 1869, to Henry County. He made a location in the township of Atkinson, but only remained there until the spring ensuing, when he came to Cambridge and embarked in the business which has been mentioned at the beginning of this personal account.

He formed a matrimonial contract with Catherine Kertz, a native of Bedford Co., Pa., and the daughter of Robert and Rachel (Clark) Kertz. Mr. and Mrs. Melloy are the parents of five children, viz.: Emma, who is the wife of Mr. McFarland, of Iowa; Robert W., Nellie, John and Annie. The latter is the wife of John Kookes. The parents are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Melloy is a Democrat.

S. Ellingsworth, of Hanna Township, became a resident of Henry County in 1870. He was born Oct. 15, 1834, in Worcester Co., Md., and is the son of William and Zipton A. Evans Ellingsworth, both of whom were natives of Maryland. The family removed to Illinois in 1845. They embarked on a steamer for the city of Philadelphia, and went thence by rail to Pittsburg, whence they came on the river route to Rock Island. The father bought land in the township of Moline, and there pursued farming three years. At the end of that time he made a change of location, going to Pleasant Valley, in Hampton Township. The homestead was there maintained until 1862, when another removal was made to Hanna Township. Some years later the senior Ellingsworth went to Geneseo to pass the closing years of his life and is still resident there.

Mr. Ellingsworth of this sketch was reared on the farm and has been familiar with the details of the business which he has made the vocation of his life since he was old enough to have an understanding of his obligation to the work of the world. He was an attendant at the common school, and obtained such education as the time and place afforded.

At the age of 22 he entered the employ of P. K. Hanna, of Hanna Township, and he operated in his interests three years. In 1870 he bought the farm which he has since owned and to which he has given his personal supervision. He is engaged in mixed husbandry. The farm is on section 34.

The marriage of Mr. Ellingsworth and Mary Stokes Hanna took place Feb. 13, 1870. She is the daughter of Young and Lucy (Niver) Stokes, and was the widow of R. N. Hanna. Her parents were pioneers of Henry County. The children who are now members of the household are three in number, and are named Young S., Joseph H. and James Garfield.

William H. Kemmis, a farmer on section 10, Loraine Township, has been a resident of Henry County from his childhood. He was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., March 25, 1835, and was less than three years of age when his parents, in 1837, removed to Illinois, and located in this county. Samuel D. Kemmis, his father, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., March 23, 1802. The latter grew to manhood on the farm of his father, where he was born, and was sent to the public schools to obtain such education as was possible at that period. He made good use of his time, and was still young when he engaged in teaching. He was a hatter by trade in later life, and was married in his native county to Mary Rood. She was born in the same county. In the summer

of 1835 they removed with their family to Ohio, and located in the vicinity of Cleveland. After a brief stay there they went thence to Detroit, Mich., where they continued to remain until the year that has been mentioned as that in which they came to Illinois. The removal from Michigan to Illinois was accomplished in the manner common in those days, with teams. On the road the mother was seized with sudden illness, and died of heart disease. She was buried at a place 25 miles east of Chicago. She left three children, the oldest of whom was but seven years old.

They came to Henry County in the fall, and the father made a claim on the southwest quarter of section 21, in township 18. (In that way the township of Loraine was designated on the charts of the surveyors before the Government of the United States placed the land in market.) That tract was not long in the possession of the senior Kemmis, and he bought another on section 10 of the same township. Of the latter he was the resident owner and occupant until his demise, which occurred in 1858. His wife died in 1837. In 1850 he was again married to Susanna Robinson. She is his survivor, and occupies a portion of the homestead estate. Of the first marriage three children were born: Thompson A. lives in Montana; Lydia R. is not living.

Mr. Kemmis, of this narration, is the youngest. He was a child of three months when his parents removed to Ohio, and of course accompanied them on their several removals. He followed in the steps of his father in the matter of bringing up and education. He was married Dec. 9, 1858, to Nancy Blair. She is a native of Detroit, Mich. They settled on the homestead property, and have always been residents thereon ever since. He has erected the buildings he occupies and utilizes in his farming.

John S. Long, residing on the southeast quarter of section 16, Lynn Township, where he is engaged in the occupation of farming and stock-raising, is one of the energetic, progressive farmers of Henry County. He was born in Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa., March 9, 1835.

The father of John S. Long, Jacob, was a native of the same State as his son. He was a mechanic and was the sixth child and second son of Jacob Long, Sr., who was born in Germany, and of German parentage. Jacob, Sr., emigrated to this country with his parents when he was a small boy, settling with them in western Pennsylvania, where he was married to a Miss Crousier, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her father was a farmer. The grandfather, Jacob, Sr., died there and some 25 years later the grandmother followed him to the land of the hereafter. Jacob Long, Jr., father of our subject, had learned the trade of grain cradle-making, which he followed with no small degree of success the major portion of his life. He was united in marriage at Clarksburg, Indiana Co., Pa., in 1830, with Barbara Shirley, a native of that county. Her father Thomas, and her mother Polly (Miller) Shirley, were of Irish and German extraction, and her father was a farmer by occupation. The grandfather of Thomas Shirley, whose name was also Thomas, was a soldier during the entire period of the Revolutionary War. The grandparents of Mrs. Long died at Clarksburg, Indiana Co., Pa.; the grandfather in May, 1776, and the grandmother the same hear. The mother of Mrs. Long, wife of the subject of this notice, was the second child of a family of eight children, three daughters and five sons.

After the marriage of the parents of this notice, they resided in Westmoreland and Indiana Counties, Pa., until the death of the father in 1872, who at that date was in his 66th year. The mother is yet living and resides with her younger son, Matthias A., in Liberty, Gage Co., Neb., aged 74 years. She is the mother of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one, who died in Andersonville prison. Another son was in the army and has from some cause or other not been heard from since he entered the service. The family still live in hope that he does not lie beneath the ground in one of the unnumbered and unknown graves of Union soldiers at the South.

John S. Long, subject of this notice, resided at home, attending the common schools and assisting on the farm until he was 19 years of age In March, 1854, he came to this State and located in Rock Island County, where for a time he worked as a general laborer. He afterward came to this county and one year later, in 1859, in company with 27 others, he made an overland trip to Pike's Peak, Col., where

after a tedious journey he arrived in Placerville, or Hangtown. After spending three years in the mining region, and meeting with success in his labors, he returned by water *via* the Isthmus to this county, arriving here in April, 1862. Immediately on his arrival he purchased 160 acres of land, located on section 16, the same being the southeast quarter of that section. The land was partly improved, and he entered upon the task of its cultivation, determined to establish a home, which determination has been fulfilled; and his farm to-day presents the appearance of thrift and good agricultural judgment, and is one of the best farms in the township. By energetic effort, good judgment and economy, he has added to his landed interests 120 acres, which lies adjoining his original purchase, and also 80 acres of timber land in Mercer County.

Mr. Long formed a matrimonial alliance May 21, 1862, at Geneseo, this county, with Miss Nancy J. Fleming. She was born at New Paris, Ohio, June 13, 1837, and is the daughter of Alexander and Nancy M. (Adams) Fleming, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively, who were married in New Paris. Her father was a merchant, and both died in Pendleton, Wayne Co., Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of eight children,—Alice M., Wilson W., Julia, Burtie E., Jessie L., Fleming T., Roy (deceased) and Nannie P. Mr. Long has held the office of Supervisor of his township for ten years, eight of which were consecutive. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party, and socially he is one of the respected and honored citizens of his township.

Hons Shult, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 3, Lynn Township, is a native of Sweden, where, in Smolan, that country, he was born, Oct. 16, 1834. The parents of Mr. Shult were extensive farmers in their native country. They emigrated to the United States in 1857, and soon thereafter located in Lynn Township, this county, where the son had preceded them three years previous, in 1854. The father died in Lynn Township, in February, 1871, and his mother is at present residing with her son, Hons, and is in her 77th year.

Hons Shult, subject of this notice, on emigrating to the United States, came almost immediately to this county, where he was engaged for a time in labor on the railroad, alternating the same by working on the farm for three years. He then rented land, which he cultivated for his own individual benefit for some seven years. At the expiration of that time he purchased 70 acres of unimproved land. This was in the year 1863, and Mr. Shult entered at once upon the cultivation and improvement of his land, where he determined to establish a home for himself and family.

He was united in the bonds of marriage July 19, 1862, at Andover, this county, with Miss Mary Johnson, a native of Sweden. She was born March 9, 1841, and emigrated to the land of possibilities with her parents when she was 19 years of age, they settling in Lynn Township. Her father died at her residence, March 18, 1883, aged 72 years. Her mother still survives and resides in Orion. Mr. Shult at present is the proprietor of 435 acres of well improved land, located on sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. In addition to the time he devotes to agriculture, he is also to a considerable extent engaged in stock-raising, and as an agriculturist and stock-raiser has met with considerable success. His family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Orion. Mr. Shult has held the office of School Director some time, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

Hiram Bigelow, the oldest practicing attorney in Henry County and one of the leading members of the Bar in this section of the State, resides at Galva. He was born at Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1829, and was the fourth in a family of eight children. His father, John A. Bigelow, was born in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1795, being a lineal descendant of John Bigelow, who emigrated from Wrentham, county of Suffolk, England, and settled at Watertown, Mass., where he died, July 14, 1703.

John A. Bigelow served as a volunteer in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Buffalo. In 1820 he married Miss Mary McCollum, daughter of Jacob McCollum, whose father was an Elder in the Church of Scotland. Jacob McCollum was born in the State of New Jersey during the Revolution and on the day

of the battle of Monmouth, which history tells us was one of the hottest ever known. He married Miss Susan Harris and both lived to a ripe old age.

Hiram Bigelow was reared and educated at LeRoy, his native place, and when only 18 years of age began life as a school-teacher, which business he followed two years, and afterwards engaged as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in his native town.

The latter business he abandoned and took up the study of law, purchasing his own books for that purpose with money which he earned himself.

In 1854 he came West, and in the spring of 1855 he was admitted to the Bar at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. In 1856 he settled at Galva, then a village scarcely more than a year old, and began the practice of law. His business rapidly increased and he soon became an active and successful lawyer, principally for the reason that he never neglected business entrusted to his care, but was always industrious and attentive to the interests of his clients. In 1860 he was elected to the office of State's Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, then composed of the counties of Henry and Rock Island, which office he held for four years.

At the time he settled at Galva, and for years afterwards, titles to real estate in the "Central Military Tract" were very uncertain, and to what is known to the profession as "real-estate law" he applied himself with great diligence; and, having been engaged in the trial of many cases in the State and United States Courts involving the title to lands, and being uniformly successful, he is acknowledged to stand in the fronk rank of the profession in that department of the law.

Andrew M. Peterson is one of the extensive and successful farmers of Henry County. His home farm, on section 23, of Western Township, consists of 240 acres, all under splendid improvements. Mr. Peterson's remarkable success in life is a fine illustration of what may be accomplished in this country by one with energy, foresight and determination, pushing forward. He was born in Sweden, July 7, 1828, and lived with his parents upon the farm until about 23 years of age, when he determined to come to the New World. He soon found himself in Henry County, where he began to work as a laborer on the railroad. He struggled along, working honestly and fairly, using economy in all things, and after his marriage settled down as a farmer. At that time he located on section 23, Western Township, where he owned 240 acres. Besides this, he has 160 acres under good improvements on section 24 of the same township, and also 160 acres under the plow on section 1, and 80 acres on section 2. This vast accumulation of property is the result of his own efforts, assisted by his wife. When he started in the township he was very poor. When he landed at New York city he was without a penny in his pocket, but he found a friend of whom he borrowed $10, with which he secured his passage to this county. He first entered 60 acres of land, and by degrees has secured one of the largest farming interests in the county. Besides all this property, he is a stockholder in the bank at Orion and also in the mercantile company.

Mr. Peterson was married March 29, 1855, in Western Township, to Catherine L. Swanson. Like himself, she was born in Sweden and came to America with her parents, in 1853. They are yet living, on the first 80 acres of land they purchased in Osco Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been born seven children, two of whom are deceased. The family record is written as follows: Loasie is married and lives in Nebraska; Sophia is also married and resides in Osco Township; Emma M., Letta, Ida (deceased), Victor S. and Matilda.

The family are all members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and politically Mr. P. is a Republican.

Edward C. Clow, engaged in the general mercantile business at Morristown, is a native of Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, where he was born April 18, 1843. His parents, E. S. and Margaret J. (Fleming) Clow, moved to New Castle, Pa., Sept. 8, 1843, where they resided for three years, and then moved to Rock Island and resided there for two years, after which they moved on a farm three miles south of Milan, at which place he assisted his father in agricultural pursuits for a time.

Mr. E. C. Clow, of this notice, enlisted in the 37th

Ill. Vol. Inf. in 1861, and served four years and nine months in the Union army.

After the term of his enlistment had expired, he came home somewhat broken down in health, but otherwise uninjured.

Arriving home he again engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for about a year, when he abandoned the farm and opened a grocery and restaurant at Milan. Continuing the latter business for about four years, he disposed of his stock and removed to Filmore Co., Neb., and there once more engaged in the occupation of farming, and occupied his time in that manner for 13 years.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Clow came from Nebraska to this county, and purchased the property where he is at present residing and carrying on his business, at Morristown.

He has a general stock of goods, and by his fair and honest dealing with his patrons has established a good and paying business.

The marriage of Mr. Clow took place at Milan, Rock Island Co., this State, April 28, 1870, and Miss Carrie Gale, the daughter of Monroe and Elizabeth (Cossum) Gale, became his wife. Her father died in Rock Island, where her mother still resides.

Mrs. Clow was born in Cleveland, Oswego Co., N. Y., May 20, 1850.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clow. Three died in infancy, and three, Ethel F., Cora E. and Edward S., are now living.

In politics, Mr. Clow is a strong adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

Henry Rumler, of the township of Atkinson, is a citizen of the United States by adoption. He was born in Belgium, April 14, 1854. His parents, Francis and Amelia (Bonne) Rumler, came from their native land with their family when their son who is the subject of this account was a child of three. They came to Atkinson Township in 1858. Mr. Rumler has been brought up almost wholly in the township where he now resides. He was married Nov. 15, 1878, in Henry County, to Wilhelmina Bouwhuis. Mrs. Rumler is the daughter of Anthony and Terisa (Vanlandschoot) Bouwhuis, and is descended from Holland-Dutch parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rumler have five children now living. Their names are Willie H., Annie T., Edward, Lizzie and Albert. Francis died at the age of two years. The family are Catholics. Mr. Rumler endorses the principles of the National Greenback party.

John Buell, photographer at Geneseo, was born in the place where he is at present a business man. He is the son of Christian and Christiana (Meyers) Buell, of Geneseo, of whom a sketch is presented on other pages of this volume. The date of the birth of Mr. Buell was July 27, 1856. He was a pupil in the public schools at Geneseo during his boyhood and early youth, and later was a student at the Northwestern College at Naperville.

Mr. Buell was from earliest youth possessed of artistic propensities, and as opportunity served devoted considerable time to the gratification of his tastes, and when he was 18 he became interested in the acquisition of a knowledge of the profession which he is now pursuing. He entered the photographic establishment of N. D. Davis at Geneseo, and passed two years under the instructions of that gentleman, and at the end of the time mentioned was fitted to enter upon the responsibilities of the business independently. He went in 1876 to the city of Jackson, Mich., where he passed four years in the first-class photographic establishment of that place, and while there was in the constant acqusition of all the progressive ideas pertaining to the business. In 1880 he returned to the State of his nativity, and passed three months at Ottawa, after which he returned to Geneseo. He bought the establishment of Mr. Davis, of whom he at first learned his profession, and has since been engaged in the transaction of a profitable and popular business. Mr. Buell is a young man of unexceptionable character, and is considered a valuable accession to the interests of the place he resides in.

He was united in marriage to Sarah E., daughter of Sanford Swank, of Hampton, Rock Island Co., Ill., Oct. 11, 1883. Mrs. Buell was born Sept. 24, 1859, in Rock Island Co., Ill.



Evl. Carlson

Rev. **Erland Carlsson**, Pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Andover, is one of the most widely known gentlemen of his nationality in America. Few men have exerted greater influence for good over their fellow men than has Rev. Mr. Carlsson. He has a splendid record, and one which we shall not attempt to elaborate in this sketch, but merely give the more prominent features of his great works among his people in behalf of religion and education. He was born in Sweden, Aug. 24, 1822, and graduated at the University of Lund, in 1844, and was ordained to the holy ministry by the Bishop of Wexio, in June, 1849.

After five years of faithful service in the Established Church (the Lutheran) of Sweden, with royal permission he left his native country, in June, 1853, coming to America. He at once proceeded to Chicago, arriving there in August of the same year. He took charge of the Immanuel Swedish Lutheran Congregation, which had been organized in that city in the same year, and consisted of a few poor Swedish emigrants. His remarkable career in that city is best told by the simple record of his pastorate of 22 years for his congregation. Commencing, as above stated, with a handful of poor Swedish emigrants, and without influence, during Mr. Carlsson's services, his congregation became one of the largest Protestant Churches in Chicago. In the spring of 1875, he accepted a call to Andover, where he is at present located.

Rev. Erl. Carlsson has not only labored most efficiently as Pastor, but has taken a prominent part in the general affairs of the Swedish Lutheran Church of this country. For many years he has been the President of the Swedish Lutheran Illinois Conference, and at present is the President of the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America. When the Rev. Carlsson arrived in Chicago there were only two Swedish Lutheran pastors and six Swedish Lutheran congregations in this country, but now the Synod of which he is President numbers 214 ministers, and 460 congregations, with a membership of 102,413, and now extends in territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope. Mr. Carlsson is also the Chairman of the Board of Missions of this Synod, and also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Augustana College and Theological Seminary at Rock Island. He is also connected with many other boards and important committees. He is a thoroughly competent man, eminently capable of taking charge of the extensive religious and educational affairs with which he has been connected. He has always taken the deepest interest and a most prominent part in the education of the Swedes, and in making them true Christians and good American citizens.

It is with pleasure that we present in this ALBUM the portrait of a man so widely as well as so intimately connected with that large and respectable element, the Swedes, which we find in this county. His influence, however, is by no means confined by the boundaries of Henry County, nor by the borders of Illinois even, but is largely exerted, and always for good, in every Swedish colony or settlement in the country.

Henry **Sand**, of the township of Loraine, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, as he was born in Hesse Darmstadt, in Germany. His birth is dated Jan. 30, 1823, and from the age of six to that of 14 he was a pupil in the schools of his native land according to law. He then entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of a shoemaker, and after acquiring a complete knowledge of the business he worked as a journeyman in different cities in Germany until 1848, when he took a final leave of the land of his birth. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, and after a passage of five weeks landed at the port of New York. He remained in that city and was employed at his trade there one year. In 1849 he went to the city of Pittsburg and operated there as a shoemaker two months. He went thence to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time, and went next to St. Louis. He was a resident there until 1852, and in that year he came to Henry County. The town of Loraine was not then named, but was designated by the numeral "18." Mr. Sand bought a claim on section 22 and built a log house on it. It should have been previously mentioned that he removed with his family from St. Louis on the river route to Rock

Island, and he and his wife and child walked to Henry County. They were in possession of 25 cents in money. The wife spaded a place for a garden spot, and the husband found employ at his trade and as a farm assistant until they were able to make a little start, and they kept their claim until the spring of 1853, when it was sold for $50. Mr. Sand then entered another of 40 acres on section 11 in the same township. He built a log house 18 x 20 feet square and broke ten acres of land. He continued to operate as a farmer and shoemaker there seven years, and then sold out and returned to the city of St. Louis. He continued a resident of that place four years, and returned to Henry County. He settled on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 10 in Loraine Township, and his family were the occupants of that place until 1872, when Mr. Sand again sold out and bought the farm on section 14, where they have since resided without intermission. The farm of 120 acres is a fine one, and is all under excellent improvements, with fences and buildings of good type. Mr. Sand also owns 160 acres on section 13 in Loraine Township.

He was united in marriage to Margaretta Todt, in St. Louis, in 1851. She is a native of Prussia, and came to America in 1848. The children now included in the family are: Eveline, Herman, Barney, Minnie, Margaret, Henry, Albert, Fred and Willie.

Joseph Watson, engaged as a general farmer on section 13 of Western Township, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Sept. 26, 1830, his parents being Miles and Nancy (Kelly) Watson, and natives of the same State as their son. The parents died in their native State some years ago, and were prominent and respectable people in the community in which they resided.

Joseph Watson was about 23 years of age when his father died, and previous to this period he had learned the trade and occupation of his father,—that of a wheelwright. He was married in his native county to Miss Nancy McAwish, a native of Ireland, who came to America when a young girl and settled in Bucks Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have had their home brightened and blessed with the birth of three children, one of whom is deceased. Henry, Robert (deceased), and Maria, being the names of the children.

Mr. Watson worked at his occupation and the carpenter's trade in his life-time, and after marriage followed the latter a short time. In 1882 they came to Illinois, and here Mr. W. purchased 80 acres of land, located in Western Township. Mr. Watson has entered vigorously and energetically in its cultivation and improvement, and, besides this land, rents a large farm, which he operates. Politically, he is a Republican.

William Haxby, a resident of Annawan Township, who is located on section 22, came to Henry County in 1855. He is considered one of the representative agriculturists of the township in which he has been a useful and honored citizen since he connected his fortunes with those of its inhabitants.

He was born in Scott Co., Ill., April, 1835. He was the assistant of his father on the farm during his minority, and he obtained the advantages of the district school in the vicinity of the home of his boyhood. After reaching his majority he remained at home until he was 30 years of age, and acted in the same capacity on the family homestead as in his youth. He has made farming the pursuit of his life.

March 15, 1870, he was married to Eveline McGee. She was born Jan. 11, 1851, in Peoria Co., Ill., and is the mother of six children. Their births occurred in the order in which they are given below: Rachel A. was born Jan. 7, 1872; Ella H., March 8, 1874; Lida M., March 20, 1876; Ethel May, July 18, 1878; William L., April 17, 1881; Robert L., Sept. 17, 1883.

Mr. Haxby is the son of George Haxby, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1795. The latter came from his native land to America and settled in Henry County. His wife was, before her marriage, Miss Rachel Hodson. The names of their children were as follows: Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, Rachel and John. The mother of Mrs. Haxby, Mrs. McGee, was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1826. John McGee, the husband and

father was born July 25, 1824. Before her marriage the former was Miss Mary A. Hargadine. Their marriage took place June 4, 1845, in Ohio. Their children were named Maria L., Sarah C., Chloe E. and Charles C.

Mr. McGee died Sept. 28, 1860. The father of Mr. Haxby died Aug. 14, 1876.

The farm of Mr. Haxby contains 240 acres, all of it being under culture. The buildings on the place are of good type, and in every way well calculated for the purpose for which they are designed. The stock of which he is the owner is of good grades and the horses on the farm are half-blooded English Draft breed. Mr. Haxby is the owner of one thoroughbred English horse whose weight is 1,800 pounds. He is a beautiful bay in color, and is nine years old. Mr. Haxby is a Republican in political opinion.

Hudson Richard Taylor, a citizen of Hanna Township, was born May 12, 1832, in White Co., Ill., the son of Ephraim M. and Sarah (*nee* Hatsell) Taylor. His father was a native of Virginia, and entered the military service of the United States during the Civil War, acting at first as an independent ranger, and afterwards enlisting as a soldier in the regular service. The mother was born in North Carolina. The parents lived a number of years in White County, and there their lives terminated.

Mr. Taylor was but a child when he became an orphan by the deaths of his father and mother, and in 1844 he came to Henry County. Soon after he embraced an opportunity to enter upon an apprenticeship to acquire a knowledge of the trade of a carpenter and builder in Rock Island County, and he went there for that purpose. He pursued that business until 1855 in Rock Island County, and in that year he embarked in mercantile relations at Colona. He operated there one year in the first enterprise of the kind that was established in that place. With a single exception, he erected the first four frame houses at Colona, and while he was in business there, associated with his brother, J. W. Taylor, and J. J. Baum, he built a saw-mill at that place. In 1857 he sold his interests in Colona and removed to Hampton. He there engaged in the business of supplying the river boats with coal for a few months, after which he assumed the charge of the farm of his father-in-law in the same township. He was interested in farming until 1865. In January of that year he enlisted in the Ninth Ill. Vol. Cav. and accompanied the regiment to Eastport, Tenn., and thence to Corinth, Selma, Montgomery and Gainesville, and to different portions of the South. He remained with the command until November of the same year in which he enlisted, when the regiment was mustered out, and he returned to Hampton Township. He continued to reside there until 1867, when he bought the farm he now owns and on which he has since devoted himself to the vigorous prosecution of his agricultural interests. It was situated in township 17, now called Hanna Township. He has since purchased land adjoining which belongs to the township of Edford, lying on section 8, the whole tract including 280 acres, all of which is under advanced cultivation. Mr. Taylor is interested in raising stock, and is the owner of a dairy.

Mr. Taylor was joined in marriage in August, 1855, to Mary A. Porter. She was born in Washington Co., Ind., and is the daughter of William and Martha (Giles) Porter. The parents were born respectively in Virginia and North Carolina, and they settled in the county of Rock Island in 1833, a period which was included in the days of first things in that county. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are named William H., George H., Frederick L., Mary Ida, John J. and Daniel A.

Hon. Matthew B. Potter, farmer of Henry County, and the son of David and Elizabeth (Cosner) Potter, was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1821. His parents were natives of the Keystone State and Virginia respectively, were married and settled in Coshocton Co., Ohio, and afterward removed to Knox Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1838 Mr. David Potter, the father of Matthew, again removed, this time coming to Henry County, this State, settling in what is now Wethersfield Township, where they remained until their death, the mother's occurring in February, 1850, and the father's, Oct. 8, 1860.

Matthew B. Potter, when quite young, accompanied his parents to Knox Co., Ohio, and later to

Henry County. He attended the common schools during the winter seasons until he attained the age of 16 years, and also attended about three months while in Henry County, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits, remaining under the influence of his parents most of the time until he was 25 years old. Soon afterward, in company with his brother, J. P., they bought a tract of land in Kewanee Township, which is a part of the site now occupied by the village of Kewanee. They afterward traded this valuable tract of land for 200 acres of prairie and 20 acres of timber land. They next purchased 80 acres and divided, Mr. Potter having 125 acres, with the buildings which were on the place, for his share. He still retains the original 125 acres, all of which are tillable.

Mr. Potter was married in Union Grove, near Morrison, Whiteside County, this State, Oct. 20, 1847, to Abigail Young, daughter of Daniel B. and Betsey (Jackson) Young, natives of New Jersey. They emigrated to Whiteside County in 1837, and settled in Union Grove Township, where Mrs. Young died. He survives, and of their union 12 children were born: Emily, Abigail (our subject's wife), Charity A., Harriet, Jacob C., Lucy, Triphena, Nelson, Jackson, John, Sylvia, and one deceased. All but the youngest child lived to man's estate. Mrs. Potter was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 14, 1827, and she has become the mother of five children, namely: James W., Lucy C., Matthew H., Carrie E. and David L. James W. is engaged as bank clerk in Kansas City, Mo.; Lucy C. died when 2½ years old; Matthew H. resides in Morrison, Ill.; Carrie E. is the wife of Charles Otis and resides in Kansas, and David L. resides with his father on the farm. During the life-time of Mrs. Abigail Potter, she and her husband brought up an orphan girl, Mary Summers, who married William H. Stockton, and is now living in Colorado.

Mr. Potter was elected Sheriff for the first time in August, 1848, when he served two years, and was then re-elected in 1852, and served again for one term. He was elected Judge of Henry County in November, 1857, and served until the fall of 1860, when he resigned. He held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, and was one of the first Supervisors of Wethersfield Township. He has served his time in that capacity for many years, now occupying that position, having served continuously since 1880. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to organize the county into townships, and has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors one year—1883. In politics Mr. Potter is identified with the Democratic party. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Potter was instrumental in raising a company for the army. It was Co. F, 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., and he was commissioned Captain of the company, and served with it until August, 1862, being mustered into the service the following September, and resigned on account of ill-health, after the surrender of Vicksburg, in August, 1863. He had returned to his home but two weeks when his wife died, her death occurring Aug. 28, 1863. His second marriage took place in Galva, this State, on the 8th of June, 1864, the lady being Mrs. Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Hume) Shoup, natives of Pennsylvania. Of this second union, five children were born, viz., Ann, John, Helen, Harry and Elizabeth. Mrs. Potter was born in Cuba, Fulton Co., Ill., Sept. 14, 1839.

William M. Repine, publisher of the Woodhull *Gazette*, was born in Indiana Co., Pa., in the year 1865. He removed with his parents to Rock Island, Ill., in 1877, where he officiated as news-boy for about 18 months; then he went to Reynolds, Ill., where he worked on a farm and went to school for about a year and a half. He removed to Millersburg, Ill., where he worked again on the farm and for some time in a job printing office.

Wm. M. Repine reached Woodhull, Ill., in 1883, where he acted in the role of "devil," foreman, and sometimes editor-in-chief of the *Dispatch*, until he started a paper of his own. He was selected, during the Presidential campaign of 1884, by the Prohibitionists of the Twenty-first Senatorial District, as their candidate for the Legislature, and received about 700 votes.

Mr. Repine is a young man of considerable ability, praise-deserving firmness, and a general favorite of the young people in the town where he resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and occasionally delivers temperance lectures within

a radius of 30 miles. He has staying qualities about him which plainly indicate that he has come to Woodhull to stay. He is quite an expert printer, and the *Gazette* is one of the tastiest, neatest and newsiest papers in the county.

James M. Wiley, the subject of this sketch, one of the founders of Galva and a resident of that village, was born Jan. 23, 1816, near Saxton's River, Vt. Having been left an orphan at the age of eight years, with little means for his support, he was compelled to earn his living by manual labor. He worked industriously upon a farm, attending school during the winter months, until he arrived at the age of 16. During these years, he developed a faculty for trading, and the pay for farm labor being small, he commenced traveling through that and adjoining States, selling various lines of goods, both at retail and at auction, and met with more than ordinary success.

April 25, 1838, he left his native State and started for the then far West, full of high hopes and ambitions, chief of which was to assume the dignity of land-holder. He, with other young companions, crossed the Green Mountains to Schenectady, thence up the New York & Erie Canal to Buffalo, from there by lake to Cleveland, Ohio; and then, attempting to go down the Ohio Canal to Portsmouth, after 50 miles' travel, encountered a break, and were compelled to go by wagon to Steubenville, and from there down the Ohio River, thence up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to what was then the village of Peoria, reaching that point on May 15, one month from starting. The following morning Mr. Wiley started for Brimfield by the first stage coach that had ever left Peoria for the Mississippi River, arriving at his destination, where he joined three brothers and two sisters who had preceded him one year. Brimfield at that time was a village of six log houses and one log store, where everything could be procured to satisfy the simple wants of the hardy pioneer. The town was situated in the midst of a most beautiful and fertile prairie, ready cleared by nature's hand to receive the plow. Mr. Wiley was charmed with the location and the country surrounding, and here saw a large field open for his enterprise and energy. He purchased an interest in land bought of the Government the year previous by his brother, John F. Wiley, and at once commenced to make permanent improvements upon this farm; and this first purchase of land was his home for more than 30 years, and which, on moving to Galva, he sold at $100 per acre. He not only followed the occupation of farming but was also engaged in buying and selling lands, and has at times owned thousands of acres, upon which he put improvements, and disposed of it to settlers on liberal terms, thus encouraging those looking for homes to remain. He also dealt largely in wool, which he shipped to Vermont, receiving in return woolen goods, which he disposed of to the merchants of Peoria and surrounding towns.

When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was projected through Henry County, a new field of enterprise opened to him, which, with his characteristic energy, he entered. He at once secured 1,500 acres of land along the line of the proposed route, subject to entry by land warrants; also, in connection with his cousin, the Hon. Wm. L. Wiley, he secured a large tract of land and projected and laid out on a liberal scale, the village of Galva, dedicating to the town two large public parks, which are to-day among the finest in the State. They also donated spacious grounds for churches and schools, paying liberally toward their erection and support. They built the first school-house in the village and hired and paid the first teacher. They built the first hotel, at an expense of $16,000, now known as the Baker House, and are certainly entitled to be known as the originators of Galva.

Mr. Wiley did by far the largest real-estate business in Galva and vicinity, buying and selling large tracts weekly, encouraging emigration to this point by liberal means, and to-day has the proud satisfaction of seeing the fruits of his labor in the beautiful farms and substantial houses of the surrounding country.

The subject of this sketch now owns 1,000 acres of land, much of which is underlaid with a seemingly exhaustless amount of coal, which is being successfully mined. He also owns a great number of houses in the village and is considered one of the wealthiest, most influential and liberal citizens of the town, both in Church and society. He has been a prominent member of the Congregational Church since

its organization, and its great success as a society is due largely to his liberality and active labor in its behalf. In politics he is a staunch Republican, with strong prohibition tendencies.

James M. Wiley is a son of Jonathan and Hannah (Martin) Wiley. His father was born in 1774, in Petersburg, N. H., and died in January, 1825, in Rockingham, Vt. He was a farmer by occupation and passed a quiet and peaceful life on his farm until the time of his death. His mother was born in Wilton, N. H., in 1772, and died in March, 1825, in Rockingham, Vt.

James M. Wiley was first married to Margaret Miles, in Brimfield, Peoria Co., Ill., Aug. 10, 1843. She was born in Sharon, Conn., Aug. 10, 1825, and emigrated with her parents, Eri and Maria Miles, to Peoria County in 1841. She died at Brimfield, April 9, 1860, aged 34 years and seven months. She was highly esteemed for her devout Christian character, and the memory of her many virtues lives in the hearts of those who knew her. She bore her husband, Mr. Wiley of this sketch, five children,—Ellen A., William L., Mary C., Everett C. and Carrie I. Of these, Ellen A. became the wife of Hon W. E. Phelps; she is at present residing in Elmwood, Peoria County, and has borne her husband four children,—William J., Margaret W., Violet and James W. William Lorenzo was formerly a lumber merchant in Galva and now has a stock farm in Monona Co., Iowa; he was united in marriage with Flora D. Wiley, daughter of D. L. Wiley, and she has borne him four children.—Mary B., Everett D., Estella and Fred L. Mary C. Wiley married George W. Moubray, a resident of Galva, and two children have been born to them,—Flora L. and Margaret W. Everett C. Wiley is a resident of Kearney, Neb.; he married Lucella Vandervort, and of their union two children have been born,—James A. and Kathrena B. Carrie I. Wiley resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Wiley's second wife was Mary M. Brooks' daughter of Cyrus and Emily Brooks, of Brimfield. She was born in Chester, Vt., April 4, 1834, and died in Brimfield, Peoria County, this State, Jan. 9, 1867. She was educated at Knox College, after which she followed teaching, and soon became known as one of the first educators of the State. When a model school was determined upon as an annex to the Normal University, she was invited through the advice of the President, Gen. Hovey, to take charge of it, and after three years of successful labor, she resigned her position to become the wife of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Wiley. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley were the parents of two children,—Kathrina M. and George P., both of whom reside at home.

Mr. Wiley's present wife was Miss Lizzie Yocum. She was born in Jeromeville, Ohio, in 1837, and came with her parents, Charles and Mary Yocum, to Peoria County, in 1838. She was, for a number of years before her marriage, a successful teacher in the schools of Peoria County. She was a classmate and intimate friend of Mary Brooks, mentioned above in this sketch. She is a woman of excellent qualities of head and heart, and is ever ready to work and give to all appeals of deserving charity. She is also a member of the Congregational Church, and the influence of her presence and work has aided largely in making a success of the various branches of this society.

Casper Ackerman, farmer, section 9, Alba Township, is a native of Prussia, having been born in that country April 25, 1833. He came to the United States in 1859, landing at New Orleans, after being on the water 12 weeks. Soon after landing at the Gulf city, he came to St. Louis, which required 12 days of his time. He remained at the latter city only a few hours, when he took the train for LaSalle Co., Ill., arriving there in safety, and at once engaged to work for his brother on the farm, and followed that occupation for 18 months. He then left the farm and went to Ottawa, and was there engaged at various occupations for four years, the principal part of his work being that of making tallow candles. At the expiration of four years, he bought the business and continued the same with signal success for seven years.

In 1871, Mr. Ackerman sold his business at Ottawa, and came to Henry County, where he purchased 160 acres of land, located on section 9, Alba Township, and at once entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its cultivation and improvement, and has followed that occupation until the present time. By economy and energetic labor,

coupled with the active co-operation of his wife and children, he has added to his original purchase of land until he is at present the proprietor of 730 acres.

Mr. Ackerman was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Bodecker, on Dec. 8, 1862. She is a native of Hanover, Prussia, and has borne her husband seven children. The living are: Annie C., George C., Ernest B. and Casper A., and the deceased are Anna, who died in infancy; Henry C. and Henry (second).

Mr. Ackerman, in addition to the cultivation of his land, devotes a considerable part of his time to the raising of Holstein and Short-horn cattle and Chester White hogs. As an agriculturist he is regarded as one of the foremost in the township, and likewise one of the respected and honored citizens of Henry County.

John Mock is a prominent farmer of Henry County, on section 31, Munson Township. The great-grandfather of the Mock family, which is also connected with Col. A. R. Mock, of Cambridge, came from Germany. The son of the grandfather, Devault Mock, lived in Roan, now Davis Co., N. C. He died in Mocksville, that county. He was married to Phebe Clinard, who died in Ohio, leaving five children,—Catherine, John, Mary, Daniel and Phebe.

The children above referred to moved to Greene Co., Ohio, with their families about 1807. Daniel was in the War of 1812, and was married to Ruth Lindsey, a native of Botetourt, Roanoke Co., Va. They removed to Randolph Co., Ind., in 1824, and there died, leaving nine children, namely: John, Elnsley, Jeremiah L., Polly, Martha A., Daniel, William, Phebe and Maria B. Daniel, the father of the children just named, was married the second time, to Nancy Lindsey, and of their union three children were born, namely: Elizabeth, Henry and Eli. Of the 12 children born of the two marriages of Daniel Mock, John Mock, who is the subject of this biographical notice, came to this county in 1855 and located at Cambridge.

John Mock was married in Randolph Co., Ind., to Elizabeth McCann, who died in 1846, aged 33 years, leaving her husband six children, of whom Mrs. Ruth Wilt and Col. A. R. Mock survive. The present wife of the subject of this notice, whose maiden name was Rebecca Watson, is the mother of four living children, namely: Francis M., Mrs. Eliza A. Atwater, Arabella, Annette and Enos W., who died when 20 years of age.

Mr. Mock was a member of the defunct Whig party during its day, but at the birth of the grand old Republican party joined its ranks and has ever since continued to cast his vote with it. He is the proprietor of 117 acres of good farm land in Munson and Cambridge Townships, and has passed the major portion of his life in the occupation of an agriculturist.

Barnhart Kramer, a farmer on section 19, Alba Township, was born in Saxe Coburg, Germany, June 19, 1826. He is the son of Christian Kramer, and remained in his native country until the year 1852. He sailed in that year for the American continent, and landed at New York the 4th of November. He did not stay there very long, but made his way with haste to Chicago, remained two weeks, and thence to La Salle Co., Ill. He then obtained employment on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the vicinity of Bloomington, and passed six months in the same capacity. He then went to the city of St. Louis, and there he worked in a brick-yard for a period of 15 months. He came thence to Marshall County, and moved to Bureau County in 1857. In 1870 he bought 80 acres of land in Henry County, on which he has since operated in his own behalf.

His marriage to Eve Lippert occurred Aug. 9, 1855. Their children were born as follows: Barney, July 28, 1856; Maria, Oct. 25, 1858; Frank, Dec. 18, 1860; Stephen, June 7, 1863; Mary, March 29, 1867; Stephen died Nov. 15, 1865. Mrs. Kramer was born Dec. 22, 1822, in Bavaria, Germany.

Mr. Kramer was a War Democrat, and belonged to the Jacksonian School. In religious belief, he is a Lutheran. Mrs. Kramer is a Catholic.

George C. **Howlette**, practicing physician at Atkinson Village, was born July 28, 1858, in Hartford, Conn., and is the son of Edward D. Howlette, also a native of that State. The father married a Miss Charlotte Brewer, who was a native of Connecticut, and the parents are both living. George C. attended the district schools of his native county, and assisted his father in the maintenance of the family until he attained the age of 15 years. When about 18 or 19 years old he read medicine with Dr. Case, of Hartford, Conn., some six months, when he came to Plymouth, Ind., and was at that place about one year. During his stay at the latter place, he read medicine under Dr. E. W. Veits, after which he went to Chicago and attended lectures at the Homeopathic College, and after following the curriculum of that institution for three years, graduated therefrom at the head of his class. After receiving his diploma he associated himself with Dr. Hoppin, of Geneseo, this county. In 1880, December of that year, he removed to Annawan and there followed the practice of his profession for three years, working up a lucrative and successful practice. At the expiration of the time stated, he removed to Kewanee and there followed his profession for about one year, when, in 1884, he moved to the village of Atkinson and has since continued in practice at that place.

Dr. Howlette was united in marriage with Miss Sadie A. Smith, who was born in 1860, in this State, and who bore her husband one daughter, the date of her birth being July 27, 1884. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, a successful physician and respected and honored citizen of the county.

Henry **Bass**, a successful farmer and respected citizen of Atkinson Township, owning 160 acres of good farm land, located on section 14, where he resides, was born in Connecticut, Nov. 24, 1817, in Windham County. He has made agriculture the vocation of his life. Remaining with his parents upon the farm and assisting in the labors thereon, until 21 years of age, he then set forth to fight life's battles alone. When 35 years old, he came to this State, in 1853, and settled in Bureau County, where he purchased 200 acres of land, and afterwards added to it three acres of timber. On this land he located, and for 18 months was engaged in its cultivation, at which time he removed to Henry County, and has since resided here.

Mr. Bass formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary Crandall, March 9, 1854. She was a native of Connecticut, being born in that State Feb. 15, 1825. After living together for 21 years as man and wife, Mrs. Bass was called to the land beyond, being at her demise 48 years, 11 months and eight days old, and leaving to the care of her husband four children, namely: Arvina, born Nov. 20, 1858; Leander, July 20, 1861; Amanda, March 22, 1863, and Orin, Oct. 15, 1864.

Mr. Bass was a second time married March 2, 1876, to Mary Innis, who was born in June, 1836, in County Down, Ireland. She emigrated to the United States in 1865. Of the latter union there is no issue.

Mr. Bass has a fine farm of 160 acres, located on sections 14 and 15, Atkinson Township, on which he has a fair residence and a good barn, and is meeting with success in his chosen profession.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics, he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Wellington P. **Baker**, a prosperous and successful farmer, owning 240 acres of good land, located on section 34, Alba Township, where he resides, is a native of Maine, having been born in that State March 11, 1841. Mr. Baker remained with his parents in his native State, assisting in the labors of the farm, and receiving a primary education at the common schools, until the breaking out of the late Civil War, when, sympathizing with the cause of the Union, he enlisted in Co. H, 1st Maine Vol. Inf., Sept. 27, 1861, and was mustered in at Augusta. He was first ordered to Washington City, and from there went to Shenandoah Valley, and took part in Baker's Retreat across the Potomac. He was sent


Jonas H. Olson

around to Manassas Junction and Warrenton, and there he spent the summer. He remained in the service four years, and was mustered out Aug. 15, '65.

Mr. Baker formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss H. S. Graves, Oct. 26, 1868. She was a native of Maine, having been born in that State March 18, 1848, and bore her husband eight children, namely: Emma H., Eugene G., Melvin W., Gracie D., Mattie H., Willie, and Frank and Fred, twins. The latter two were born July 21, 1883. Mr. Baker has a fine farm of 240 acres, located on section 34, Alba Township, on which he resides, and is actively and energetically engaged in the vocation of an agriculturist. He has a good dwelling on his farm, 28 x 40 feet in dimensions, and two-story in height. In addition to the cultivation of his land, he is engaged to some extent in the raising of Short-horn cattle, and also Norman horses, and is meeting with success in this department of his vocation.

Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., and he and his wife belong to the Congregational Church. In politics he votes with the Republican party, and as an agriculturist ranks among the foremost of Alba Township.

Hon. Jonas W. Olson, lawyer, Galva, was born July 7, 1843, in Soderala Socken, Helsingland, Sweden, and is the son of Rev. Olof Olson, who settled in Weller Township as early as 1845, and was the gentleman that came one year prior to the time that the Swedish Colony came.

Our subject was sick at the time his father sailed from Sweden, and was left in the care of his grandmother and an aunt. One year later, however, when only three years of age, he was brought to America by his relatives and with the colony. His life so unfortunate at this tender age, was only beginning to enter the terrible darkness of the sorrows soon to befall him. On the day before he arrived at the colony, his mother died. She was accompanied to her eternal home by his brother Olof and sister Beatrice, and shortly after his arrival his father died. He was thus left an orphan, and was taken away from the colony by an aunt, Christine W. P. Skoglund, who married Peter Dahlgren, who went to Galesburg after a short time and subsequently moved upon a farm about five miles southeast of Victoria, Knox County. Mr. Dahlgren was killed in a sand-bank south of Galva, and our subject continued to reside with his aunt until he was 15 years of age, at which time he was apprenticed to Ira C. Reed, of La Fayette, Stark County, to learn the shoemakers' trade, to whom he was bound by written articles of apprenticeship to work for two years for only $25 per year and his board, but Mr. Reed very kindly and generously paid him twice the amount agreed upon. He served his two years, and continued one year longer, making a little money, when he came to Galva, where for a time he attended the public schools. Here misfortune overtook him again, for he soon took sick, his money ran out, and he was obliged to leave school; he then went to work for Milton Negus, at his trade, which he followed for a short time only. During this period of his life he was ambitious to enter the legal profession, and his mornings and evenings while he was working at his trade were spent in reading law books. He subsequently read law with Hon. John I. Bennett, one of the Masters in Chancery of Chicago. Mr. Olson was admitted to the Bar in 1859, and has since followed his profession, with good success.

Mr. Olson was elected by the Republican party to the House of Representatives, in the fall of 1870, and served one term, that Legislature also having an extra session on account of the Chicago fire. He took an active part in that body, and was a member of several committees. He was the author of the law giving to laborers, who work for railroad contractors and sub-contractors, a lien on all the property of such railroad to secure their wages. Mr. Olson was the first Scandinavian ever admitted to the Bar of the State of Illinois, and the first Swede elected to the Legislature. He has been Town Collector for seven years, and Police Magistrate for eight years, declining re-election. He is also a member of the Board of Education. Since 1872, Mr. Olson has been identified with the Democratic party, and while a majority of his fellow-countrymen were Republicans, no man is more admired by the Scandinavian element than he. His large influence is due to his strict integrity, good moral life, his pleasing and cordial address and obliging manners.

Among other misfortunes that have befallen Mr. Olson is that of having been burned out four times, twice totally losing house and home and twice partially. When living near Victoria he walked over two miles on crutches through the mud, without sidewalks, to attend the Center Prairie School. He saved some of his tools from the fire the first time he was burned out, when he again worked at his trade four weeks. Mr. Olson has worked his way with an iron will, and by his own unaided efforts from the dependency of a crippled orphan, without means, to a place of honorable influence and esteem among his fellow men. As we have stated, he was left a hopeless cripple at the age of three years, and a poor orphan; but notwithstanding these afflictions, and seemingly unsurmountable obstacles, he has, by reason of his native talent, energy and industry, become a representative man, even among the best native American citizens in the community in which he lives. He is a man whose favorable reputation extends to almost every Swedish community in the

State, and to whom his people of the entire State point with pride, as a man who, notwithstanding the misfortunes of his early youth, was one of the first Swedes admitted to the Bar as an attorney-at-law, and the first Scandinavian Representative elected to the Legislature. He is also one of the best Scandinavian speakers in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Olson was married Nov. 18, 1869, to Miss Carrie Matteson, a daughter of Anson Matteson, and a lady of estimable worth, a native of Ugglebo, Gefleborgs Lan, Sweden. She was born June 5, 1848, and is the mother of three children, viz.: Mary Aurora, born Sept. 11, 1870, Maud V., born Nov. 10, 1876, and Mabel W., born Oct. 24, 1880.

Politically, he was a Republican until the slavery question, which called that party into existence, had become permanently settled by amendments to the Constitution and those amendments ratified by the Democratic party.

He claims that the Republican party was organized for the sole purpose of opposing the extension of slavery and that men who differed on every other question became what was called Republicans simply because they agreed on the slavery question; that a tool made for a special purpose is unfitted for general use; so a party organized for a special purpose has outlived its usefulness when that purpose has been accomplished, and that it is illogical and absurd to claim that those who laid aside difference of opinion on other questions because they agreed upon the slavery question should continue the unnatural union now as slaves to a party name after the question which caused them to unite and was represented by that name, had ceased to exist; that the Republican party now is only held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder" and controlled by Federal appointees who have grown rich in its service, and chartered corporations and monopolies which it has created; and that it is totally unlike what it was when it came into power first, from the people, and that on living questions he believes in those ancient principles of the Democratic party,—"The greatest good to the greatest number, equal rights and exact justice to all and special privileges to none." He claims that the safety and perpetuity of a free government demands that the intelligent voter shall adhere to a political party only when it represents his opinions on living questions.

Mr. Olson is in the fullest sense of the word essentially a self-made man. He is emphatically one of those men of whom it is said "the American people delight to honor." While he is a foreigner by birth, he is educated really as an American. He is and always has been thoroughly identified with the institutions of his adopted country. His sad afflictions and bereavements during his infancy were so much heavier and more severe than most are called upon to endure that they can hardly be fully realized or appreciated by those more fortunate, while his developing youth and increasing manhood were respectively types of moral courage and indomitable perseverance, which must culminate in their just reward. While his past life has been unusually clouded by adversity, it has been said that "behind the darkest cloud there is always a silver lining;" and the author ventures the prediction that a man with such a biography will be called higher, and that very materially increased honors are in store for him. We will close the sketch by saying that we consider Mr. Olson an honor both to the Scandinavian race and the land of his adoption. We take pleasure in presenting the portrait of Mr. Olson in connection with this sketch.

Richard W. Batton, a farmer residing on section 18, Annawan Township, was born in Madison Co., Va., July 8, 1829. When six years old his parents moved to Preble Co., Ohio, where Richard W. remained until 1854, when he came to Illinois with his wife. Previous to coming to this State Mr. Batton formed a matrimonial alliance, Jan. 1, 1852, with Miss Mary Jane Hiliman, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Henry Serfis, of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Batton was born Jan. 31, 1834, and bore her husband ten children, namely: Mary E, born in Ohio, Dec. 21, 1852; Eli D., Oct. 13, 1855; Lucy I., Sept. 27, 1857; an infant son, born March 1, 1862, who died one day after birth; Lucy Ida, born Sept. 23, 1864; Ulysses Grant, Jan. 19, 1865; Edith May, Aug. 29, 1866; James E., Dec. 31, 1867; Elpha E., Nov. 19, 1870; and Lottie L., Aug. 27, 1877. Five of the above named children are deceased, namely: Lucy I. (first) April 14, 1862; Edith May, Oct. 31, 1879; Lottie L., Aug. 11, 1880; and Ulysses Grant, Feb. 11, 1881.

Mr. Batton is the proprietor of 300 acres of good farm land, all of which with the exception of ten acres, which is timber, is under an advanced state of cultivation. He has a good residence on his farm, 32 x 42 feet in dimensions, two stories, with a good cellar; also a barn 32 x 50 feet, with 14 feet posts. His outbuildings are good and substantial, and his stock is of the best quality, graded, the hogs being of the Poland China. His farm presents a fine appearance, and his residence is surrounded by a nice grove of trees, and the place is indicative of that energy and perseverance of which its proprietor is possessed. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and in politics,

Mr. Batton is identified with the Republican party.

The father of Mr. Batton, Eli Batton, was a native of East Virginia, in which State he was born in 1801. It was in that State that he was united in marriage to Miss Hettie Willhite, Dec. 25, 1827, in Madison County, that State. She was born April 3, 1808, and bore her husband 13 children, namely: The first an infant, who is deceased; then Richard, William A., Manda, Louisa, John H., Janie, James, Mary, Sarah E., Gilbert, Emeline and Webster. He and his wife are Old School Baptists, and he always casts his vote with the Republican party.

Judge J. P. Hand, residing at Cambridge, this county, was born Nov. 10, 1850, in Hanna Township. His father, Henry Hand, was born June 20, 1817, in New York city. He removed to Ohio with his parents in 1840, and came to Henry County, settling in Hanna Township, on Rock River.

The second wife of Henry Hand, Mary H. Hanna, daughter of John F. Hanna, was born May 22, 1829, in White Co., this State, and died Jan. 9, 1881. She came here with her parents in the fall of 1835, and of her marriage to Mr. Hand two children were born—John P., the subject of this biographical notice, and Henry F. Hand.

Judge Hand received his primary education in this county, and supplemented the same by a course of study at the Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris, Ill. After this he attended the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, graduating therefrom with honors in the class of 1875. In November of the same year he located in Cambridge, where he formed a partnership with Colonel A. R. Mock, which lasted until June 1, 1885, when Mr. Hand was elected Judge of the County Court, which office he at present fills. The Judge has always taken an active interest in political matters, and is identified with the Republican party. In 1880 he was a member of the National Convention which nominated James A. Garfield for President of the United States. He was Chairman of the Henry County Republican Central Committee from 1878 to 1884. Socially, Judge Hand is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the A. O. U. W., and is regarded as an upright and capable Judge, well posted in the jurisprudence of the land, and an honored and respected citizen of Henry County.

Judge Hand was united in marriage in Ogle County, Oct. 26, 1871, to Miss Libbie Brayton, who was born Feb. 12, 1849, in Mt. Morris, this State. She is a daughter of Frederick B. and Charlotte W. (Wheeler) Brayton, natives of New York, and has borne her husband one child—Frederick H. Hand, who was born April 27, 1874.

Andrew Johnson, proprietor of 120 acres of land in Lynn Township, and residing upon section 4, where he is engaged in the vocation of an agriculturist, is a native of Sweden, having been born in that country March 18, 1840. His parents both died in Sweden. Andrew Johnson lived at home until 15 years of age, when he set forth to earn his own living and fight the battles of life single-handed and alone. In 1868, he set sail for this, the land of possibilities, and on arriving at an Eastern seaport came almost immediately to this county, where he worked at different occupations until 1872. During that year he purchased 80 acres of land and subsequently increased the same by an additional purchase of 40 acres more, the latter being small timber. On purchasing his land, in 1872, he located thereon with his family and ever since has followed the vocation of an agriculturist, meeting with success.

Feb. 10, 1874, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Christina Johnson, in Rock Island city. She was born in Sweden and came to the United States in 1873, and has borne her husband four children,—Minnie, Elmer, Eddie and Gilbert. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Orion, and in politics Mr. Johnson votes with the Republican party.

William B. Tee, engaged in the mill, elevator and grain business at Cambridge, was born Feb 17, 1829, on the Isle of Wight, England, and is a son of John and Mary (Hayles) Tee, natives of England, the father of Hampshire and the mother of the Isle of Wight. The father emigrated to this country with his family and died here.

William B. Tee emigrated to this country in the fall of 1853, and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where he followed the occupation of a miller, having learned that trade in his native country. After two and a half years, in which he was engaged in the milling business at Rochester, he came to Galesburg, Knox Co., this State, and there followed the same occupation for two years longer. At the expiration of this time he came to Geneseo, this county, and followed the same business until 1874, when he left that place and came to Cambridge. On arriving at the latter place he erected a mill and has since continued to operate the same in partnership with different parties. At present J. W. Stewart is his partner and in addition to their milling business they are engaged in the grain and elevator business, the latter being run with the same power with which the mill is run, and in the different departments of their occupation are meeting with financial success.

Mr. Tee was united in marriage on the Isle of Wight with Miss Caroline King, a native of that place. She is the mother of seven children, living, namely: Carrie, Jessie, William, Fannie, Albert, Frank and Fred. The deceased are Charlie and Hugh.

Peter Knudde, engaged in the flour, feed and saloon business, at Annawan, this county, was born in Holland, April 5, 1842. His father, Carolus Knudde, was born in 1799, in the province of Zeeland, Holland. He married Miss Joanna S. Temmerman in 1833. She was a native of that country, and was born there in 1806. The parents had five children,—Charles J., Peter J., Cornelian, Carolina and Amelia. The father died in his native country when the subject of this notice was 24 years of age. Of the five children born to the parents, Peter, Cornelia and Amelia are living at Annawan.

Peter Knudde was united in marriage with Miss Emilie Verbeeke, who was born April 26, 1855, and has borne him two children,—Mary C., born July 18, 1877, and Florence, born May 26, 1879.

Mr. Knudde is at present engaged in the flour and feed business at Annawan, and in addition thereto is running a saloon. His place of business is located on the corner of Main and State Streets, and the building is 34 x 56 feet in dimensions, two-story, and he is meeting with success in the different departments of his vocation.

The mother of our subject is yet living in her native country, and has attained the venerable age of 80 years. Mr. and Mrs. Knudde are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Mr. Knudde votes with the Democratic party.

John E. Odeman, residing at the village of Annawan, where he is engaged in the blacksmith business, is a native of Sweden. He was born in the latter country, Oct. 6, 1854. His father, Emanuel Hanson, was born July 15, 1812, and died Oct. 13, 1884. He married Miss Lovisa Peterson, Nov. 17, 1843. She was born April 10, 1817, and died April 27, 1882. Of their union, eight children have been born, as follows: Ingo Lissa, who died Jan. 15, 1844; Emma L., born Dec. 6, 1844; John Aaron, born Oct. 23, 1847, and died April 28, 1848; John Aaron (second), born July 31, 1849, and died Oct. 19, 1854; Johanna L., born Oct. 22, 1851; died Oct. 8, 1854; Ida A., born Jan. 11, 1857, died Sept. 27, 1857; A. P., born March 8, 1859, died April 4, 1864.

John E. Odeman is the only surviving member of his father's family. He learned his trade in Guttenburg, Germany, after serving an apprenticeship of five years. He emigrated to the United States, landing at New York city. From that place he went to Connecticut, where he remained some three months, and then came to Annawan, and engaged in working as a "jour" at his trade. In June, 1884, he bought the building owned by his employer and at present is running the business himself. He has his shop full of good machinery, a ten-horse-power engine, good wood planer, iron and wood lathes, and in the prosecution of his business, is meeting with that success which energy and perseverance are always sure to bring. He is one of the leading business men of the village, a good citizen, always willing to aid in any enterprise calculated to benefit the community in which he resides, and his constantly increasing trade, is attributable to his fair and honest dealings with his fellowmen.

In religious matters, he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 334, at Annawan, and at present is Tyler of that lodge. Mr. Odeman is also engaged in repairing all kinds of farm machinery, such as threshers, reapers, plows, harvesters, and in fact anything and everything pertaining to machinery.

James P. Blakely, a successful and energetic farmer, residing upon section 32, Western Township, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Dec. 15, 1819. His father was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, and was born on the Emeral Isle. He was married in that country to Isabella Patterson, and after their marriage they immediately set sail for this the land of possibilities, arriving here safely and settling in Pittsburg, from which place they removed to Allegheny County, Pa. At the latter place, the father continued to reside engaged in working at his trade until his death, which event took place about 1864. The mother afterwards came to this State and resided with her son, the subject of this notice, until her demise, which took place about 1870.

James P. Blakely was the elder of the children of his parents' family, and continued to reside with them until his marriage, in the meantime attending the common schools and learning the trade of a cooper. He was first united in marriage July 14, 1848, to Miss Rebecca Crouse, in his native county and State. She was born and reared in Washington County, Pa., and there resided until her marriage. After their marriage, in the spring of 1857, they started for this State, and on arriving here, located in Western Township, Henry County, where Mr. Blakely rented a farm and for five years was engaged in farming in that way. The crops yielded well and he was compelled to haul his corn to Rock Island city, and at that time sold the same for the munificent price of ten cents a bushel, and could only make one load a day, the entire load amounting to about $5. Even at this small price for his produce he saved money; and, although the butter was not spread upon his bread as thick as it is to-day, he realizes that by his economy at that time he succeeded in procuring 80 acres of land which to-day constitutes the fine farm upon which he resides. His early experience in this county was similar to that of many other pioneer who had nothing, and whose support and future prosperity depended entirely upon his own labor. He has since made this his home, and by the same economy, energy and perseverance which prompted him so manfully to stick to the country in the beginning, he has succeeded in adding to his original purchase 147 acres, making a grand total of 227 acres of land, all of which is under an advanced state of cultivation.

Some years after moving into the county, Nov. 19, 1874, his wife died, leaving him the care of five children, one having preceded her to the land of the hereafter. The living are Samuel D., who is married and engaged in farming in Iowa; Anna became the wife of John Bradham, and resides with her husband in Shelby County, Iowa; Jane and James P. Jr., are also residents of Iowa, and Philip R. resides at home.

Mr. B. was the second time married in Dallas County, Iowa, Sept. 21, 1875, to Mrs. Margaret R. Farren, *nee* Ewing, who was born in Washington Co., Pa., Aug. 31, 1834, and was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Ewing, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father died when Mrs. Blakely was only six years of age, and she afterwards lived with her mother until she came to this State, and two years later was married to David M. Farren, who died May 27, 1869, in De Soto, Iowa, to which State they had moved after their marriage. By her first marriage Mrs. Blakely had six children, all living and named Andrew B., William M., Mary, Artie M., Joseph E. and John G.

Mr. and Mrs. Blakely, religiously, are members of the Presbyterian Church.

In politics, Mr. Blakely is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Milton F. Edwards, general farmer, residing on section 1, Andover Township, was born in Moline, Rock Island County, this State, March 3, 1858, his parents being George H. and Maria M. (Waterman) Edwards, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. The parents came to Moline previous to their mar-

riage, and after that event settled in Western Township, this county, and resided there until 1875, when they came to Moline, where they are at present residing, retired from the active labors of life.

Milton F. Edwards continued to reside on the parental homestead, attending the district schools and assisting his father in the maintenance of the family and developing into manhood. He learnt the trade of a tinner, and followed the same for five years, after which one of the most important events of his life took place, namely, his marriage. This took place at the residence of the bride's uncle, in Western Township, this county, Oct. 4, 1873, the bride being Miss Mary, the accomplished daughter of Albert and Mary E. (Glenn) Harper, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They came to this State before their marriage, and after that event settled in Rock Island city. The mother afterward died in Coal Valley Township, Rock Island County, in 1868. Mrs. Edwards was 18 months old at the date of her mother's death, after which event she lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Julia Glenn, until she attained the age of ten years, at which time she became an inmate of her uncle's residence, William A. Stearns, and there lived until her marriage to Mr. Edwards. She has borne her husband one child—Milton F., born Aug. 1, 1884.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Edwards moved to Andover Township, this county, and purchased 80 acres of land on which they located and entered upon the labors of improving and cultivating the same, determined to make it a permanent home for themselves and their children, and where at present they are residing. The farm is well improved and handsomely arranged, and the land is under an advanced state of cultivation.

Mr. Edwards is at present School Director of his township, and in politics is a stanch and active working Republican.

John Larson, one of the large land-owners of Lynn Township, and a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 18 of the township named, was born in Central Sweden March 1, 1845. His father was a native of the same country, and there married to Miss Anna Coleon, also a native of that country.

Mrs. Larson was second in order of birth of his parents' children, five in number, and was seven years old when his parents emigrated to the United States, they locating in Lynn Township, this county, on 80 acres of unimproved land, where the father lived and labored until the time of his death, Feb. 12, 1884. His mother is yet living on the old homestead in Lynn Township, aged 71 years. John Larson lived with his parents on the old homestead in Lynn Township, assisting in the labors on the farm, and attending the common school until his marriage. That event occurred in Moline, Rock Island County, March 11, 1874, to Miss Hannah Peterson. She was born in Sweden, and came to this country when a young lady of 23 years of age, and resided at Moline until her marriage. Her parents were Peter and Carrie (Johnson) Peterson, and came to America in 1884, and at present reside with their daughter, Mrs. Larson of this notice, aged 63 and 59 years, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Larson are the parents of five children: Mary A., Fred W., Dora A., Hilda S. and John. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Larson settled on a farm on section 17, Lynn Township, consisting of 132 acres, which Mr. Larson had purchased some years prior to his marriage. By the active prosecution of his vocation, strict economy and energy, he has succeeded by adding to his original purchase until at prrsent he is the proprietor of 390 acres of land on sections 18 and 17, Lynn Township, all of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. He has made a success of his vocation in life, and the same is attributable to his energy and perseverance. In politics he votes with the Republican party.

Samuel A. Lewis, farmer, residence on section 20, Cornwall Township, was born in this county in 1852. He is the son of John and Mary Lewis, natives of Ohio. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch resided with his parents, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools until he attained his majority. He then left home, and went forth to fight the battles of life, single-handed and alone, and has occupied his time until the present in the vocation of farming.

Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Susan Rogers, a native of Virginia, Rev. Totman officiating, and they are the parents of one child—Cora Belle, who was born in 1878. Mr. Lewis is at present working 540 acres of land, which belongs to his father, and as an agriculturist is meeting with success. In his religious views he is liberal, and his politics coincide with the principles of the Greenback party.

James Johnston, an energetic and successful farmer of Cambridge Township, residing and owning 160 acres on section 36, this township, was born Sept. 27, 1828, in Gallia Co., Ohio. His ancestors on his father's side were of Scotch descent, and on his mother's side of old New England stock. The grandfather of the subject of this notice, James Johnston, was born on the River Tweed, Edinburgh, Scotland. He was married in that country, and became the father of seven children born there. About 1820, he and his wife came to this country, and settled with their children in Gallia Co., Ohio, where the grandparents died. Of their children, Andrew Johnston, the father of the subject of this notice, was 25 years of age when he landed upon the free soil of the United States. He was married in Ohio, to Olive Weed, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Both parents of our subject died in Gallia Co., Ohio. They reared eight children to the age of maturity, namely: Elizabeth, James, William, Andrew, Olive, wife of J. W. Glassburn, of Tampico, Whiteside County, Jennette and Samuel.

James Johnston received such an education as was to be acquired of the schools of the day and locality in which he lived and spent his early life in his native county. He came to Illinois, in October, 1853, and settled in Knox County, where he was engaged in farming until 1876, when he moved into Cambridge Township, this county, and continued to remain here. He owns a good farm of 160 acres of land on section 26, and is actively and energetically engaged in the task of its improvement, meeting with success in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Johnston was married in Ohio, Oct. 18, 1849, to Miss Abigail Powell. She was born April, 1828, in Steuben Co., N. Y., and has borne her husband nine children—Almira E., Samuel T., both of whom died of scarlet fever shortly after they came to Knox County; Charles L., who was killed at Altona, Knox County, by the railroad cars, aged 29 years; Mary A. is the wife of Alex. Julien; Andrew P. died when about 27 years old; Daniel J.; Kellum E. died aged 4 years; William S. and Fred A. reside at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While a resident of Knox County, Mr. Johnson filled several important offices, among which were Supervisor for six years. He has also been Assessor of Cambridge Township two years. Since the demise of the old Whig party, and since Fremont ran for the Presidency, in 1856, Mr. Johnston has cast his vote with the Republican party. He has been one of the Directors of the Cambridge Library Association, and takes an active interest in any enterprise that is calculated to benefit the community in which he resides.

Lyman J. Wilkinson, an influential citizen of Munson Township, was born in Tioga County, Pa., Aug. 17, 1833, and was the second son of George and Julia (Manton) Wilkinson, natives of Rhode Island and, on the father's side, of English descent. The latter removed to Illinois at an early day, with an emigrant wagon and a span of horses, cooking and camping out by the way. Mr. W. had previously visited this State and made a claim at Four-Mile Grove, in La-Salle County. There he built a log house and covered the roof with clapboards which he rived himself. This farm he sold in 1840, and he moved to Troy Grove, lived there two years and then moved to Concord Township, Bureau County, where he had purchased a tract of land, erected a house and improved the place, residing there until 1874, when he came to this county, settling in Munson Township and where he finally died. Mrs. W. is still living, making her home with her children.

Mr. Lyman J. Wilkinson, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to manhood mainly in Bureau County, at farm life and with the usual attendance at the public schools. He was united in the bonds of

matrimony on the 31st of March, 1853, to Miss Emeline Stevens, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Smith) Stevens, the parents being both natives of New Hampshire. Mrs. W. was born near Canterbury, that State. In his youth and early manhood Mr. Wilkinson learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and he settled in Tiskilwa, that county, where he followed his trade until 1862. In August of the latter year he enlisted for his country's salvation in Co. E, 93d Ill. Vol. Inf., as First Lieutenant, and he served faithfully until August, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He participated in the battles of Champion Hill, Jackson, Miss., siege and capture of Vicksburg and in numerous smaller engagements.

On the closing of his military service he returned to Tiskilwa, residing there until 1872, serving two years and three months as Superintendent of the Bureau County Infirmary. In 1872 he was engaged as Superintendent of the Infirmary of this county, since which time he has been a resident here and in charge of that institution, where he has always given the best of satisfaction in the discharge of his public duties.

Mr. Wilkinson has three children living, namely: George T., Willis L. and Burt H. George T. married Jennie Goshorn, of Geneseo, Oct. 23, 1856.

In his political views he was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Republican.

Hermann Hirschberger, engaged in the hardware business at Annawan, this county, was born in Brunswick, Germany, Aug. 22, 1839. He emigrated to this, the land of possibilities, when he was 15 years old, landing at New York city in July, 1854. From the latter place he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where, for three years, he was engaged in gardening. At the expiration of this time he went to Kewaunee Co., Wis., and was there engaged in a saw-mill.

Remaining in the latter State until May, 1861, Mr. Hirschberger came to Annawan, Henry County, where he learned the tinsmith's trade, and at which he worked until Aug. 12, 1862. At this period in his life's history he enlisted in the war for the Union, joining Co. A, 112th Ill. Vol. Inf.. and was mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27, 1862, under Col. T. J. Henderson. The regiment proceeded to Lexington, Ky. At Danville, in 1863, he was taken prisoner while on picket duty, but in a few days was paroled. and was at Columbus, Ohio, and at St. Louis, Mo., until September of that year, when he was exchanged, and ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., where he was assigned to the 23d Army Corps under Gen. Scofield. He was all through the East Tennessee and Georgia campaign, and joined Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C. He was never wounded in battle, and was mustered out June 20, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C., receiving his final discharge at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

The marriage of Mr. Hirschberger to Miss Kate Seyller took place Sept. 16, 1862. She was born in Alsace, Germany, March 10, 1845, and of their union six children have been born, namely: Josephus O., Emma K., Eleanora, Charlie, Kate and Clara. Mr. Herschberger is at present is at present engaged in the hardware business at Annawan, and keeps a general stock of stoves, tinware, etc., and is doing a good and increasing business. He has a good, plain business house, 64 x 22 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and another building 16 x 24 feet. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., Post 290, at Annawan, and at present is Quartermaster-Sergeant of that Order. In politics, he affiliates with the Republican party.

Lycurgus Cole. One of the prominent young farmers of Annawan Township, residing on section 33, is Lycurgus Cole. He has long been identified with the history of Henry County, but has laid the foundation for an excellent record in the future, and gives promise of being at no distant day one of the leading and representative men of his community.

He was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 14, 1856. He remained with his parents, working on the farm and attending the district schools, until 1876. During the latter year Mr. Cole came to this State and located in Stark County, where for two years he worked out by the month. He then rented a farm of 142 acres of Mrs. Barbara McClelland, of Stark County, and for four years occupied his time in its cultivation. In March, 1884, he came to Annawan

Township and bought 240 acres of improved land, on which he located with his family and entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its cultivation and improvement, determining to make it a permanent home for himself and family. He has a splendid farm, with a good two-story residence, 36 by 48 feet in dimensions, and a good cellar. He has a fine grove of timber in his front yard and on his place there are two barns, one 48 x 48 feet, and the other 32 x 60 feet in dimensions.

Mr. Cole formed a matrimonial alliance, Dec. 24, 1881, with Miss Mary Cole, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Keene, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kewanee. Miss Cole was born Nov. 8, 1861, in Stark Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Joshua Cole, born in 1837, in Athens Co., Ohio, and who married Miss Susan Habbock in 1860. Mrs. Joshua Cole was born in 1838, and bore her husband eight children, namely: Joseph, Mary (the wife of the subject of this notice), Elton, Martha, William, Wesley, Otis and Ernest.

The father of the subject of this sketch, William Cole, was born in Ohio in 1822, and married Miss Achsah Cole, in 1845. She was born in 1823, and bore her husband eight children, whose names are: Alexander, Izina, Byron, Lycurgus, Nesbit, Viola, Delmer and Etta. The venerable couple are still residents of Ohio, and the father yet takes pleasure in casting his vote, as he has done for years, with the Republican party.

Capt. Sullivan Howard, a pioneer, in fact, the founder, or more nearly so than any other one man, of the village of Kewanee, was born at Temple, Hillsboro' Co., N. H.; June 30, 1806. From the old farm Sullivan Howard at the age of about 18 went to Andover, Mass., where he learned to be a "housewright." When nearly 21 years of age, he went to Boston and from there to Mason village, where he resided until the spring of 1836, and in the fall following landed at Wethersfield, Henry County, as a stockholder of the Wethersfield Colony. In 1844–5 Capt. Howard, as contractor, erected Henry County's first court house, and in 1854, when this village was to be laid out, he and Henry G. Little, Nelson Lay and Ralph Tenney, in company, purchased the nothwest quarter of section 33, township 15 north, range 5 east, from Dwight Needham, who traded for the land, having John Potter deed to those gentlemen as a company, and hereon they proceeded to lay out the town of Kewanee as it now stands.

So soon as the town was started, Capt. Howard entered into the lumber business, and in 1856, taking Mr. N. Lay into partnership, engaged also in the grain business, a traffic he followed up to 1863, Mr. Lay entering probably in 1860. Since 1863 he has dealt in stock, looking after his farming interests, etc., up to 1882, when he disposed of his last farm and retired from active business.

David B. Barge, a settler of Phœnix Township of 1847, and at present one of the successful farmers as well as large land owners of that township, was born in Armstrong Co., Pa., May 3, 1827. He is a son of John and Jane (Elliott) Barge, natives of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Barge, of this sketch, was seven years of age, his parents moved to Ohio, and stopped for a while in Richland County for two years, when they removed to Wayne County, that State. In the latter county, David attended the common schools, worked on the farm and developed into manhood.

In 1847, Mr. Barge left the parental household and went forth to do for himself. He started for Wisconsin *via* the Lakes, but the boat could not land in that State, on account of lack of steam, and landed at Chicago. From that city, Mr. Barge came by canal to La Salle, and then took a stage to Princeton, from which latter place he came on foot to this county. On arriving here he engaged in threshing and followed that occupation until late in the fall of that year, when he came to Grant Co., Wis., for the purpose of mining, but on reaching there could not procure a job at that work and engaged in chopping cord-wood, and continued at that work during the winter. On the 4th of March following, he started for Illinois *via* stage to Galena, then on foot to Albany, from which place he took a stage for Geneseo, but on account of bad roads was compelled to foot it the greater part of the way. On arriving there he purchased six land warrants, and in May following went to Dixon on foot and entered 160 acres of land

on section 28, Phœnix Township. He was a single man at that time and continued to work in the neighborhood for two years.

He made his first improvements upon his land in 1850, at which time he erected a plank house 16 x 20 feet in dimensions and one-story. Since that time he has erected a fine frame house on his place, together with a good barn, and by energetic labor and economy has added to his landed interests in Phenix Township until he is at present the proprietor of 540 acres of good land, all of which with the exception of 20 acres of timber is under an advanced state of cultivation. Coming to this county with nothing but strong arms and a determination to get on in the world, and acquiring the splendid property that he owns to-day through his own exertions, he certainly deserves great credit.

Mr. Barge was united in marriage, April 6, 1851, with Eliza M. Aldrich, daughter of C. C. and Sophia Aldrich, pioneers of this county. Mrs. Barge was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, and has borne her husband two children,—Alvin W. and Alice C. Alvin is married and resides in Phenix Township, and is the father of two children. Alice is the wife of Thomas Lauderbaugh, and resides with him in Phenix Township.

John P. Foster, a farmer residing upon section 5, Cornwall Township, is a son of Thomas Foster, a native of Harrison Co., Ky. The father came to Sangamon County, this State, in the fall of 1832, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred two years later, in 1834, of cholera.

John P. Foster was born May 11, 1815, in Kentucky, and came with his father in 1833 to Sangamon County, this State. His mother died in Kentucky when he, John, was quite small. Her parents were Christopher and Mary Musselman. Mr. Foster of this notice was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Browning, Jan. 25, 1844, Rev. Philip Hanna officiating. Joshua Browning, her father, was a native of Georgia, having been born in that State April 25, 1805, and died Dec. 14, 1851, in this county. He was one of the first settlers of Henry County and endured all the privations incident to the settlement of a new country. His marriage to Miss Fannie Hall took place in November, 1839. She was born March 18, 1811.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of nine children, their record being as follows: Julia E., born Nov. 23, 1844; Henry, Sept. 6, 1846; Roena, Aug. 15, 1848; Franklin, Jan. 18, 1851; Mary F., Oct. 9, 1853; William P., Oct. 4, 1857; Leona, Sept. 5, 1860; John, May 16, 1863; and Nellie R., Dec. 9, 1865.

Mr. Foster has resided on section 5, Cornwall Township, for the last 20 years. His farm of 120 acres located thereon is well improved, with a good residence, 26 x 52 feet, with an addition, and in the vocation of his life he is meeting with that success which energy and perseverence always bring. In politics he is a believer in and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

HISTORICAL



INTRODUCTORY.

WHAT is history? A simple enough question to ask, and one that all men without a thought suppose even the smallest school children fully understand. A historian commences the investigation of a country for the purpose of writing its history, and what does he find? A vast aggregation, perhaps, of people, moving along the great highway of life, a fixed and strong government of law and police power, social and community life, vast public and private institutions of schools, of medicine, law and theology, great cathedrals, churches and public buildings, and hovels and fine residences and great old baronial castles; vast industries upon the farms, in the factories and everywhere. Railroads, hospitals for the sick and deceased, penal institutions; the flaming forges and the flying spindles; happiness and joy, pain and suffering; bubbling laughter and heart-breaking sobs, and thus the active, busy world is like a vast bedlam of confused roaring—the eternal struggle between life and death. These are some of the superficies that every great community of people present to the most casual looker-on. But beneath all this is the deep and more subtle cause—the silent thoughts of men that have been the real power in molding and fashioning this wonderful and complex problem of aggregated human life. And to the philosophic historian there lies still beneath this mental power of man in this human-building, the yet more powerful and equal subtile forces of nature, of soil, climate and atmosphere that enter so largely into giving definite shapes and fixed laws to all these wonders that grow into our civilization. A large growth of civilized people, the cause and the effects, is the most intricate subject of philosophic study in the world. They are all a development and growth, exactly as is everything in this world, or in the universe. The acorn falling into its proper soil, and then sprouting into life and watered by the rains and shaped by the winds, grows to the great oak. But how many conditions are in that acorn upon which it depends before making the great tree? and exactly as those conditions—those resistless, physical laws—are completely filled, just in that ratio is the life and growth and greatness of the tree assured. And so it is of every people in the world's history. The physical laws about them, their environment, is the destiny that shapes their ends. It is not the peculiar religion that they start in the race with that controls their destiny, but it is their physical surroundings, their soil, climate and the amount of dampness in the air that fashions even their minds, their religion, their schools and their highest social and civil life. In everything in the mental and physical world there is cause and effect—nothing more and nothing less. Hence, a people, in their good and bad, their wisdom and ignorance, their degree of civilization and their brutish barbarism, are but results flowing

from antecedent causes; and to understand these causes, to partially see and comprehend and explain them is genuine history. This accounts for the physical and the mental growth, existence and powers of men's minds and bodies.

Says a great historian and philosopher (and any true history of a people is the highest type of philosophy): "Genuine history is brought into existence only when the historian begins to unravel, across the lapse of time, the living man, toiling, impassioned, entrenched in his customs, with his voice and features, his gestures and dress, distinct and complete as he from whom we have just parted on the street." The history of a people who have passed away is the effort to make the past the present; to revivify the dead and present every phase of actual life as it once existed, with all its bad and good, its blessings and its sufferings, the home life and on the public highways, in the streets and the fields—men and women privately, collectively and publicly, at work and at play, socially and morally, in love and anger, at prayer and at war, approaching the good and relapsing to man's worst estate. The fullest details of What and How, and then the still greater question of Why, are some of the difficult problems that present themselves to the real historian. He well understands that the law, social life, religion and the schools are simply results of causes going before; they are products that result from causes that are forever working like the law of gravitation which cannot change, cannot be controlled, but which enables us to walk upright, to build tall houses, to exist in short. Newton's falling apple and the consequent slight knowledge of the law of gravitation were a wonderful revelation to the world, and we are yet ignorant of what law it was that placed the apple where it could fall. We can only infer that every natural great law of matter is, like electricity, composed of a positive and negative inherent force, and it is perhaps these two wonderful qualities of matter that produce every form and quality of life.

The fundamental facts of all real history are the easiest to trace in the annals of a pioneer people. Cause and effect here present themselves in their simplest forms. Hence, of all books that come from the press, the history of these nation-builders is the most easily instructed, and possessed of the deepest interest; and if it was all written as it deserves to be, it will furnish every fireside in the county for the young and the old, and for the generations yet unborn, the most enduring pleasure and the most profitable instruction.

For such a purpose is this book written. And if any reader rises from the perusal of these pages, and can lay his hand upon his heart and say that he has gathered no pleasure nor profit therefrom, that his time and his money have been wasted; that he has had no pleasure, no quickening of thought, no soothing, broadening suggestions to the mind, no extension and strengthening of the views of the great highway of human life, then the writer of these lines would exclaim in humility and shame that what he supposed was the very best of his life and work is after all but a miserable delusion and a sham.



EARLY SETTLERS.

THERE is incontestible evidence that different races of men, each distinct from the others, have been here, strutted their brief hour upon the world's great stage and passed away. How many distinct races preceded the coming of the red man, we cannot tell. We find the remains of their monuments, their great cities, their battle-grounds, mounds and occasional fossil remains, and from these busy archeologists are gaining many facts of historical interest. Those who were here and built great walled cities are designated as one of these races, the cliff-dwellers as another, and the mound-builders as yet another race. And still there is a supposition that there were distinct races of mound-builders from the distinct varieties of these curious human monuments that are found. The crumbled walls, fallen columns, the debris of pyramids and great temples and possibly palaces, that cumber the ground in profusion, in places, for a mile in circumference, gives evidence which cannot be mistaken, of great and splendid cities, " whose lights are fled, whose garlands were dead " ages before were laid the first foundation stones of Baalbec or Memphis.

But others, and with possibly better resources, hold that the mounds are the oldest obtainable records of extinct nations, and therefore these remarkable antiquities are intensely interesting. Within the limits of the United States are the great majority of them, and so varied and widely scattered are they over the continent that they may well be considered of chief interest to the students of history.

These mounds and other works of the mound-builders consist of remains of what were apparently towns, altars, temples, pleasure grounds, forts, possibly buried mounds, idols, battle-fields, etc. And they enable us to tell something of the lives and habits of a people, every vestige of whose physical forms have long since dissolved into their original elements.

Indians.

THE world's greatest races of wild savages were found upon this continent. Fierce and powerful tribes were in possession of all this country when the white man came. The New World was a land of wonders to the peoples of the East, and the supreme obstacle to the first waves of civilized men in gaining a foothold in this land, was the half-naked savages that roamed all over the country, as migratory as the buffalo, and whose only industry was warfare and the extermination of neighboring tribes.

There is no chapter in history that equals in unqualified horrors the first hundred years that tell of the struggle for existence of civilized man for a permanent foothold upon this fair land. There was

death in its multiple forms from diseases, their own inexperience of the strange new world, the isolation and lonely despair of the oppressive solitudes, the dangerous wild beasts, where the thrilling human cry of the soft-footed panther oft wake in terror the sleep of the cradle; the reptiles, spotted with deadly beauty, noiselessly gliding in their mission of death upon their victims, and in bewildering and exuberance of vegetable growth often that appalled man's efforts to overcome them. But far beyond and above all these combined obstacles were the Indians.

The Sacs and Foxes and the Winnebagoes dwelt in this portion of Illinois, coming, it seems, after the destruction of the Iroquois. The French had possessed the country, and held sway over it by right of discovery a hundred years, without serious contention, before it passed to the hands of the Americans. At the conclusion of the Revolution, when Washington was President, and the present race of men were commencing that flow of immigration that has never ceased, the Indians of the Mississppi Valley confederated together, and determined to contest the right of the "white dogs" to come among them. They asserted that the Ohio River was the extreme northwestern boundary line, and that all the Northwest to the Pacific Ocean was granted to them "as long as water runs and grass grows." First Pontiac, then Tecumseh, and last Black Hawk, in 1832, were the respective leaders in these wars to drive back the hated white man. The defeat of Black Hawk at Bad Axe, in 1832, was the last of the Indian struggle, east of the Mississippi, that has come in the form of war.

One of the noted characters among the Indians of that day was White Cloud, the prophet of the Winnebagoes, who lived at what is now Prophetstown, Whiteside County. His portrait is given on page 656.

Political Descent.

IF the question was put to any teachers' institute, What is the genealogy of the county in which the meeting is held? how often could it be at all correctly answered. The titles to all our farms and lands are derived from the Government, and the knowledge how the title came to the Government is merely completing the "abstract,"—an evidence of title that every prudent land-buyer fortifies his title to his lands with.

What is now Henry County was once New France, and was one of the French colonies or provinces. France gained her title by right of discovery and possession. More than 200 years ago Marquette and then La Salle had navigated the waters of the Illinois River, and a fort had been established on Starved Rock.

From 1732 to 1759 we were under the control, or rather belonged to, the Company of the Indies. M. Penier was Governor-General, and M. D'Artaguette was Local Governor of Illinois. This brave and chivalrous man was killed in the Chickasaw War, where he had been called to assist the people of Louisiana. Illinois at this time was a part of Louisiana and a province of Canada. The Company of the Indies failing, the French Government again assumed the control and title to the country.

When the Canadas were ceded to Great Britain, in 1776, by the "Quebec Bill," then all this portion of the Upper Mississippi Valley became a British province, and was placed under the care and government of Canada. Had any of us been pioneers here then we would have been Canadians. The treaty of Paris was in 1763. Thomas Gage was Commander-in-chief of the British troops in North America; he issued a proclamation in 1764, permitting the Catholics in Illinois to exercise their worship in the same manner the Catholics did in Canada, and to "travel wherever they pleased, even to go to New Orleans."

In Oct., 1778, the House of Burgesses of Virginia created the county of Illinois, and appointed John Tod, of Kentucky, Civil Governor or Commander, and authorized "all the civil officers, to which the inhabitants had been accustomed," to be chosen by a majority of the citizens. Then all this county was a province and belonged to Virginia. And John Tod established the first civil government in this valley.

Kaskaskia was settled by the French as early as 1707.

In 1788 Gov. St. Clair was made Governor of the entire Northwest Territory, and the seat of government for this vast wild was Marietta, Ohio. The territory was at that time divided into three counties: Hamilton, now Ohio; Knox, now Indiana, and

St. Clair, now Illinois. Hence, the student of Illinois history will know that St. Clair County was formed in 1788; is the mother county of all the counties in the State, and is the starting point in tracing the county's genealogy in the long line of carving the many counties out of the one.

The next change was that, what is now Illinois became a part of Indiana, and the capital was at Vincennes. This condition of affairs contisued until 1809, when a territorial separation was effected, and the Illinois Territory was divided into two counties—Randolph and St. Clair. And for two years what is now Henry County was a part of St. Clair County. On the 14th of September, 1812, Madison County was formed, and then the young and old swains of Henry County, had there been any here, would have had to go to Edwardsville to get their marriage license. Unless they had adopted the soldiers' plan in the early day and married a squaw. In that case no license was required. The wife was purchased, a pony or two, according to the quality, being the usual price.

Jan. 4, 1817, Bond County was organized, and then this was Bond County.

March 22, 1819, Clark County was created; and so little was known of this part of the world that the act creating Clark County fixed the northern line as "extending to the Canada line."

Jan. 31, 1821, Pike county was formed. Then had the reader or any other white man been here he would have been of the order of Pikes.

Jan. 28, 1823, Fulton County came into existence, and then we would have been Fultonians if anything.

Jan. 13, 1825, Knox County was organized, and this then included Henry County. The same act, it seems, created Henry County, so far as to give it a name.

The law at that time required there should be 350 inhabitants in the territory before a new county could be organized. The Legislature often created a county, and provided it should be organized and become in fact a county when the proper population had become residents of the county territory.

In an act of the Legislature "forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton, and attached portions thereof," approved Jan. 13, 1825, section 6 creates Henry County by defining the boundaries.

By an act approved Jan. 15, 1831, "To establish the county seat of Knox County and for other purposes," the boundaries of Henry County were re-established and the county attached to Knox County for judicial purposes, until organized.

It was enacted by the Legislature Jan. 5, 1835, in section 3 of said act, that the boundary lines of Henry County are defined as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of township 14 north, in range 5 east of the fourth principal meridian; thence north between range 5 and 6 east, to the middle of the channel of Rock River; thence down along the middle channel of said river, with the meanders thereof, until it intersects the fourth principal meridian; thence south with the said meridian line to the southwest corner of township 14 north, in range 1 east; thence due east on the line between townships 13 and 14 north, to the place of beginning."

These boundary lines made Rock River the entire north and northwest boundary line of the county, and included nearly one-half of the territory of what is now Whiteside County.

By an act approved March 2, 1837, Henry County was organized and the proper Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, and to do and perform such acts as were necessary to enable the county to assume its position as an organized county.

The Pioneers.

THE thrilling story of the pioneers of the Upper Mississippi Valley, involving the proud results that we all are now enjoying, is easily touched into romance by the glowing imagination, to be proudly repeated by every generation of the English-speaking race, will live and breath and burn, in legend and in song. In its greatest incident it is a story of achievement unparelleled in the annals of the world for the majesty of its purpose and the poverty of its means, the weakness of the beginning and the grandeur of the result. Contemplating the unnoted coming of the first sparse wandering nomads of the wilds and the dreary wastes—the peaceful exiles in life—the adventurous voyagers, piloted on their way by the

north star, the first frail settlements—yet the shred of the most intense and tenacious life, fringing the dark edge of outer civilization, harassed by Indians, beset by beasts, by disease, by exposure, by death in every form, beyond civilization and succor, beyond the knowledge or interest of civillzed communities, a thin thread of the old settlements, yet what incalculable destinies hung upon their lives and the success of their heroic labors. Contemplating this spectacle our hearts break into the language of the proud prophecy accomplished: "The desert shall rejoice and bloom as the rose." "A little one shall become a thousand and a small one a strong nation."

Amidst these abounding joys of wealth and happy content, we are surrounded to-day by other traditions and solicited by other memories. But under these radiant heavens and these surpassing beauties, our hearts go backward to a winter day. The roaring cities sink to a silent wilderness—the rumbling highways of steam and fire into the thread-like Indian trails, the busy throngs to the silent, grave-faced lone hunter and trapper. The contrast is complete.

The great region of the Northwest lay in primeval wilderness awaiting the creative touch that should lift it into amazing and rejoicing life and in fulfillment of the aspirations of Jefferson in the Ordinance of 1787, that consecrated to freedom all this part of the world. The blood of the pioneer flows with energizing power in the veins of every State and his undaunted spirit animates the whole continent. Did they know, think you, what a destiny they bore in their silent and heroic bosoms! Perchance not; and it is possible they builded wiser than they knew, but their imperishable crown of glory is here, the fruit is rejoicing in the distant and glorious summer, where they alone planted and watered.

An instance of early social life was related to us by Mrs. William Miller, of Geneseo, is a valuable index to the social life of the first beaux and belles of Henry County. She says among her early recollections, when the earliest settlements were still new, that she was at Mr. R. R. Stewart's house one day, and, as a child, had gone with the girls to the creek, where they were to do the family washing. When the work was well under way, one of the girl's brothers came running from the house to the creek to tell the young ladies there were some gentlemen at the house and they must go home at once. The girls knew they had to go, and yet they were in their wash-day clothes, probably, no, of course, barefoot; there was but one room to the house, and their clothes were in the "loft," and this was reached by cleats fastened to the logs on the inside of the house. What were they to do? The girls were terribly distressed, but what could they do? It was soon settled; they made their brother go to the house, clamber into the garret, get their clothes, and they made their toilet in the thicket, and in due time appeared at the house, where awaited, one of them at least, her future husband.

The seaside belles of to-day would regard this incident as horrible; and yet at that day and time it was what would easily and naturally happen, even in the proudest first family of the county. The young ladies in the Stewart family were much in advance of the average girls of their time, as is evidenced by the fact that they were the first schoolteachers in the county, and were all married to the best of the young men, and to this day easily maintain their places as influential leaders in our best social life.

Dr. Thomas Baker is universally conceded to be the first settler in Henry County. There are none of his family or descendants here from whom to gain the details of his early life, except the meager details to be found elsewhere in this work as they were gleaned from those old settlers who knew him best.

The second family to make a permanent settlement in the county was Earl P. Aldrich with his wife and five children, in an ox wagon. Henry S. Aldrich was born in Henry County Dec. 16, 1835, and Mrs. Aldrich thinks he was the first white child born in the county. (See page 305.)

There were three young men who believe they came to the county before Aldrich's family, namely, Thomas and James Glenn and Anthony Hunt, who arrived here the 13th day of May, 1835. They were all single men, and there is a strong probability that they were the first to arrive after Dr. Thomas Baker.

The next arrival was George Brandenburg, in the latter part of July; then P. K. Hanna, John P. Hanna and George Colbert.

James Glenn built the first log cabin in the county, made the first plow and turned the first furrow.

The population of Henry County, or what is now the county, in the first year of its settlement con-

sisted of Dr. Thomas Baker and family, George Brandenburg and family, Earl P. Aldrich and family, John P. Hanna, P. K. Hanna and family, James Glenn, Thomas Glenn and Anthony Hunt.

Firsts.

THE following is a complete list, in their order, of the first separate acts and events as they occurred in the history of Henry County. They will prove a source of easy reference and great interest to the readers, as well as valuable in the settlement of those vexing questions that sometimes find their way into the legends and stories of the early settlements, and especially as to where, how and when given events transpired, and who were the actors and participants in those interesting beginnings of things :

First settler, Dr. Thomas Baker, April 8, 1835.

First white child born, Henry S. Aldrich, Dec. 16, 1835.

First white female child, Hattie Hanna, now Mrs. Odell.

First cabin put up, James Glenn, May, 1835.

First tavern, kept by Geo. Brandenburg.

First town laid out, Dayton.

First Postmaster, Geo. Brandenburg, Dayton.

First election, Dayton, June 9, 1837.

First County Commissioners' Court, P. K. Hanna, Thomas Pillsbury and Jno. Browning.

First Sheriff, Robert McCullough.

First Coroner, R. R. Stewart.

First Recorder, Joshua Harper.

First Surveyor, Arba M. Seymour.

First term of the County Commissioners' Court, in Dayton.

First County and Circuit Clerk, James M. Allan.

First Treasurer, Charles Atkinson.

First license granted by the Court, to John P. Hanna and George Taylor.

First school, taught by Narcissa Stewart.

First chartered ferry, at Cleveland.

First newspaper, started by I. S. Hyatt.

First plow in county, made by James Glenn.

First furrow plowed, in 1835.

First School Commissioner, James M. Allan.

First census, 1840, by Arba M. Seymour.

First charity subject upon the county, John Thomas, 1840.

First Doctor, Thomas Baker.

First wedding, J. P. Dodge and Samantha Colbert, Feb. 7, 1836.

First lawyer, Samuel P. Brainard.

First term of the Circuit Court, at Richmond, 1839.

First case in Circuit Court, Job Searls vs. Moses T. Stimpson.

First criminal indicted, John Porter.

First dairy, 1837, by Cromwell K. Bartlett.

First land purchase, by William Paddelford.

First frame building, 1836, in Cleveland, by Atkinson & Wells.

First temperance society, organized in Geneseo, 1836.

First wagon road petitioned for by the people, Andover to Geneseo.

First land entry of the Government, by Giles Williams, which was the north half of section 34, township 18 north and 2 east, now Hanna Township.

First wheat planted, by Washburne, 1835.

First mill, at Andover, built in the winter of 1836-7.

First militia officer elected, James M. Allan, Major, 1837.

First Member of Congress, John S. Stewart.

First member of the State General Assembly, Joshua Harper.

The first attempt at fruit-tree growing here is told of fully elsewhere. The trees were seedlings, and the first crop of apples ever gathered in the county consisted of 36 specimens, and even then this was a marked event among the people.

About the first grafted apples raised in this portion of Illinois were the Milam, under the name of Winter Pearmain. These were not really grafted trees, but had been propagated from the suckers.

The winter of 1855–6 was noted for the wholesale destruction of fruit-trees. It was estimated that one-half of the bearing apple-trees were destroyed or rendered worthless. This for some years greatly discouraged tree-planting, especially fruit-trees. All the orchards in the county have been planted since.

Lewis Hurd and Miss Caroline W. Little were married by Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, Aug. 22, 1837. This it appears by the records was the first marriage in the county. Possibly, there may have been an earlier marriage; but if so it was while this was still

Knox County. The next wedding was the festive Rev. Ithamar himself with Miss Caroline E. Miller, of Andover, December 18. This knot was tied by Rev. Enoch Meade. The next was W. B. Goss, of Jo Daviess County, and Ellen Baldwin, of Cleveland, by the above Rev. Ithamar.

There were five weddings in the county in the year 1838. In the year 1839 there were six. "It is not good for man to be alone;" but a more imperative order just then prevailed here: It is good to people this rich waste.

James M. Allen and Susannah D. Stewart were married by Rev. James Wilcox, March 6, 1839. In 1840 there were ten couple spliced for life. (Divorces not yet fashionable.) In this year Morristown had her first wedding, Mahlon Lloyd and Miss Amelia L. Davenport, December 30. In 1841 there were twenty-two marriages. Tis year James Knox, afterwards in Congress, was married to Miss P. H. Blish, January 20. In 1842, 23 marriages; 1843, 15; 1844, 18; 1845, 21; 1846, 25; 1847, 23; and 1851, 63.

The first election in Henry County was held June 19, 1837, to elect a Sheriff, Coroner, Surveyor, Recorder and three County Commissioners. The Judges were John P. Hanna, Charles Atkinson and Roderick R. Stewart. Clerks,—James M. Allan and Arba M. Seymour. Ithamar Pillsbury, Philip K. Hanna and Joshua Browning were elected County Commissioners. Rufus Hubbard had 21 votes for Commissioner. Joshua Harper was elected Recorder, receiving 24 votes; Thomas R. Saunders got 22 votes and Eben Townsend had 11 votes. For Surveyor Arba M. Seymour received the full vote cast—58 votes. For Sheriff Robert McCullough was elected, getting 31 votes, to Stephen Marshall 24 votes, and for Coroner R. R. Stewart got 58 votes.

A Sad Life.

TWAY back in 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, of New York, made the acquaintance of some of the leaders in the Swedish Church that was founded by "Prophet" Eric Jansen, from which came the Bishop Hill Colony. Pollock and wife were refined and educated people and had been accustomed to the comforts and social life of what may be termed the well-to-do people of New York. Mrs. Pollock was, it seems, of a strong religious turn of mind, and she listened to the new faith, shed tears over the persecution of Jansen and Olsen in Sweden; and the cruel story made her a believer, and not only aroused her deep sympathy for the cause, but awoke within her a religious enthusiasm that was strong and unconquerable. She induced her husband to come West, and they located among the Swedes of Bishop Hill Colony. Mr. Pollock was a man of fine accomplishments and he opened a school for the Colony, and taught school and suffered and died. Mrs. Pollock then took up the work where her husband had stopped and for some time was the school-teacher of the Swedes. She married one of the wealthiest men and leaders in the Colony, named Gabrielson. This man had brought a considerable fortune to this country, and had purchased vast bodies of the Colonists' lands and had in many ways advanced about all his fortune in behalf of his poorer Church friends. Gabrielson died in a few years after his marriage and the Church leaders wound up the estate, and the widow and child in some way came out of the ordeal penniless. But her devotion to her Church and its members remained unshaken. In a few years she was married to Eric Jansen, the "Prophet" and head of the Church, and here were new fields of usefulness opened to her to minister to the Church and the Colonists.

In 1850 "Prophet" Jansen was murdered in the town of Cambridge, and again this good woman of Christian charity was a widow and penniless. Old age and infirmities were coming swiftly upon her; her heroic struggles grew more and more feeble and for the past six or eight years she has been an inmate of the county poor-house.

This simple and brief statement is one of the most pathetic stories we remember ever to have met in real, every-day Christian life. When she cast her fortunes, her life, her everything with the Church and Colony, the people were in poverty, ignorance, squalor and want. Her money, life, work and suffering with these people, instructing them, guiding them and more than dividing with them, her presence among them was truly that of a ministering angel. These good, Christian people are now rich in this world's goods; their broad and fertile acres smile their blessings upon them and theirs, and they may well and fervently thank God for his loving beneficence through this devoted and self-sacrificing woman.

Doctors.

DOCTORS were a necessity before lawyers in the pioneer settlements. Pills and potions, "hot water and bleeding," boneset tea, and dogwood, wild cherry and aloes bitters, were the charms that soothed the ancient stomachs and exorcised away the demon malaria, and sod-corn juice was essential in every well conducted pioneer cabin against snake-bites. The old-fashioned ague—no, s-h-a-k-e-s! the kind when they got under-hold of a fellow and proceeded to shake him up in a style that would have made a sad wreck of a full set of false teeth upon the instant—these and snake-bites, milk-sick and spring fevers lay in wait, lurked in the tall grass and swamps, seeking whom they might make a rattle-trap of.

The medicine man of the Indians had not folded his brush tent and stole away when Dr. Thomas Baker, the first settler in the county, came. The first fellow upon the ground, and not a soul to dose but himself! It is not to be wondered at that for him life was rather shortened up at both ends!

As already intimated, the first settler was the first physician. He was rather corpulent, and supposed by all envious people to have been slightly lazy. It is said that, especially in very warm weather, it actually grated on his tender feelings to see any one at work. In a few cases he has warmly remonstrated with parties he found working away on a hot day. The Doctor died in the county, resulting from injuries received by a horse kicking him, and his family and descendants have all long since disappeared from the county.

Dr. Maxwell was the next in order. He located on Rock River, Phenix Township. He died in 1844. In 1838 Dr. King settled in the same neighborhood, on Rock River. Said to have been a fine-looking man, but there were evil stories told of him, and in about a year he left the county. In 1839 Dr. Enos Pomeroy located in Geneseo. In 1845 Dr. S. T. Hume located in Geneseo.

The first call to which the last named responded was a surgical case about five miles east of Cambridge. He attended the call, and when he started to return it was dark. The path was very indistinct, and very difficult to follow. Coming to "Uncle Billy Martin's" house, he applied to stay all night. He was asked who he was. "Dr. Hume, of Geneseo." "No such Doctor there. You're a horse-thief, sir, and git!" He got to the path, and finally reached the house of James S. Hamilton and called to the occupants. Here he met the same reception, only a little more vinegary than at the first house, and he resumed his devious and difficult way. He next reached Mr. Southard's and called to the occupants, and again was asked, "Who are you?" and answered again, "Dr. Hume, a physician of Geneseo." "Git out! No such Doctor there. I guess you are after my horses." Mrs. S. had heard the Doctor's answer, and here interfered and told her husband that she had heard there was a new Doctor in Geneseo. He was finally permitted to enter the house; a light was struck, and the Doctor closely inspected by the whole family, and his honest face and manner soon made him the welcome guest, and the best the place afforded was gladly placed before him.

All the pith there is in this story is the fact that it is a demonstration that the horse-thief was plying his industry here at rather an early day,—and that at the time when the loss of a horse was regarded as about the greatest calamity that could befall a farmer. There are probably more horses stolen now-days than there were then, but the loss now is not so incurable a calamity as it was then.

About 1840 Dr. George Shipman settled in Andover (Homeopathist), and built the house afterwards owned by Mr. Ayers, on the south side of the square. He soon left and went to Chicago to live.

Wethersfield had no resident physician for several years after its settlement, and during this time the most of the practice was by Dr. Thomas Hall, of Stark County. He was an Englishman, and judged by his patrons to be a man of vast medical lore.

Dr. Hickman was the first to settle in Wethersfield. He was soon in a good practice. He nearly perished on the prairie one night in the winter of 1848–9. His feet were badly frozen, and he lost part of one of them. He left the county.

Ancient Records.

IS extraordinary as it may now sound to this generation, who know that Henry County remained wholly unoccupied and unknown to white man until 1832, and was first settled in 1835, and the county organized in 1837, yet it is a fact that as far back as October 28, 1817, William Barrows patented by military warran tthe southeast of section 5, Weller Township. This patent was signed by James Monroe, President, and this then being Madison County, it was recorded at the county seat, Edwardsville, Dec. 28, 1818. The year of the last date Barrows sold to William Hobby, consideration $160. William Stephenson, of Boston, Suffolk Co., took the acknowledgment of the deed.

On January 4, 1818, the United States issued a patent to Uriah Lockett, for the southwest of section 1, in Weller Township, and Feb. 2, 1819, Lockett sold to H. Stewart. The parties were of Williamson County, Tennessee. The consideration given was $250. Geo. Hulin, "Chairman and Presiding Magistrate of the Court of Common Pleas," Tennessee, took the acknowledgment of the deed.

Nov. 22, 1820, John Greenup, of Geauga County, Ohio, sold to W. Skinner, of the same place, the southeast of section 4, Weller Township. Consideration, $200.

S. Staples, by warrant for services in the war of 1812–15, entered S. E. qr. of sec. 6, Weller Township, and the records of Madison show that Staples on Nov. 22, 1819, sold the same to J. Rundlett. Price, $200. Staples acknowledged the deed before James Ladd, Notary, of Rockingham, N. H.

October 15, 1818, James McCartnee patented southwest section 5, Weller Township. He sold, in 1818, to M. F. Maher. Consideration, $100. The deed is acknowledged in Baltimore.

June 20, 1820, J. Van Ransalear sold to J. R. Van Ransalear, of Utica, N. Y., southwest section 8, Weller Township, and the record says "36 quarter sections in other counties," for the sum of $2,000.

July 30, 1819, R. Cushman patented southwest section 8, Weller Township. He sold to J. Van Ransalear.

Acts of the County Commissioners.

AT the time Henry County was created, the financial and official head of the county was the County Commissioners' Court. On the 27th of June of that year this Court met at Dayton and transacted the first official business of the county. Allan was appointed Clerk; Atkinson, Treasurer. Clerks and Treasurers were appointed—the Circuit Clerks by the Judge of the Circuit, and the County Clerks and Treasurers by the County Commissioners until these officrs were made elective by act of the Legislature, February, 1837. In the next August election after the passage of the act, the people elected James M. Allan Clerk, and Charley Atkinson Treasurer. The Clerk gave bond, with Robert McCullough and John P. Hanna as sureties.

The first official order of the Court was one authorizing Charles Atkinson, John P. Hanna and George Tyler to keep a ferry on Rock River at Cleveland, and they "ordered that the tax on the above mentioned ferry be fixed at one dollar and fifty cents." The rate of tax was fixed at one-half of one per cent. on "pleasure carriages," horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, wagons and watches. Nothing else was taxed, except a road tax of one dollar and twenty cents on each quarter section of land; and every man of lawful age was required to work five days on the public roads. George Brandenburg paid five dollars for the first license to sell goods, and soon afterwards a similar license was granted George Tyler. These two men carried on business in the same place.

The second day of the Court the county was divided into five road districts, as follows: First included towns 16, 17 and 18 north, and 1 and 2 east; second, 14, 15 north, 2 and 3 east; third, 14, 15 west, 4 and 5 east: fourth, 16 and 17 north. The Supervisor of first was John P. Hanna; second, Albert Jagger; third, John F. Willard; fourth, John C. Ward; fifth, Neely Withrow. There were then only about one hundred voters in all the county, and here was quite a big undertaking for those men to build the bridges and make the roads passable.

The first road ordered surveyed and laid out in the county was from Andover to Geneseo, thence to the Rock River road at or near Joshua Browning's. C. K. Bartlett, A. M. Seymour and Joshua Browning were appointed viewers, and the conditions were the road was to be "laid without costs to the county." What would an Illinois Legislature think of such public economy as this? This economical order in reference to roads was kept up till 1838, when a road was ordered located from Andover Mills in the direction of Peoria, at the expense of the county. The first appropriation for bridges was $50, to apply in part upon a bridge across Green River, on the road *via* Cleveland and Dayton to Andover. The second bridge appropriation was $10 for a bridge on Camp Creek on the road from Andover to Cleveland.

The justices' districts and election precincts were the same as the road districts. In 1838 the place of holding elections in the first district was named "as

the town of Dayton"—that means Brandenburg's house; in the second district "the Company house;" in the third, Henry G. Little's house; fourth, John C. Ward's; and fifth at Joshua Browning's.

The County Commissioners' Court ordered that until the county seat should be permanently located, the Courts should be held in the town of Dayton.

The first merchant's license was granted to George Tyler, "to keep a store in Cleveland," for which he paid five dollars.

These pioneers were evidently a somewhat martial people. An election for "Major" was held at Dayton, Aug. 12, 1837. Fifteen votes were cast,—eleven for James M. Allan and four for George Brandenburg. When this great military question was thus settled, the good people of the county had but little occasion to further fear the invasions of the murderous and scalping Indians.

At the September term of the County Court, the County Surveyor was instructed to run out the line between Rock Island and Henry Counties. A man had frozen to death about or near the line, and as he was a total stranger and had some money and no heirs, Rock Island claimed the "stiff" and money. Henry County suspected this to be a fraud: hence the survey. Sure enough, the cadaver really belonged to Henry, and the county sued Rock Island, but never got either the money or the dead man.

A permit was granted Charles Oakley by the Circuit Court, in 1837, to build a dam on the Green River, on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 17 north, 1 east, known as Green River Mills. The second permit was to Ithamar Pillsbury, to build a dam across Edwards River, on the northwest corner of section 18, township 14 north, 3 east. Here was soon after erected a saw-mill.

No Circuit Court was held in Henry County until the spring of 1838.

Cleveland was laid out, in April, 1836, by C. Atkinson and J. D. Tabor, on section 31, on the banks of Rock River. The first houses built in Cleveland were George Taylor's and C. Atkinson's; the carpenters doing the work on the buildings were Thomas Glenn and George Brandenburg.

At the March term, 1838, James M. Allan was appointed School Commissioner for the County, and Luke C. Sheldon, Joshua Harper and George Brandenburg were appointed trustees of school lands in township 17, range 1 east; and Roderick R. Stewart, Elisha Cone and John C. Ward were appointed for township 17, range 3 east; James S. Miller, Asa Wisher and Albert Jagger for township 15, range 2 east; Joseph Goodrich, Sullivan Howard and Robert Coultas for township 15, range 5 east; and Henry G. Little, J. F. Williams and Sylvester Blish for township 14, range 5 east.

At the June term, 1838, James M. Allan was appointed "County Treasurer *pro tem* until the August election."

"*Ordered*, That the County Clerk be allowed the sum of ten dollars for his services for the year past; also ten dollars for attending to the military lands; also five dollars for stationery." It is explained in the order that the salary of $20 is in addition "to what has already been paid him by the day through mistake."

At the August election, 1838, Marcus B. Osborn, John P. Hanna and Sylvester Blish were elected County Commissioners.

April 1, 1839, Milo M. Pollock, Edgar Jacks, John H. Wells, William H. Hubbard and William McHenry were appointed Assessors, and James D. Tabor was appointed Collector.

Marcus B. Osborn was appointed agent to receive from the State the money appropriated to the county by the Legislature of 1838–9. This was the noted "hush money" that was given to counties that did not get any of the railroads that were then so grandly voted by the State to build. It was the noted Legislature of "internal improvement" celebrity, when Illinois was struck with a craze that at that time looked as though the young State was irreparably ruined.

James M. Allan resigned as School Commissioner in 1839, and Judge Joseph Tillson was appointed to the place.

In 1840 James D. Tabor was appointed Collector of Taxes. Arba M. Seymour was appointed to take the census of the county in 1840.

August, 1840, John Carson was elected one of the County Commissioners, in place of Sylvester Blish, whose term expired.

John Thomas was supported by the county as early as 1840. Probably the first county charge.

August, 1841, William Ayers and George McHenry were elected County Commissioners, Osborn and Carson retiring. In 1842 James D. Tabor was again Collector, and Joseph Tillson was appointed Assessor. Charles C. Blish was Surveyor, John C. Ward, Treasurer.

In 1842 Francis Loomis was elected County Commissioner.

June 7, 1843, the County Court met for the first time at the new county-seat, and made the following order: "Pursuant to adjournment the Court met this day at Sugar Tree Grove, and in consequence of the inclemency of the weather it is ordered that the Court adjourn till to-morrow morning." The next day the weather was no better, and the same order was again made. But the next day (June 9) the weather had improved, and the Court met and went to work to lay off into town lots the town and name it Cambridge.

In 1843 Luke C. Sheldon was elected one of the Commissioners, Marcus B. Osborn, Collector. James M. Allan again elected County Clerk. Alfred W. Perry was Deputy Sheriff in 1843.

August, 1844, Amos B. Cole was elected County Commissioner.

Lewis M. Webber was County Collector and Sheriff.

Francis Loomis was re-elected Commissioner in 1845, and L. M. Webber, Sheriff.

In 1846 a tax of thirty cents on the $100 was laid for county purposes.

Elisha Calkins and William Ayers were Commissioners in 1847. James Bernard, Probate Justice.

In 1849 Henry Sleight was County Probate Justice.

By act of the General Assembly of 1850, the County Commissioner's Court was abolished and in lieu thereof the County Court, consisting of a County Judge and two Associate County Judges, was established.

At the March term of the County Court in 1857 Justus F. Dresser was Sheriff.

Samuel P. Brainard was elected County Clerk in August, 1847.

William H. Blish was elected County Treasurer, Lewis M. Webber re-elected Sheriff, and Champlin Lester elected School Commissioner.

August, 1848, William Miller and Stephen Palmer were elected Commissioners, and Matthew B. Potter was Collector and Sheriff.

The Probate Court met August 17, 1849, James M. Allan, Judge; M. B. Potter, Sheriff; and Samuel P. Brainard, Clerk. E. Otis was Deputy Clerk. In 1850, H. G. Reynolds was Deputy County Clerk, William Miller and John Piatt Associate Justices, Henry G. Griffin School Commissioner, W. H. Blish, Treasurer. At the February term, 1851, Joseph Tillson, Judge; Thomas F. Davenport, Clerk; and Henry G. Little, Sheriff. December term, 1853, Stephen Palmer was County Judge. September term, 1854, Stephen Palmer, County Judge; John Piatt and Robt. Getty, County Justices; M. B. Potter, Sheriff; Daniel Bonar, Clerk. At the December term, this year, T. F. Davenport, Sheriff.

At a special term of the County Court, March 17, 1856, the county, through its agent, contracted to the Winnebago Swamp Land Company the swamp lands belonging to the county. The company agreed to drain the lands at once "as far as the same may be practical," and to pay the county $70,000 in ten years, five per cent. interest.

Dec. 1, 1856, Justus F. Dresser gave bonds for the faithful discharge of "the duties of Collector of Taxes for the year 1856."

County Seats.

COUNTY legal affairs were by law, at one time and another, transacted at five different places in the county. First at Dayton, then Richmond, Geneseo, Morristown and Cambridge. The county seat proper was "located" three times; twice by Commissioners and once by the Legislature; the third and last time on a petition of a majority of the people.

Under the act of the Legislature the Commissioners to locate the county seat were sworn into office Oct. 3, 1837, by William McMurtry, of Henderson, Knox County, a Justice of the Peace. This man was afterward Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Andover had just sprung into vigorous existence, under the auspices of New York capitalists, and was a prominent candidate. Geneseo, with more justice probably in her claim, was also pushing her rights.

Morristown put in a vigorous claim also, backed with her great wealth. A little place on Spring Creek, known as "Ford Town," also bravely put in its shovel, and the chronicler of the day says that in addition to the above,—"and James M. Allan was there."

RICHMOND.

It seems that Mr. Allan as early as 1836 saw that there would be in the near future need for a town or location for a county seat, and his idea was that some eligible spot would be near the geographical center of the county. He mounted his horse and rode until he found an established corner in Sugar Tree Grove, and from that point, guided by a pocket compass, rode due north, counting the steps of his horse, till he reached, as he supposed, section 17, township 16 north, 3 east, about five miles from where he started, and this led him into a rise in the middle of a beautiful prairie as may be found anywhere. He had made no error in his measurement, and he afterwards entered the southeast quarter of section 17, and staked out a town, and named it Richmond, and the town was henceforth a standing candidate for county seat.

The law organizing the county required the Commissioners to meet at the house of Dr. Baker, and proceed to select a site. Another requirement was that, *pari passu*, they should select Government land.

The Commissioners met as required, and there was a large delegation from Andover. At Brandenburg's they met Major Allan, and proceeded to Geneseo; then the cavalcade rode out in the bald prairie to Allantown—Richmond, and upon the highest ground they halted and surveyed the wide landscape o'er. Not a house nor a tree was within miles of the group of town-hunters, but there was a wide and extended view, and the rich rolling prairies lay spreading its broad acres at their feet. The county map was unrolled before them, and this was unquestionably nearly in the center.

Mr. Allan prevailed. His offer rather overwhelmed other bidders. He made a deed to the county for 120 acres of his quarter section, and reserved only 40 acres for himself. The entire tract was laid out in lots 4 x 8 rods—streets six rods wide. Each party had a public square. "Three choice lots" were donated to George Harris upon condition that he would build a public house of entertainment "by the first of next June." This house was soon up and the town started on its brilliant and brief career. A sale of lots was advertised in the Peoria, Galena, Chicago and Canton papers "to come off the first Wednesday in June." In the interval choice lots were ordered sold at private sale for $50, second choice for $25, one-third cash. Proposals were published for building a court-house, 18 x 24 feet, story and a half high; and at the December term, 1837, the clerk was ordered to let the work to the lowest bidder. George Harris secured the contract for the building, and so he pushed the work on his own house and the court-house towards completion the next year. His public house mentioned above was 36 x 40 feet, two stories. So far, this was by far the most extensive and pretentious building ever erected in the county.

At the June term, 1838, the Court pledged the faith of the county that all purchase money paid for lots should be returned in the event the county seat was removed from Richmond. This was official notice that it would possibly soon move.

At the August election, 1838, the new County Commissioners elected were Marcus B. Osborn, Sylvester Blish and John P. Hanna, and by act of the Legislature of the preceding winter, the new Commissioners had to draw lots. In the drawing, Osborn retained his office three years, Blish two and Hanna one.

At a special term, October, 1838, George Brandenburg was allowed $12 for "furnishing a court-room one term." At the December term, of this year, it was ordered that at the general elections all voters should vote at the county seat. Probably the cause of this action was that at the election in 1837 there were just seven votes cast in Richmond. This act was repealed the same year, and people did not have all to go to the county seat to vote. At this time the Court informed the members of the Legislature that the county of Henry was seriously suffering, because there had been no session of the Circuit Court in the county. This appeal to the Legislature did bring the Circuit Court, as the next spring term convened there. There were, notwithstanding the long delay of the Court's coming, only ten cases on the docket at this first term.

One was a criminal case—counterfeiting. This

criminal had to be guarded day and night. This suggested the necessity to the County Court to order published proposals for building a jail. On the 1st of January, 1839, a contract was made with George Harris to build a jail, to be completed by the next September.

The first Circuit Court was in April, 1839. Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor, was the presiding Judge; James M. Allan, Clerk. The only criminal, a counterfeiter, took a change of venue to Ogle County. Soon after the Court adjourned another prisoner was run in, and the two were being guarded at Harris' house. The house took fire, and when discovered the flames were beyond control; and as the Court-house was close by it too was burned to the ground. In the excitement, the two prisoners went to the wood-pile and relieved themselves of their shackles, and then went to work with a might and main to put out the fire, and, failing in this, removing property and saving it. The counterfeiter, Porter, was a small man, and he saw clothes hanging on the wall; he attempted to take them down, but was not tall enough, except by tearing them, so he rushed back and got a stool to stand on; but when he retured the clothes were in a blaze. He looked for something else to save, and noticed a small stand and carried that to a place of safety. There was a drawer in this stand, and in the drawer was an indictment on which a jury afterwards sent Porter to the penitentiary.

Harris had not completed the Court-house when it burned, and he wanted pay for his work. He and the Court could not agree; so, finally the matter was submitted to a vote of the people, and he was paid $30 in addition to what he had received, and the contracts were canceled. This last mentioned election was on July, 9, 1839.

But to return to the subject. The fire had swept from the earth the entire city of Richmond—except a straw covered stable. All was gone, and appearances indicated had gone away to stay. Every one in the county was agreed that new county buildings should be speedily erected; but just where they should be put up was another and more serious question. The old bidders for the county seat, with new friends, enlisted in hot haste and again entered the field, proclaiming the superior merits of the goods and wares they had to offer the county.

Meetings were called and the war of words and quiet investigation went on. At a meeting in a school-house at Rock River, it was "resolved," in italics and big caps, "that we are in favor of removing the county seat from its present location." Then a petition was circulated, addressed to the County Court, praying for a call of a convention of the people to take action on this momentous question.

The last resolution in the series passed by this meeting was as follows:

"It is further resolved at this meeting, by an unanimous vote, that we concur with a majority of the legal voters of the county (when *they* shall be taken), for the re-location of the county seat of said county. And we further disapprove of the minority remonstrating against any location that may be made by the majority." This was signed by George Colbert, Chairman, and George Tyler, Secretary, and dated June 1, 1839.

About the same time a meeting was held at Andover, which petitioned the Court to call a convention of the people, "to take the sense of the county on several topics of importance, among which are: 1st. The Revenue law. 2d. The Internal Improvement of the State. 3d. Adjusting the accounts of G. W. Harris. 4th. The removal of the county seat. On the last named subject we suggest the following consideratins in favor of a removal. 1st. There have been strong objections from the first, to the present location, that it is remote from timber; that it is destitute of water power; of facilities for steam power; that it is not on the *direct route of travel*; * * * the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to hold office at the town of Richmond." This last proposition will sound strange to readers of the present day and age. "Difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to hold office!" Think of it, reader! when for every office now, from Path Master to President, there are clamorous applicants by the hundreds, sometimes by the thousands, for every place there is to fill!

This memorial was signed by 15 citizens. Among those 15 were William Ayers, Joseph Tillson and I. Pillsbury.

The court yielded to these petitions of the people, and at the June term, 1839, ordered a convention to meet at Geneseo, "to compare views and consult on such matters of immediate importance to the county as may be then and there proposed."

The convention met at Geneseo on July 9, and the next day the County Court met at the same place. These proceedings were had in Geneseo because there was nothing left in Richmond but the stable, and the population of the "fallen Babylon" were housed in said stable. In this stable the County Court held one meeting and then took up its bed and walked over the land of Nod—Geneseo, and held its sessions here, waiting the settlement of the great questions before the people. It remained there only a short time, until the question of removal of the county seat was again strongly agitated, and steps accordingly taken toward changing its location.

At the December term, 1839, the Court petitioned the Legislature to legalize its acts in holding sessions at Geneseo, that officers of the county might be permitted to hold their offices at their respective homes.

MORRISTOWN.

At the session of the Legislature, 1839, an act was passed re-locating the county seat; and Alexander Turnbull, of Warren County, W. W. Conway, Rock Island, and Harmon Brown, Knox County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and name the new county town.

The earnest competitors now for the county capital were Geneseo and Morristown. The former apparently had every advantage, and this fact, probably, made the people of that place over-confident. At any rate, when the Commissioners to locate met and opened the bids there was practically no contest at all. Morristown carried off the prize easily. Her bid was overwhelming, compared with Geneseo's. Geneseo, it is said, offered the county a fair and liberal portion of the town, while Morristown, or Charles Oakley and Joshua Harper, offered an entire quarter-section for town lots and $1,000 in cash. This settled the matter at once, and Morristown became the seat of justice for Henry County. Geneseo was seriously disappointed; it was a blow under the belt. For some years her people contended they had really made the most liberal offer, while her enemies said the big end of her liberality was only manifested after the question had been settled. Then another wheel within this wheel was a statement made current that one of the Commissioners to locate, Turnbull, had been a candidate for the Legislature and Geneseo had voted against him, and, therefore, he was "fernenst" her.

Among the provisions for the new county seat, Morristown, was one that a public house should be built out of the fund; and that within a certain time (one year) each of the colonists should erect a house upon his land. A good-sized building was erected out of the general fund, and three or four dwelling houses were erected by different parties. The town plat was one mile square. In the center was a public square, 440 feet each way. Lots, 45 feet front and 135 to 240 deep.

Thus, under promising prospects, was started the new town. It was thought the county-seat question had been about permanently settled, and a permanent population was expected to flow into the place. Mr. Crocker had entered Crocker's Grove (sometimes called Brown's), as well as a large tract adjoining. He had intended making an extensive farm and expected wide range for years for his cattle. He regretted that Morristown had been located so near him, as it would cramp his grazing range.

The above named public house and three or four dwellings constituted the point of greatness and growth at which the embryo city of the plains seemed to halt in its strides to greatness. Murmurs at the place began to be heard; the good people complained that the selection was bad, very inconvenient and not in the center of the county. In short, the most "knowinsomest" old settlers soon saw the the question of a new county seat would have to be all fought over again. The terms of the Circuit Court were held in Geneseo after the burning of Richmond, until the fall of 1841. The first Circuit Court held in Morristown was in May, 1842, and the last in May, 1844.

The public house in Morristown was duly conveyed to the county and a contract for improving it was made with David Gove and Nathaniel Walters, for which work an order was issued to them for the sum of $70. June 28, 1841, a contract was made with Thomas W. Carey and George Brandenburg for the erection of a "commodious court-house, 18 by 24 feet, one and a half stories high," and also for building a jail. Brandenburg and Carey rented the public house for a term of two years, to pay $100 rent, and to "furnish suitable court-room for the use of all courts in the county." The court-house was

built, and this was the building that, being transported finally to Cambridge on wagons, gave the county seat the reputation of being on wheels.

As said, the dissatisfaction with Morristown continued to grow. The people were determined to relocate the county seat, and they were determined no longer to trust "commissioners to locate." They had many reasons for mistrusting commissioners. Sinister influences too often were the weightier considerations, and for such good reasons the people, when they determined to found a new county-town, at the same time determined to fix that location themselves.

The people of Morristown themselves soon were free to admit that their place was not suitably located. Joshua Harper, one of the proprietors of the place, was a candidate for the Legislature in 1842, and he distinctly pledged the people that, if elcted, and a majority of the people so petitioned, he would vote to send the county seat to any point they wished, "even into the Winnebago swamps." He was elected, and was fathful to his promise.

CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, Geneseo and Sugar Tree Grove were the rival points for the new seat of justice. Some maneuvering was attempted to get it located on section 7, 15–3. This land was owned by Ithamar Pillsbury, of Andover. Joseph Tillson, called generally "Judge" Tillson, was the powerful champion of Sugar-Tree Grove. He was, as said elsewhere, an early settler, and always an active man, and one of much weight and influence in county matters. Probably the gratitude of the good people of Cambridge will some day erect a suitable tablet to the memory of "Judge" Tillson in the Court-House Square. Petitions to locate at Sugar-Tree Grove were circulated. Col. Wells, of Wethersfield, drew a petition and circulated it in his town; John Kilvington pressed the petition upon the attention of the people of Wethersfield and about Barren Grove. The activity of "Judge" Tillson and his friends secured a majority in the county to sign the petition to locate the county seat at or near Sugar-Tree Grove, the present site of Cambridge. Geneseo remonstrated vigorously, and started for a signature and petition for the appointment again of "commissioners to locate." It was said that James M. Allan was the chief instigator in this movement of Geneseo.

To people who have come into the county or grown up since this exciting county seat controversy raged so intensely, the story of the "fine work" done, the shrewd schemes put upon foot by the leaders on both sides of the question, sound strangely indeed. But we must remember that in those days a part of the great importance that attached to the question was the fact that then the county seat alone was the one point where the important leading town of the county was to be; men then supposed, as there were no great river town to be made in the county, that the county seat alone could induce people to build a city. The day of railroads was not then: it is now, and today there are several towns and cities in the county that have distanced Cambridge, the present county seat, "in climbing that rugged hill where fame's fair temple shines afar."

When a majority of the people had signed the petition to make Cambridge the county seat, the petition was forwarded to Col. Buford, of Rock Island, who then represented this district in the Senate. He introduced a bill at once to re-locate the county seat of Henry County. It was passed by the Senate and went to the House, where Joshua Harper was the member from this county. The bill passed the House and became a law Feb. 21, 1843. The location, as fixed by the bill, was on the northwest quarter and southwest quarter of section 7, township 15, 3 east, 40 acres from each quarter-section. The bill provided courts should be held at Morristown until suitable buildings could be provided in Cambridge. The bill also provided for the re-conveyance by the county of all property deeded in Morristown. See history of Cambridge.

Officials.

JAMES D. TABOR was elected first Sheriff. His first term ended 1840. He was again elected, but the Governor refused to commission him, as his books were not straight. A new election was ordered, and Tabor was again elected, and by some hook or crook got his commission this time. He was again elected in 1842, and at the end of his term ran away and left his securities and many others in the lurch.

In 1838 the Legislature enacted that the County Commissioners should by lot determine their respective terms of office. Osborn drew the long term, and Hanna the short. Hanna was re-elected in 1839.

1840, John Carson was elected Commissioner. August, 1841, William Ayers, beating the old Commissioner, Osborn, one vote. It was Andover *vs.* Geneseo.

1841, September, George McHenry was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Carson, when the following named gentlemen were elected: 1842, Francis Loomis; 1843, Luke C. Sheldon; 1844, Amos B. Cole; 1845, Francis Loomis; 1846, Elisha F. Calkins; 1847, William Ayers; 1848, William Miller and Stephen Palmer; Calkins having removed from the county.

In 1849, under the new Constitution, a County Judge (also Probate Judge) and two Associates, styled County Justices, were elected, to-wit: J. M. Allan, Judge; William Miller and John Piatt, Associates.

In 1850 Allan was elected to the Legislature, and a special election for Judge resulted in the election of Joseph Tillson.

1853, Stephen Palmer was elected Judge, and Robert Getty and John Piatt, Associates.

In 1857 the township organization system was adopted in the county, and the Board of Supervisors succeeded the old County Commissioners' Court.

1857, M. B. Potter was elected County Judge.

1844, Lewis M. Webber succeeded Tabor as Sheriff. He was re-elected by a majority of one vote. Webber went to Rock Island and followed merchandising.

M. B. Potter succeeded Webber in 1848. The law prohibiting a Sheriff serving two terms in succession then went into effect. Henry G. Little was elected in 1850. Potter again in 1852. T. F. Davenport in 1854. J. F. Dresser in 1856. P. H. Sniff in 1858.

James M. Allan is a native of Tennessee; reared in Alabama. His father was a Presbyterian minister. The Major came to Illinois in 1835, and to Henry County in 1836. A large man physically and mentally, and a man of big heart, naturally full of goodness and charity. He was appointed Circuit Clerk in 1837, by Judge Dan Stone, and re-appointed by Thomas Ford. He filled the office until the election of Samuel P. Brainard, in 1848.

At the election, 1839, by a very clever trick George Tyler beat Major Allan twelve votes for County Clerk. Tyler never qualified, and at the special election ordered, Allan received fifty-seven votes of the sixty-three votes cast in the county. He was his own successor in this office until 1849, when he became County Judge. And this last office he resigned the next year, having been elected a member of the General Assembly. It is told of the Judge that one year the County Assessor and Collector having absconded, he voluntarily assessed the county and then in due time proceeded to collect the taxes he had assessed. He assumed the office, and everybody was glad that he did and thanked him for it, which goes to show that the disease of "pap-sucking" did not rage so fiercely among the good people of Henry County as it has of late years in the nation.

In 1838 Judge Allan was appointed School Commissioner, and July following Treasurer *pro tem.* In short the entire round of places of honor and trust were freely accorded to him by the people of the county. He won the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He never betrayed or neglected a trust. He was of Southern blood, and he and his remarkable brother, William T., left the South and came to Illinois to escape the ownership of slaves they had inherited, and that by the laws of the State they could not liberate. William T. Allan was the forerunner and the peer of Owen Lovejoy in Northern Illinois. In freeing the land, in liberating the white man from the curse of African slavery, in striking the shackles from the slaves, he went forth like Peter the Hermit—eloquent, brave, sincere and unconquerable; defying the hooting mobs, and proclaiming the new religion of "free speech, free press and free man."

Major James M. Allan retired mostly from public, political or official life in 1852, and in 1858, in company with Atkinson (now of Moline), Edwards and others, organized the Winnebago Swamp Land Company, and purchased 50,000 acres of the swamp lands of Henry County. This was a vast, and at that day, a daring enterprise, and has resulted in draining and making splendid farms of what for

many years were regarded as the uninhabitable portions of the county.

An early settler who had known Allen long and well thus sums up his leading characteristics: "Allan, though brave as any man, large and of tremendous physical force, was never a burly braggadocio, but always polite, social and affable—kind and generous to all mankind, and in his intercourse with crowds of men diffident. He had a strong sense of duty, as well as a strong perception in which way lay his and the public's interest. When there was an imperative necessity he could make a speech to a crowd to a good purpose, or button-hole a voter and make a little speech to him alone, unequaled by any other man in the county. He is the *Pater patriæ* of Henry County. He lobbied through the Legislature the act organizing the county, filled nearly every office at different times; stood by as a keen-eyed sentinel ever ready to protect the rights and integrity of the county, and he successfully attended the session of the Legislature and thwarted the movement of Gen. Henderson, who was then a resident of Stark County, in his scheme of detaching a portion of this county and adding it to the domain of Stark County."

The imperishable finger-marks of Major Allan are everywhere in the county. They will be his enduring monument for many and many long years after he has gone the way of all the earth.

In 1862 Holmes O. Sleight was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1864.

Judge George E. Wait was elected County Judge in 1861, and at the expiration of his term Julius S. Hinman was elected his successor, which office he continuously held by re-election until his death, in the spring of 1885. The vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hinman was supplied by an election in May, 1885, when the present County Judge, John P. Hand, was elected.

The present (1885) county officials are: John P. Hand, County Judge.

F. G. Welton, County Clerk; W. L. Dalrymple, Deputy County Clerk.

County Treasurer, J. C. Hoflund; Deputy, Esq. Neely.

County School Commissioner, E. C. Rosseter.

County Surveyor, Orson Jones.

Sheriff, B. F. Goodell; Deputies, G. McClung, Isaac Cook and E. C. Williams.

Coroner, Frank McArthur.

Master in Chancery, W. H. Shepard.

The Circuit Judges of this Judicial Circuit are: G W. Pleasants, of Rock Island; A. A. Smith, of Galesburg; and John J. Glenn, of Monmouth.

Circuit Clerk, L. H. Patten. His efficient deputy since the year 1869 is Anna Boyd.

Legal History.

WHEN the county was organized it was the Sixth Judicial Circuit. The first term of Court was held at Richmond, April 1, 1839. Thomas Ford was the presiding Judge; Norman H. Purple, State's Attorney; James M. Allan, Clerk; James D. Tabor, Sheriff. No Grand Jury appeared, and the Sheriff was ordered to summon 23 qualified persons as a Grand Jury, and the same number as petit jurors. Judge Dan Stone's commission to James M. Allan, as Clerk, bears date Aug. 17, 1837. Governor Joseph Duncan issued Sheriff Tabor's commission. The first case on the docket was Arthur Thornton and Job Searl *vs.* Moses F. Stemson. Judgment by confession in the sum of $400. The first case on the People's docket was against Charles Atkinson, forfeiture of recognizance as witness.

There were nine cases on the docket at this term of the Court. The only criminal case was the People *vs.* John Porter, counterfeiting. Venue changed to Ogle County. This Court convened on the 1st and adjourned "until Court in course" on the 2d of April.

The second term of the Court was at Richmond, commencing October 7, 1839. Thomas Ford, Judge; N. H. Purple, State's Attorney; Allan, Clerk; Tabor, Sheriff. Milo M. Pollock was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury. Jury empanelled, and Court adjourned for the day.

The first jury trial was The People *vs.* Hiram Pearce—disturbing the peace. The jurors were: Elias Walters, William Hite, James Withrow, William Walters, Charles W. Davenport, Luke C. Shelden, William Ayers, Edward A. Mix, Jesse Woolsey, William Woolsey, David Potter and Joshua Dodge. Verdict guilty, and fined $25.

Attorneys at this Court were Peters, Drury, Wells and Purple The Court finished all business in two days and adjourned.

The next term, April 6, 1840, the same officers as the preceding Court. Among the attorneys present was Mr. Harvey. Court adjourned on the 8th.

The next Court was begun May 17, 1841. Thomas C. Browne, Judge; Hall, State's Attorney. Browne renewed James M. Allan's commission as Clerk. Knowlton, Knox, Manning and Southwick were of the attorneys at this Conrt. Adjourned May 18.

Circuit Court, Sept. 27, 1841, begun and held at Geneseo. Browne, Judge; Kellogg, State's Attorney, *pro tem.* No jurors were summoned to this Court. The Sheriff was ordered to summon 23 grand and 23 petit jurors.

May 10, 1842, the next term convened at Morristown. Same officers as preceding term. Another term in Morristown, Sept. 26, 1842. Same officers. Then May 15, 1843, at same place. Joseph H. Wells, State's Attorney; Allan, Clerk, and Tabor, Sheriff. Again, there was a term in September fol-

lowing. Next in May, 1844. Same officers. In September another Court, and Lewis M. Webber, Sheriff.

At May term, 1845, J. L. Loop was State's Attorney.

At September term, 1845, T. J. Turner was State's attorney.

1846, May term, Thomas J. Turner, State's Attorney.

1846, September term, H. B. Stillman, State's Attorney, *pro tem.*

1847, April term, H. B. Stillman, State's Attorney; September term, same officers.

1848, April term, same officers; September term, same officers, except Samuel P. Brainard, Clerk.

1849, May term, Benj. R. Shelden, Judge; Henry B. Stillman, State's Attorney; Matthew B. Potter, Sheriff, and Samuel P. Brainard, Clerk; September term, same officers.

Brainard made H. G. Reynolds Deputy Clerk.

The November term, 1850, of the Circuit Court, Judge William Kellogg presided, Harmon G. Reynolds, State's Attorney, Ben Graham, Clerk, and M. B. Potter, Sheriff.

October term, 1851, Ira O. Wilkinson Judge, Henry H. Stillman, State's Attorney, Ben Graham, Clerk, Henry G. Little, Sheriff.

October term, 1852: M. Shallenbarger was State's Attorney, and Sylvester Blish, Master in Chancery. During his term the office became vacant by his death, and James M. Allan was appointed to fill the vacancy, by Judge Kellogg. At this term of the Court William H. Brainard entered upon the duties of Circuit Clerk.

October term, 1853, Wilkinson, Judge, William T. Miller, State's Attorney, Potter, Sheriff, Brainard, Clerk.

September, 1855, J. W. Drury, Judge, T. F. Davenport, Sheriff.

April term, 1856, William L. Dalrymple was Circuit Clerk.

April term, 1857, J. Wilson Drury Judge, Justus F. Dresser, Sheriff, John C. Hawley, State's Attorney, Thomas Wiley, Jr., Clerk.

By act of the Legislature the terms of holding the Courts in this, the 6th Judicial Circuit, was changed, and the Courts in Henry County were changed to the first Monday of March and the first Monday of October, of each year.

October term, 1857, officers were: Drury, Judge, Wiley, Clerk, Dresser, Sheriff, J. B. Hawley, State's Attorney.

At the March term, 1859, the Judge failed to come, and there was no Court for this term. Judge Drury appointed a special term to convene April, 1859. At this term of the Court Purnel H. Sniff appeared as Sheriff.

At the April term, 1860, John H. Howe, presiding Judge, Wiley, Clerk, Sniff, Sheriff, J. B. Hawley, State's Attorney.

March term, 1861, J. H. Howe, Judge, Amos Gould, Clerk, Adam K. Henny, Sheriff, Hiram Bigelow, State's Attorney, Amos Gould appointed J. A. Nye, Deputy.

October term, 1862, William W. Heaton, Judge, Levi North, State's Attorney.

March term, 1862, Wilkinson, Judge, Hiram Bigelow, State's Attorney.

March term, 1863, John B. Hagin, Sheriff.

March term, 1864, same.

At the March term, 1865, William W. Otis, Sheriff, Charles C. Wilson State's Attorney.

October term, 1867, George W. Pleasants, Judge, C. C. Wilson, State's Attorney, George W. Sroufe, Sheriff, Amos Gould, Clerk.

October term, 1868, Anthony R. Mock, State's Attorney.

February term, 1869, Andrew G. Warner, Sheriff, Thomas J. Atwater, Clerk.

Thomas J. Atwater, Circuit Clerk, died in February, 1872, and at the February term of the Court of that year Judge Pleasants appointed Lewis H. Patten to fill the vacancy. Mr. Patten has continued to hold the office by election since, and is the present Circuit Clerk.

John B. Hagin was Sheriff at the February term of the Court, 1871.

February term, 1873, Thomas E. Milchrist, State's Attorney, Peter Johnson, Sheriff.

February term, 1875, William J. Vannice, Sheriff.

February term, 1878, John J. Glenn, presiding Judge.

October, 1878, Arthur A. Smith, Judge.

February, 1879, Judge Glenn, presiding.

At February term, 1881, Benj. H. Goodell, Sheriff.

There was no change until the February term, 1883, when A. A. Smith was the presiding Judge. He again presided at the October term, 1883. Judge

Glenn at the February term, 1884, Judge Pleasants at the October term, 1884. At the special March term, 1885, Judge Smith presided. At the June session Judge Glenn presided.

Bench and Bar.

THE coming of Judges and lawyers was like an after-thought to the stern and silent pioneers, and yet in one sense there was here half a century ago what might have been termed a pioneer Bench and Bar. These have been styled the "Circuit Riders," from the fact that in those days the Court circuits were boundless in extent and the lawyers were few, and twice a year Court and lawyers would travel on horseback from county to county, holding the short terms of Court in each, and dealing out the homœopathic doses of justice that the wants of a simple people demanded.

Court day then was an event all over the county. The coming into the county-seat (generally Sunday afternoon) of the Judges and lawyers was a tremendous occasion, to which the people looked with an interest only now exceeded by the boys on circus day. The two transcendent days of interest were the August election and Court days. To the common rustic mind there was something awe-inspiring in the approach and in the presence of the Judge and lawyers.

Beyond all question the oldest licensed lawyer now in the County is Major James M. Allan, now a quiet farmer in Loraine Township.

The first lawyer to "stick stakes" was in the year 1845. Practically there was no "first," or, possibly, they were twins. At all events, two brothers, so far as is now known, came here about the time indicated above, and concluded to try their luck among the people of Henry County, William H. and Samuel P. Brainard. The last named soon found a more congenial and better paying business than the practice before the Courts by getting himself elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and this was so small in the way of fees that soon after he had to secure the office of County Clerk, in the hope that the two together would buy ample fall pumpkins to winter on. He evidently found himself a bloated office-holder, but in the other emoluments of life was in the happy state of preparation for a position as the "skeleton man" in the first circus that might come along. 1849, the day of the California '49-ers, found him thus gyrating between the glimmering pumpkin pile and the evanescent emoluments of his two offices, and his reduced system succumbed to an attack of "gold fever," and he struck out "across lots" to California. He appointed a deputy, gave him all the fees of both offices, "throwed" in the remaining small supply of "grub" on hand and to the vision of his constituents he vanished, in 1850.

His brother, William H., was some time after elected Circuit Clerk, and he profited by his brother's experience and did not join the two clerkships together; but he joined to his first office the position of County School Commissioner, and was lucky enough to have the selling and transferring of most of the school lands, and from these he reaped a golden harvest.

In coming along the dead level of this vale of tears, there tumbled into Henry County about the year 1848, Jerome B. Carpenter, who swung his shingle to the quiet breezes as an "attorney and counsellor at law,"—fees reasonable "except where services furnished." The very few years spent here were by far the most successful and respectable of his life thus far, for it is a fact that this legal luminary rolled about in the shadow and in sunshine, and it did sometimes look as though his "shiner" had got tangled behind the thick clouds and could hardly get out by the tallest kind of scratching. He left the county after three years and went to Chicago, thence to Texas, thence most probably to the ——.

Hon. John Buckles, who first located in Cambridge, may well be classed as among the first of the real lawyers to come to this county as a permanent home for the practice of an honorable profession—a profession that sheds only luster upon those who can aid in shedding additional luster in return upon the ancient wig and woolsack. He came from Indiana to Henry County in the early '50's, and at once entered vigorously and successfully upon the practice, and from the first compelled a recognition of his eminent abilities. His greatest strength was probably as a trial lawyer, and especially in the cross-examination of witnesses. Here his legal acumen, his ready wit as keen as a Damascus blade, his thor-

ough knowledge of human nature, his grasp of truth in a mountain of stuff and rubbish, were all at full play in an instant; and woe be to the witness who had to pass through his hands after an attempt to scale the truth in his direct examination! And such was his power in cross-examinations that he often by a single question broke down the force of a witness's entire testimony, even where the witness had not tried to prevaricate.

Buckles died in 1874, his death sending a shadow to many a heart among his wide range of acquaintances, admirers and warm friends. His widow and children are in Chicago.

William Smith, now of Topeka, Kansas, was for some years a lawyer living in Geneseo.

Henry Cady will be remembered by some of the people of Cambridge and Geneseo, in both of which places he lived in the name, if not much in the style, of a lawyer. He came to the county about 1860. We understand he has some political position in Lake County. We don't know what it is—it may be watching 'Lije Haines!

One of the celebrated "so-called" lawyers that came to the surface in Henry County was Andrew Crawford, now living in Chicago, and one of the rich of that city. He landed at an Irish hash-house in Geneseo, in 1858, as one of the railroad roustabouts. The gang, of which Andy was a voracious specimen, was at that time building railroad fence through the county. Thus he graduated as a fence-builder, and was in Geneseo on pay-day and resigned as fence roustabout. It was a rare instance of nerve and courage in a man who could thus deliberately resign a soft and lucrative position that he might have held for life, and in cold blood face the grim realities of becoming a lawyer, "without the benefit of clergy." When in search of notes about the absent great, we inquired where he studied law. "Never studied at all, at any time or anywhere," was the invariable answer. "How did he get license?" "Admitted by act of the Legislature," was the response to this inquiry. "What did he do when he quit railroading?" "Nothing, except saw wood a little."

He never did know any technical law. He was no book-worm, and knew little of law or literature; but as a judge of the values of property, as a buyer and seller, he probably never had an equal in the county. He was full of common sense, and an energy and industry that never tired. What little law he practiced was all upon his intuitive knowledge of property and his common-sense resources, that were nearly infinite. He made the acquaintance of the Merriman Bros., bankers in Geneseo, soon after he located here, and they recognized his great financial qualifications; and it was to this fact that he at once took a position in monetary affairs in the county and in a little while was recognized as a capitalist. And when he was elected to the State Senate an ill-natured paper in an adjoining county said he was a reckless experiment as a politician, a lawyer without a case, but a financier and capitalist that could get on his money "two per cent. a minute."

How he came to be elected Senator was about as follows: There was a convention in session in Geneseo, and two candidates before it who had each other by the hair, and each determined never to surrender. The convention was having a monkey-and-parrot time of it between these two candidates, and at just the right moment Andy Crawford was sprung upon the exhausted body and nominated. This was in 1870, and he was elected to the Senate for the short term.

He made a first-rate member of the Assembly; had probably as much influence in it as any member of the Legislature. He made no pretentions to being a speaker, but he was what is always better in the end in a body of that kind, he was a worker; and this and his good judgment made him an effective and valuable Senator.

Serving out his term with credit, he came back to Henry County, and satisfied that he had all he wanted of politics, he closed up his affairs here and in 1872 went to Chicago, where he has since resided and where the opportunities for exercising his great financial talents have found full and active play.

Since in Chicago he has accumulated a great fortune, and has owned or controlled and managed one of the important railroads entering the city.

This is a rough blocking of a sketch of certainly no common man. Nominally a lawyer and a politician, in reality a Napoleon in finance; and while it is true a financier is working always and wholly for self, yet there are periods in the development of young communities when the daring and brain of a great man in financial affairs is a public good. He

stirs the sluggish waters and brings health and growth where otherwise would be only stagnation and death.

Andrew Crawford will be long and not unkindly remembered by the good people of Henry County, especially his many old friends and acquaintances of Geneseo.

A quarter of a century ago came Lawyer N. C. Bates. He was a fair lawyer and had a fair success here, but with that restless Western spirit that at one time or another has moved our people from ocean to ocean, he took Greeley's advice and "went West," locating in Newton, Iowa, where he attained some eminence in his profession and died a few years ago.

S. Allen Grunder was here about 1870. Didn't ever astonish himself by extraordinary success. He, too, went West, and is probably still growing up with the country.

Whitfield Sandford was one of the early lawyers. He remained here until 1872, when he removed to Wahoo, Nebraska, where he now resides. He came to this county from Mansfield, Ohio, and resided at Geneseo. He was financially quite successful, and soon gave more attention to his rapidly increasing property than to the law practice. He started life as a harness-maker. He was a Republican and a member of the Congregational Church.

The Bar of Geneseo is the largest in the county, consisting of the following: Judge George E. Wait (see page 329), Major E. C. Moderwell (see page 244), E. C. Graves (see page 309), G. W. Shaw, F. H. McArthur, Charles Dunham and G. H. Smith.

In Cambridge are Lawyers Shepard & Marston —William H. Shepard (see page 352) and Ira D. Marston (see page 664),—A. R. Mock (see page 279) and Judge John P. Hand.

In Galva are Thomas E. Milchrist, State's Attorney (see page 385), Hiram Bigelow (see page 706) and Jonas W. Olson. The latter studied in Galva with John I. Bennett, now of Chicago, who at one time was in partnership in Galva with Albert H. Veeder. Jonas W. Olson has a most interesting history, for which the reader is referred elsewhere.

In Orion are located Lawyers Charles W. McGovern and William M. Smith.

In Kewanee is the now oldest lawyer in the county, Levi North. (See page 593.) For some years he has mostly retired from active practice. This place was the home of Judge J. H. Howe. Away back in 1862, M. L. Easton, of Ohio, was in the practice here. He left in 1862. At one time Lucius D. Bishop, of Ohio, was here a short time. He removed to Stark County, thence to Washington City, where he died. O. B. Ayres, now of Knoxville, Iowa, was also a resident lawyer. Charles H. Reed, who became the noted Chicago prosecuting attorney, was here and studied law with Howe & Reed. William C. Little, now of Wichita, studied with Judge Howe. Albinus Vance read law with Charles K. Ladd. He is now in Osceola, Neb., and ex-Governor of Nebraska. George Lay was admitted in Cambridge and located in Kewanee. E. S. Martin also read with C. K. Ladd and was admitted in 1878. He went to Highmore, Dak., and is now Clerk of the United States District Court.

The present Bar of Kewanee is Levi North, A. W. Wood, C. C. Wilson (see page 668), Charles K. Ladd, James K. Blish (see page 687) and F. S. Rosseter (see page 596).

For very full and complete biographies of every leading attorney now in the county the reader is referred to the biographical department in this book.

THE PRESS.

THE great influx of immigrants that began in 1852, which was the commencement of the era of railroads in Illinois and the unexampled prosperity of the State, made the times ripe for the coming of the first newspaper and the printer with his modest little hand-press. The province of the newspaper is to guide and teach men the truth,—point out the way that is safe for them to go. Are we not then justified in the assertion that the first coming of the dingy little country newspaper to a new community is an event to be noted and commented upon? And is not its growth and spread and its well marked influences fit subjects of eager investigation? The publishers of this book would here render to the newspaper men of Henry County a world of thanks as a mild expression of their obligations for many and valued kind favors received at their hands—favors bestowed in that ready manner that could not come from any but the most disinterested and kindly friendships, and therefore will long be remembered and warmly cherished.

The Henry County Gazette.

THE first number of the first paper issued in Henry County was published Feb. 13, 1853—*The Henry County Gazette*, J. W. Eystra, editor. It was a modest little five-column folio, and showed rather a bad distribution, both of ink and subs. It excited some curiosity with its first issue, but its support over the county was indifferent enough to discourage Eystra, and in the course of a few months the publisher was wholly ready to sell to the first bidder. He was compelled by want of funds to issue only when it was absolutely necessary to fulfill the law in the matter of the few legal ads. that were required to be published. Before the first volume was thus irregularly completed the publication was discontinued. About this time Kewanee was commencing its big boom, and its want was an organ. The enterprising citizens clubbed together and purchased the outfit of the *Gazette* and took it to Kewanee and started the *Henry County Dial*, with Mr. Hyatt as editor and general proprietor. Hyatt, it seems, was a restless, odd kind of a man, and he filled up his life with changes and varieties of many kinds. After remaining in Kewanee a few months he pulled out and

went over to Geneseo, and started the *Geneseo Republic*. He bobbed around here among papers and business men, then left the county and tried Rock Island a while, and then returned to his old loves in Henry County. After a few years, marked mostly by failures, he left the county and he and his brother invented celluloid, went East and handled their patent and manufactured the goods, and got rich. We note this exceptional case among the fortunes of printers with the greater pleasure because of the rarity and novelty of Hyatt's varied failures and successes.

In the course of time the *Henry County Gazette* office materials, especially the old hand-press, has traveled to nearly every newspaper point in the county.

The *Gazette* arrived in Kewanee Aug. 15, 1855, and its coming was a great event in the young town. If there had been a brass band in the place it would no doubt have been called out to escort the great arrival to its new home.

Geneseo Republic.

THE first paper in Geneseo was established in 1855 by Col. James Bowie and was Democratic in politics, very modest in its editorials and still more so in its lists of subscribers. The fact was, the paper was not more than fairly launched upon the troubled waters when the politics of the county became intensely anti-Democratic and Democracy went into a quick decline—largely moribund, and has so remained ever since save the galvanic jerks that may be noticed around the postoffices since the late national triumph of the Democratic party in the Presidential election.

The next paper, and now the oldest paper in the county, was the Geneseo *Republic*, started, as stated, by I. S. Hyatt, the first issue of which was June 1, 1856. Mr. Hyatt became a bankrupt in 1858, and the property passed into the hands of assignees, James M. Allan and O. A. Turner, who continued the publication until the sale of the property by order of the court, when it passed into the hands of Merritt Munson, who was one of the able and active men who pushed vigorously and well any enterprise he undertook. He conducted the paper until Dec. 28, 1858, when he sold to Geo. H. Lewis & Co. The new firm pushed the fortunes of the paper until June, 1862, when George A. Hobbs became the owner. Hobbs and his partners submerged their *Independent* into the *Republic*, and moved along in good style.

Nov. 27, 1863, Adam Lieberknecht purchased, of James M. Hosford, its founder, the *Union Advocate*, established Oct. 1, 1861, a Republican organ, and in a short time the *Republic* and *Advocate* were consolidated, with the stipulation that the *Republic* should be conducted as a Republican organ, or, in other words, the *Advocate* gave up its name but preserved its party principles; and this, it seems, permanently settled the politics of the old, reliable *Republic*, as it has remained unflinchingly Republican in politics from that day to this. In June, 1877, Mr. Lieberknecht, by purchase, became the sole proprietor, and as such is successfully carrying it on to fortune and fame. There are but few rural papers that excel the present Geneseo *Republic*. Its success from the day of Mr. Lieberknecht's connection with it, both financially and politically, has been marked and uninterrupted. Mr. L. is a born newspaper man. See biographical sketch on page 620.

The Chronicle.

THE next paper in age is the *Chronicle*, published at present by Chapman Brothers, who are about the youngest newspaper men in the county. W. O. and J. H. Chapman are bright and clever young men—thorough workmen in their line, and as managers and proprietors possess all the secrets of success that opens for them a most promising future. Their paper is second in age and second in size of the county papers, but it is only in these respects that the *Chronicle* takes a second place among the country papers in this portion of Illinois. The issue of the paper of Oct. 8, 1885, is Vol. 27, No. 49, a nine-column folio, teeming with sparkling local items, well-written general editorials, and, what is most delightful to a publisher, paying advertisements.

The history of the *Chronicle* claims a lineal descent from the *Gazette*, started in 1853.

In the latter part of 1857 a stock company, composed of Judge Joseph Tillson, Dr. A. A. Dunn, V. M. Ayres and Henry W. Wells, purchased the outfit of the Galva *Watchman*, which was removed to Cambridge, and the first number of the Henry County *Chronicle*, an eight-column folio, was soon issued, with Dr, A. A. Dunn as editor.

In the year 1860 Messrs. L. H. Patten and U. A. Dennison leased the office, and they continued, Mr. Dunn as editor, until 1881. In that year the latter entered the army, and Mr. Patten purchased Mr. Dennison's interest, assuming entire editorial control, which he held until 1866, when he was succeeded by Messrs. Everett & Casson. The latter gentleman conducted the paper until May 28, 1867, when it passed into the hands of Mr. George C. Smithe.

In March, 1878, the paper was supplied with a complete new dress and the name changed to simply the *Chronicle*. Mr. Smithe remained in charge of the paper until Oct. 24, 1878, upon which date his valedictory appeared, and Mr. C. A. Arnold, of Bluffton, Ind., assumed editorial control. The latter remained but a short time, however, and May 22, 1879, Mr. Smithe, who had been in Colorado during the winter, returned and re-purchased his paper.

On April 5, 1883, Mr. P. F. Powers, of Davenport, Iowa, who had managed the *Chronicle* for a few months during the absence of Mr. Smithe in Washington, D. C., purchased an interest in the paper, and the firm was known as Smithe & Powers.

On Feb. 1, 1885, W. O. and J. H. Chapman purchased the paper from Smithe & powers, and are the present editors and proprietors. (See sketches.)

The *Chronicle* has always been Republican in politics.

Kewanee Courier.

THE Kewanee *Courier* was founded in March, 1876, by Dr. C. N. Whitney, an old newspaper man, former publisher of several papers in Minnesota and Illinois, and at one time editor of the Quincy *Daily Whig*. He now resides at Washington, D. C., holding a prominent position under the Government. During the year 1878 the paper was managed by a business partner of Mr. Whitney's, E. H. Phelps, formerly of the Wyoming *Post*, and now a prominent real-estate and insurance agent in Kansas City. In the fall of 1879 the paper was leased by its present publishers, Chesley & Bro., printers from Vermont State, and January 1, 1882, was purchased by its present proprietor, T. H. Chesley. (See page 485.) It is a six-column quarto, all home print. It is and has been a stanch Republican organ, though never an "offensive partisan." It is a credit to the city and worthy the liberal patronage it enjoys, both as an advertising medium and a family newspaper.

The Independent.

THE *Henry County Dial* was the second paper started in the county. We have already noticed that it was the office of the *Gazette*, taken to Kewanee, where it arrived August 15, 1855. J. H. Howe was engaged as editor for one year. Sept 13 following the office and material were sold to C. Bassett, a practical printer, who assumed control of the business and mechanical management, which he retained until June 12, 1856, when he sold the office to Mr. Howe and to Mr. H. M. Patrick. Nov. 13 Mr. Howe retired from the paper, transferring his interest to Mr. Patrick, who soon afterward associated with him Mr. Oliver White, who retired on Jan. 8, 1857. Mr. Patrick was succeeded a few months later by Mr. L. D. Bishop, who published the paper some two or three years, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Wheeler, one of the original founders of the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. Wheeler, an estimable man and able writer, published *The Dial* some six or seven years, and retired in December, 1866, on account of failing health. From the retiracy of Mr. Wheeler, *The Dial* changed hands at short intervals, passing through the hands of Oliver White, Hiram Wyatt (associated with him for a short time a Mr. Shurtleff) and Geo. W. Wilson, who sold it after a brief proprietorship to N. W. Fuller, who changed the name to the Kewanee *Radical*. Mr. Fuller became the owner of the paper probably early in 1869, and continued its publication until in May or June,

1870, when he failed, and the paper ceased to exist.

The material of the office was purchased by C. Bassett, and on July 1 commenced the publication of his present paper, under the title of the Kewanee *Advertiser*, but which six months later he changed to *The Independent*, which he has published continuously to the present time without missing a single issue. Mr. Bassett is the oldest printer and editor in this part of the State, having commenced his apprenticeship in the town of Towanda, Pa., in March, 1833, and since March, 1840, has almost continuously been connected with some paper as editor and publisher. (See page 650.)

The Galva Union.

THE *Galva Union* was founded by Benj. W. Seaton, in 1862. In 1864 he sold the office to Eric Johnson, who ran it about six months, and then it passed to John I. Bennett. He had J. M. Edson as editor and manager until 1867, when Seaton again entered the office taking Edson's place, where he remained until the office was sold to N. W. Fuller, who conducted its fortunes for one year, when Eric Johnson again became the owner and proprietor. He at once changed the name to *The Republican*, but under his second management it again soon went into a decline, and ceased to exist, leaving the ambitious town without a paper.

The *Journal* was started in 1870, by Mr. Ward, on the ruins of the Galva *Republican*, and sometimes it flourished, and more, sometimes it didn't. It was transferred to Mr. Young, and he finally "Greeleyed" and "took his press and went West," settling down among the lively and festive prairie dogs of Kansas.

In the spring of 1868 B. W. Seaton commenced the publication of *The Prairie Chief*, in Galva, where he prospered for three months, and then moved the concern to Toulon, Stark County, and published the *Stark County Democrat*. In 1871 the concern returned to its native county, settled in Cambridge, again became *The Prairie Chief*, where it and its founders are to-day, prosperous, contented, independently Democratic, and growing in popularity and wide-spread influence.

Mr. B. W. Seaton is the veteran newspaper man of the county, a thorough practical printer, and a strong and able writer. See his biography in the biographical part of this work, page 528.

Henry County News.

THE *Henry County News*, of which Henry L. Kiner (see page 257) is editor and sole proprietor, is published at Geneseo. The material for the office was purchased in January, 1874, by H. V. Fisher and H. M. Belvel. Fisher is still a citizen of Geneseo, and in the hardware business. Belvel wandered into Iowa, published several papers and finally went to sea. Fisher & Belvel got out the first issue on January 16, 1874. The outfit was then sold to Henry L. Kiner. The latter sold a third interest to his brother, Samuel R. Kiner, and a third interest to John Christian, an Englishman, who had recently come from London. Within the first year H. L. Kiner and Christian bought the interest of S. R. Kiner. The firm was known as Christian & Kiner for four years. Kiner then bought Christian's interest. The latter, after a short time, went to Chicago, where he is now engaged in business on West Madison Street. S. R. Kiner is in Washington, D. C., and is a clerk in the War Department.

The paper, which is now (1885) in its twelfth volume, has been a successful publication financially, after the first two years, which were full of thorns and briars. A half dozen preceding papers had utterly perished from the face of the earth, taking their departure from Geneseo. They were conducted in the main by practical printers and experienced writers. H. L. Kiner, who has been from the beginning the leading spirit of the paper, commenced its publication when a mere boy of 22 years of age. He had previously had a little experience in writing for the press, but of the practical workings of a newspaper office knew nothing whatever. He didn't know which end of the types the letters were on, or which end of the press the papers went in; but he had a large share of self-reliance, and with

that element of strength, proceeded to hammer away at the task of making for himself a destiny, and a permanent place in newspaperdom for the *Henry County News*. His failure was predicted by everybody; his success was believed in by nobody—except himself. Mr. Kiner's case is one in which the many were wrong, the one was right.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Kiner sold the paper to H. J. Eaton, whose previous occupation was that of hardware merchant. Mr. Kiner went to Peoria, and conducted the city department of the Peoria *Daily Journal* until the fall of 1883, when he was obliged to return to Geneseo, owing to the want of success attending the administration of Mr. Eaton, and took the paper off the latter's hands to prevent its suspension. Under Mr. Kiner's management the paper at once resumed its old character and attained its previous success. On returning to the publication of the *News* Mr. Kiner added largely to the material of the office, putting in a first-class outfit of steam machinery. It is now one of the best equipped offices in Western Illinois.

The Galva Standard.

GALVA *Standard* was established in August, 1881, by Messrs. Frank M. Riggen and Thomas F. McKane. In politics it is Greenback, and it ably advocates the principles of that party. It is a 48-column, 6-page paper. One side was printed in Chicago for a time. Upon the 1st of November, 1881, Mr. McKane retired from the firm, Mr. Riggen conducting the business alone, and employing B. H. Galleher as editor. In April, 1882, E. E. Eagan was engaged as editor, and discharged the duties of that position until November, 1883, when T. F. McKane again "put on the harness." February 1, 1883, McKane purchased an interest in the paper, and since that time has had the entire management of the office. In August, 1883, the size of the paper was changed to a 5-column quarto, and is now printed entirely at home on a Henry cylinder press. The body type used is bourgeois, brevier and minion. The office enjoys a very fair advertising and job patronage. The *Standard* office is located in the basement of the Olson block which was fitted up especially for it. The personnel of the office is Riggen & McKane, proprietors; T. F. McKane (see page 387), editor; Carrie West and Mattie Husted, compositors; Jay Johnson, apprentice. May it live long and prosper in its "Greenback" harvests.

The Galva News.

GALVA *News* was established in 1879, by Beall Brothers, Asa and Marion, of Wyoming, Ill. The first number was issued from a Washington hand-press, October 18 of that year, and was a five-column quarto. The paper was published as a five-column quarto until March 20, 1880, when it was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and published semi-weekly. On Jan. 27, 1881, the paper was enlarged to a quarto or eight-page paper, which form and size it has maintained ever since.

Some time during the year 1880 the subscription list of the Woodhull *Enterprise* was purchased by Beall Bros., and that paper merged into the *News*. Fred. B. Beall, who had bought an interest in the concern, sold his interest in the same March 10, 1881, Robert H. Magner, of Woodhull, Ill., and the firm to name became Beall & Magner. This firm sold the paper Sept. 8, 1881, to J. F. Boyd and Wade Errett, and the paper was owned and published by Boyd & Errett till Sept. 21, 1882, when Errett sold his interest to Thomas R. Boyd. Boyd & Brother published the paper until April 14, 1883, when they sold the office and subscription list to E. E. Fitch, for eight years Superintendent of Galva schools, who is the present editor and proprietor.

The politics of the *News* has been from the first stalwart Republican, but it endeavors to treat its opponents fairly and with courtesy. Since its establishment a small job press, and an eight-column two revolution cylinder press have been added, and the value of the material of the office has been doubled. For sketch of Mr. Fitch, the editor, see page 366.

Local Reporter.

ONE of the most interesting and valuable papers of Henry County is the *Local Reporter*. Mrs. Hannah M. Bryan is editor and proprietor (see page 228), and her son, Oscar D. Bryan, is the manager and local editor. It was started in the spring of 1880. Mrs. Bryan is the only lady newspaper publisher ever in the county, and her success is such as to encourage ladies in the future to enter this field of industry and possible great honors. Mrs. B. is the possessor of a pointed pen, writes poetry fluently, and through all her prose and poetry is a true vein of genuine wit.

The *Local Reporter*, as its name indicates, is devoted to home affairs mostly, is independent in politics; and until the ladies can vote we shall not blame Mrs. B. for keeping her bright and cheery little paper an independent, if not an indifferent looker-on in the boiling cauldron of politics. It is a five-column quarto, and every column in its pages is filled with evidences of financial and general prosperity.

The Orion Times.

A SPLENDID four-page, seven-column paper is the Orion *Times*, fresh and newsy, and seems to be fairly well patronized by the home merchants as an advertising medium. The paper is now (October, 1885) in the eighth volume, and is exactly eight and one-half years old. William A Bolles (see page 427) the editor and proprietor, is an enterprising newspaper man, and his efforts should be fully appreciated.

The Orion *Vidette* first came to Orion in 1875, under the care of Dr. Chaffee. In a short time Ludi & Bolles bought the office, and changed the name to its present title. In 1883 N. J. Ludi retired from the concern, and Mr. Bolles became sole owner and proprietor. The paper is devoted to the local affairs of the county and the best interests of Orion, and receives, as it merits, a fair and liberal support from the people.

The Woodhull Gazette.

WOODHULL *Gazette*, published at Woodhull, by William M. Repine, editor and proprietor, is a sprightly and interesting sheet. It was started March 20, 1885, under very peculiar circumstances. The originator and present proprietor of the paper was foreman of the Woodhull *Dispatch* office in 1884–5. During the time the *Dispatch* editor became seriously infected with "the end of the world is at hand" hobby. The whole business of the office was left in his hands, when the proprietor started for Creston, Iowa, to meet "the Lord coming on the clouds." Mr. Repine, the foreman, supplied the people with the paper for several months under very trying and financially embarrassing circumstances, when, in March, 1885, the *Dispatch* editor, still being off in Iowa and without any prospect of his returning to Woodhull, the *Gazette* was, with the advice of the most prominent citizens, brought into existence.

The *Gazette* has at present nearly 600 paying subscribers, with new subscribers almost daily. It is mostly circulated in Henry, Mercer and Knox Counties, but several copies go to 16 States and Territories. The paper is reasonably well patronized by advertisers and the office does a fair amount of job work. The office is fitted out with two new presses and a large assortment of type, plain and ornamental.

The *Gazette* makes local news a specialty, and the editor is an uncompromising Temperance Prohibitionist. The *Gazette* will be more enterprising and interesting than usual during the next year, as Mr. Matt. Duhr, an experienced journalist, will contribute quite extensively to its pages, among other articles "Sketches of the Bishop Hill Colony" and "On the Whisky War-Path."

Other Papers.

ON Jan. 1, 1856, was published the first number of Tenney, Hardy & Co.'s *Advertiser*, a small quarto sheet to advertise their own business. It was issued monthly and was continued for a year, when the material of the office was purchased by C. Bassett, who changed the name to The Kewanee *Advertiser*, enlarged it to an eight-page, four-column quarto, and published it as an advertising medium. Its publication was continued until December, 1863.

July 4, 1863, Mr. Bassett issued the first number of the *Union Democrat*, a weekly Democratic paper, which he continued to publish until Nov. 24, 1864, and on April 26, 1866, he commenced the publication of the weekly Kewanee *Advertiser*, a five-column quarto, which he continued until Nov. 23, 1867.

The Public School Messenger, a sprightly little sheet devoted to educational work, was published by Superintendent of Schools W. H. Russell. It was first issued in January, 1870, and made its monthly appearance for about two years.

In 1874 and 1875 a small sheet devoted to the interests of the Congregational Church was published monthly by the pastor of the Church, Rev. James Tompkins, called *Our Home Paper*.

The Woodhull Dispatch.

WOODHULL is well represented in the newspaper line, having two well-edited papers. The oldest of these is the *Dispatch*, which is now in its sixth volume. It is a seven-column folio, well gotten up, and a credit to the community. O. B. Kail, the proprietor, is an active, stirring man, giving much attention to independent religious and political thought, and other matters generally.

War for the Union.

THIS county did not exist when Black Hawk and his dusky warriors marched and counter-marched over its territory, pursuing and being pursued in savage war by Gov. Reynolds and his "Rangers" and hastily gathered little army of Southern Illinois pioneers. And its people, as citizens, perusing and garnering its early history, have no direct concern in the story of the last regularly organized Indian warfare that was the finis of the chapter of the red man's history East of the Mississippi River. Nor did the county in its municipal capacity have any direct concern in the Mexican War of 1846–7. It sent no Henry County company or organized squad to any war until the late War,—the Rebellion,—when it may be said the county received its baptism in fire and blood, paying heavy tribute in the sacrifice of many of its best sons upon the lighted fires on the altars of a wide and general patriotism; a patriotism never excelled, and pushed with a courage that never faltered and never for a moment relaxed until the last armed foe of the Union had laid down his arms and sued for peace.

It is now over 20 years since grim-visaged war has passed away from all our land, already the longest continuous period of profound peace so far in the present century; and everything in our national history betokens an indefinite continuance of these peaceful blessings.

Saturday, April 14, 1861, was an eventful day in Henry County. The wires that day told the terrible story of the firing upon Fort Sumter. Men met each other with bated breaths; they were stunned by the blow, and in a dazed sort of way one asked the other meaningless questions, and heard not the answers often, but continued to ask still other questions; and they began to gather in knots and small crowds, and in time began to discuss the terrible news. Then the majority began to doubt the truth of the story—they could not at once believe that the flag of our common country had been fired upon by its own citizens. Every variety and shade of belief and disbelief, nearly as numerous as the individuals constituting the crowd, were entertained and expressed. Very soon any one who had anything to say, whether his own opinions or fresh news from the seat of war, would quickly command an eager surrounding of earnest men. The day wore away and the long night of painful interest came. But few could sleep, and many did not even retire and try to rest. Sunday morning dawned, and the early hour found many gathered around the telegraph office at the depots eager for more news.

The news of the firing on Sumter traveled slowly

then compared with now, and all day long and all night again Sunday night people were in the gravest doubts and fears, and faint hopes that the first story would prove a false alarm. In the meantime the public sentiment was fast crystallizing into form; the stun of the first blow was passing off, and a deep-seated anger was rapidly settling in men's souls. But the next day, Monday, confirmed the first reports, giving the complete details of the bombardment and surrender of the fort, and the further news of the call of the President for 75,000 troops, and Governor Yates' proclamation calling together the State Legislature in extraordinary session to enact such laws and provide such measures as the exigencies demanded. This instantly settled the questions in men's minds. The stars and stripes were flung to the breeze from cupola, public buildings and private residences, and everywhere bells were rung, the drum and fife were heard at the head of the people. All business was stopped, and the people in mass rushed into the streets. Men cheered the flag as they had never cheered it before; it looked very different to them to what it ever had; it had been fired upon by rebels; it had been hauled down and trailed in the dust by treason. The excitement of the 48 hours was a pent-up Utica that now burst forth in greatest fury. Without waiting the action of the Governor, the people began to enlist and get ready to go to war. Israel G. Heaps, of Annawan, placed his name at the head of the roll, made up on the 22d at that place. (See his sketch, page 194.)

The people came together in every town, village and school district in the county. Fiery and patriotic speeches were made, the sharp notes of the fife floated upon the air and drums were pounding vigorously, if not musically.

Among the civilians of Henry County to be counted one of the first soldiers to enlist for the war, was Hon. E. C. Moderwell, attorney at law and interested in the cattle business in the West. He came to Henry County in 1866, after the war was over. Born in Crawford Co., Ohio, March 6, 1838; a graduate of Jefferson College in the class of 1859. Major Moderwell was one of the few who enlisted in the army before the war: that is, his enlistment preceded by 24 hours President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. There are very few now living of the fifty millions of Americans of whom this can be said. He was in Washington city, and instantly upon the arrival of the news of the firing on Fort Sumter, he, with others in the city, organized a company for the protection of the capital; and of the very first to enroll their names in this company was E. C. Moderwell, and thus he was in the war before war was actually declared, and in first one place and then another stayed until the war was over.

As rapidly as the calls came for more troops, Henry County was never loth in filling its quota. The 112th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. was largely recruited from this county. This was known as Gen. Henderson's regiment. The Major was James M. Hosford, of Geneseo, commissioned Sept. 20, 1862, resigned Feb. 1, 1863. Major Tristam C. Dow succeeded him. Adjutant Henry W. Wells, was commissioned in September, 1862, and was mustered out for promotion, in the Tennessee Heavy Artillery, in November, 1863. He was succeeded as Adjutant by Bradford N. Thompson, who was promoted as Captain, and his successor was Gilbert R. Woolsey. The Quartermaster of this regiment was George C. Alden. In the above command was Company A, mostly from Annawan. The Captain was Tristam C. Dow, who was promoted and succeeded by Captain Asa A. Lee, who was killed Nov. 18, 1863, when Captain John L. Dow was put in command, promoted from First Lieutenant, and was succeeded by James P. McChesney, he by L. W. Browning and he by T. J. Williams. These had all been promoted in regular order. In 1865, Jesse Goble was made Second Lieutenant.

Company C of this regiment was from Cambridge and the southwest part of the county. The first Captain was John J. Briggs; then John B. Mitchell. The First Lieutenant was A. P. Petrie, and the Second Lieutenants were H. Starboudy and W. Gillespie.

Company D was from Cambridge and Woodhull, and the first Captain was A. A. Dunn; the First Lieutenant, H. G. Griffin, and the Second Lieutenant was S. L. Patterson, succeeded by James H. Clark, now of Princeton.

Company G was from Galva and vicinity. The first Captain was A. W. Albro, succeeded by James McCartney. Thomas G. Milchrist was First Lieutenant; he was transferred to the 65th Regt. and succeeded by E. K. Mock; and Second Lieutenant T. J. Townsend was commissioned March 31, 1863.

Company H was recruited from all parts of the

county, but largely from Cambridge. The first Captain was G. W. Stroufe; and the First Lieutenant was T. F. Davenport, and the Second Lieutenant Elisha Atwater, and on his promotion Joel Newman succeeded to the command.

Company I was from Geneseo and vicinity. Captain, J. E. Wilkins; First Lieutenant, George Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, H. S. Comstock, succeeded by Henry Fones, June 7, 1863.

Company K was from Geneseo and vicinity. Captain, Joseph Westley, resigned April 12, 1863, when Captain E. H. Colcord was put in command of the Company; First Lieutenant, C. G. Gearheart, resigned Jan. 31, 1863, on promotion, when E. H. Colcord became his successor. He had been Second Lieutenant, and, when promoted, Jacob Bush succeeded to his place as First Lieutenant. In turn, Bush was promoted and S. W. Weaver became First Lieutenant April 12, 1863.

In the 109th Regiment, Col. John H. Howe became the Colonel, succeeding Col. T. J. Sloan, Dec. 15, 1863.

Company A of this regiment was from Kewanee and vicinity. Captain, Ralph A. Tenny, resigned, and Capt. E. C. Raymond took command, July 9, 1863. First Lieutenant, J. A. Pratt; killed June 26, 1863, E. C. Raymond succeeding him, and on his promotion, D. Ames Bigelow became First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant, E. C. Raymond, succeeded by W. F. Dodge.

Company F, M. B. Potter, Captain, succeeded by N. H. Pratt, Aug. 7, 1863; E. W. Taylor became First Lieutenant, promoted from Second Lieutenant, when E. R. Breckans became Second Lieutenant.

The first Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Regiment was H. J. Humphrey. He was succeeded by Anthony R. Mock, Dec. 5, 1864. Col. Mock was promoted from Captain of Co. B, a company principally raised in Geneseo, of which the first Captain was H. J. Humphrey; second Captain, T. W. O. Broffet; third Captain, Ransom Harrington; fourth, A. A. Mock; fifth, T. J. McNair. The First Lieutenants were T. W. O. Broffett, R. Herrington, C. P. Mannville, Thomas J. McNair and J. C. Kilner. The Second Lieutenants were R. Herrington, A. R. Zinzie, J. T. Showalter.

Co. C of the Ninth Ill. Inf. was from Geneseo. The Captains were J. S. Buckles, C. W. Blakemore, F. H. McArthur and S. A. Davidson. The First Lieutenants were C. W. Blakemore, J. W. Brackett, A. R. Mock, C. R. Marshall, S. A. Davidson and Stephen Pettys. The Second Lieutenants were F. A. McArthur, C. M. Marshall, S. A. Davidson and F. W. Harding.

Co. H, of this regiment, was from Kewanee. The Captains of this company were in succession, Lewis D. Bishop, C. T. Scammon, F. W. Swerby, and the First Lieutenants were Edwin W. Luce, T. W. Stephenson, A. H. McClure, F. W. Swerby and James H. Murray.

In the 57th Regiment was Co. D, from Bishop Hill, Galva and Kewanee. The Captains were Eric Forsee, Eric Johnson, P. M. Wickstrum, and the First Lieutenants were Eric Johnson and Eric Berglend, and the Second Lieutenants were Eric Berglend, P. M. Wickstrum, G. E. Rodeea, A. G. Washner and Olof Anderson.

Co. H was from the southern part of the county. The First Lieutenants were Nelson Flansbury and Alexander B. Hanna. The Second Lieutenant was Geo. Welch.

Part of Co. A of the 33d Regiment was from Kewanee and Cambridge, with J. A. McKenzie Captain.

In the 17th Regiment a part of Co. D was from Galva, Kewanee and Cambridge, with H. C. Bush as Captain.

Co. D of the 83d Regiment was from Woodhull and vicinity.

Co. A of the 42d Regiment was from Kewanee, with Lieut.-Col. C. Northrop, who was promoted from Major. F. A. Atwater then was Major, E. S. Church Captain, then J. S. McFadden, then H. M. Way. First Lieutenants were A. Bennett and W. H. Gier.

Part of Co. B was from this county, with First Lieutenants A. F. Stevenson and C. W. Jackson.

RAILROADS.

HENRY COUNTY is well provided with railroads, all parts of it being accessible to some point on a well-equipped road. Not only is this the case, but the roads lead direct to the best markets of the country, thus giving the farmer every advantage to market their produce. This is radically different from the condition of the early pioneers of this section, as is illustrated by the following incidents: The first market for the early settlers was St. Louis, and about half the year this was as completely shut off as the ports of Europe to them. Then they would go to Galena, Peoria and soon they began to haul by teams their truck to Chicago. The "lead mines" were an uncertain market, and sometimes a drove of hogs, not a large one either, would completely glut the market for weeks. Then the pioneer drovers would have to slaughter their stock and salt it down, provided they could get the salt, which often was not to be found. The writer even well remembers when Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, would often take possession of the St. Louis cattle market, and ride out on the roads leading to that place, buy all the incoming cattle, and by holding them compel the butchers to pay him his price.

The Secretary of the Old Settler's Society, T. F. Davenport, tells us of some of his experience in going, with his brother Charley, to market at Chicago. The family came West when the boys were yet young, and being fresh from New York city they soon learned that they were in the rawest possible state of pioneer greenness. Their city dress and notions were rapidly and roughly rubbed off, and they took to squirrel-skin caps and were soon acclimatized to the rough life about them. In the summer of 1839 it was told about the country that James Glenn had been to Chicago with a load of wheat and had brought back a full load—loaded each way—and had made the round trip in ten days. Tom and Charley Davenport heard of this remarkable feat, and begged their father to let them take the teams and go to Chicago. Consent was given. A half-bushel basket was filled with cooked provisions and on a bright September morning they started, loaded with 45 bushels of wheat and 11 bushels of oats, the latter for feed. The first day they reached Portland, the next day Dixon, and on the evening of the fourth day they were at the Point—nine miles from Chicago. The fifth day they were in the city, sold their wheat for 55 cents a bushel, bought four barrels of salt and a few other things and started on the return, camping out the first night at the Point. The evening of the seventh day they reached Dixon, and arrived at home the evening of the eighth day, thus beating Glenn's time by nearly two days. Their total cash expenses for the entire trip was 25 cents paid

for ferriage across the Chicago River. Tom remembers they sold their wheat to Frank Sherman—one of the family that built the Sherman House—and that he (Sherman) carried the sacks from the wagon into his little warehouse. The proceeds of this trip was all the money the family received or needed for the entire year, including their taxes on a 240-acre farm.

Maj. James M. Allan tells of his experience as a merchant at one time in Geneseo. He had invested all his capital and credit in goods, which he had sold to the farmers on credit. His stock was about sold out, and it seemed utterly impossible to collect any money. The people simply had none. He made up his mind to buy hogs and drive them to the Illinois River for sale or shipment there. He rode over the county, and soon his debtors had willingly turned him out over 400 hogs on their store bills. This was the greatest accommodation to the farmers, and opened up a possible way to the merchant to pay his bills and buy a new stock of goods. He had collected his hogs and started on the long drive. There was three or four inches of snow on the ground. The first afternoon he drove about nine miles, and with the night came the most terrible snow-storm. In the morning it was blistering cold, and nearly two feet of snow on the level. What was he to do? It was impossible to turn back or go ahead. The hogs could not travel in the deep snow, and he had no feed to keep his hogs alive. But this was one of the sudden emergencies of the pioneers that had trained them to quick and effective actions. Mr. Allan concluded to make a snow-plow, and cut a way for the hogs to move. He made his plow, and was told that only oxen would do to pull it. The cattle were hitched to it and started off slowly. In a little while they literally came to a stop, bogged in the deep snow. This would not do, and the hogs were every moment getting only the hungrier. The Major could see the trouble with oxen was their legs were too short. He hitched horses to his plow, and the success was complete, and the plow thus made a canal through the snow, leaving about five inches of snow on the ground. The hogs were divided into as many small squads as he could get men to take charge of, and started thus toward the river. He understood the animals well enough to know that if all started together they would bunch and crowd each other out of the plowed way into the deep snow, where they could only helplessly flounder. Thus scattered for nearly a mile, the procession moved toward the river, which point was happily reached, and Mr. Allan disposed of his property, and thus succeeded in collecting his debts from the farmers and replenishing his stock of goods.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

ONE of the strongest railroad corporations in the country is the above named, and its management furnishes the public with the best of accommodations. Its equipments for passenger travel are the very finest, and its capacity and arrangement for general traffic are unsurpassed. It has always, perhaps, kept a better road than any other company in the West. The road bed is about perfect, the tracks smooth and firm, and the rolling stock of the first-class. The passenger coaches have always been elegantly furnished, and the trains run closely to time. A double track now extends almost all the way between Galesburg and Chicago.

This company controls and operates about 4,500 miles of road, about sixty miles of which are in Henry County. The main line—that running from Galesburg to Chicago—passes through Galva and Kewanee, and the St. Louis Division passes through the Western tier of townships, while the Galva & Keithsburg Branch starts at Galva and runs almost due West, passing through Nekoma, Woodhull and Alpha, thus affording the southeastern, southern and western portion of the county ample railroad accommodations.

The main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, or at least that portion running from Galesburg to Chicago, was originally chartered the Central Military Tract Railroad. This road was organized at Galesburg, Ill., in Feb., 1851. Its charter gave them the privilege to construct a railroad from Galesburg to some point on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad; but June 19, 1852, the charter was so ammended as to give them the right to connect with any railroad leading directly or indirectly to Chicago. Sheffield was the point they first thought of aiming

for, and contracts were let in 1851–2 for building the road to that place. Subsequently, however, they determined to meet the Chicago & Aurora Road at Mendota.

This change was caused by the following circumstances: While the Peoria & Oquawka road was being slowly worked up by local subscription alone, Mr. C. S. Colton chanced to meet United States Senator J. W. Grimes, of Burlington, Iowa, in Boston, Mass., and Mr. Wadsworth, of Chicago, President of the Chicago & Aurora Railroad, a branch of the Chicago & Galena Railroad; and after consultation they concluded that an independent route direct to Chicago was the most feasible. Soon after this James W. Brooks, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and James F. Joy, both of Detroit, Mich., interested themselves in the Central Military Tract Road. They proposed that if the people along the route from Galesburg to Mendota would subscribe $300,000, they would furnish enough more to complete the grading of the road and laying of the ties; and when that was done they could borrow money on the bonds of the enterprise to complete the road and set it in operation.

Two years of fruitless effort to raise the necessary funds were spent, Eastern capitalists refusing to invest where the Legislature reserved the right to fix the rates for fares and freights. Accordingly, another meeting was held at Galesburg, and a charter drafted principally from the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad, which obviated the objection referred to in regard to fixing rates by the Legislature. This charter gave the company the entire control over their property the same as any other personal property, with full powers to fix rates of transportatation. Mr. C. S. Colton was delegated to visit Springfield, and to secure the passage by the Legislature, which he did; and this same charter was the foundation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which is to-day one of the most magnificent systems of railroads in the world.

In 1852, another survey was made from Galesburg to Mendota. Oct. 14, of this year, the Central Military Tract Company increased their stock from $100,000 to $600,000 and elected the following 13 directors: J. W. Brooks, Henry Ledyard, J. F. Joy and G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit; I. H. Burch, C. G. Hammond and John H. Kinzie, of Chicago; Chauncey S. Colton, W. Selden Gale, James Bunce and Silas Willard, of Galesburg; William McMurtry, of Henderson, and John H. Bryant, of Princeton. They elected Mr. Brooks President, J. M. Berrien and David Sanborn, Secretary and Treasurer. Work was pushed rapidly forward, and by Sept. 11, 1854, the cars reached Princeton, and during October and November the track was laid through this county and the first locomotive, the Reindeer, passed over it with a construction train. About 1856, the Chicago & Aurora, the Northern Cross, the Peoria & Oquawka and the Central Military Tract Companies were all consolidated under the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. This name was derived from the terminal points. J. W. Brooks was elected President of the new road. This road opened up one of the most magnificent sections of the United States, known as the Military Tract, the northern line of which passed through the middle of Henry County. Upon the building of this road settlers began to pour in, and within five or six years every quarter-section of land was taken, and to-day it is one of the highest cultivated sections in the country.

Another railroad enterprise which is to-day owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. This road was to run from Rockford to St. Louis, *via* Rock Island. It secured the charter of the old Sterling & Rock Island Road, which was granted in 1854. The panic of 1857 and the war delayed railroad enterprises for a time, but shortly after the war the Rockford, Rock Island & St Louis Railroad was pushed forward. The Sterling branch, being already completed, gave it a line from St. Louis to Sterling. The remainder of its line it was never able to complete. This road was sold under a foreclosure of mortgage to the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad Company, which was incorporated April 21, 1876. It was soon afterward leased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, who now operate it as its St. Louis Division. This road was sold for $1,600,000, and it is said that it cost $11,000,000. The bond holders who live in Germany were the losers of about six-sevenths of their investment.

The American Central Railroad, now the Galva & Keithsburg Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was begun as early as 1847, but not completed until 1868.

As above remarked, the management of this road has been of the highest character. Men of broad and liberal views, enterprising and considerate for the comfort and welfare of their patrons, have always been at its head, and especially is this the case at present. The passenger department of few railroads in the country is managed with that sagacity and at the same time with that singleness of purpose to give the traveling public every accommodation known to the science of railroading, that characterize the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. This department is under the management of Mr. Perceval Lowell. A trip over this road will convince the most exacting that Mr. Lowell not only understands the art of railroading, but is exceedingly generous in providing every means of both comfort and safety. He has imbued all of his subordinates with that one idea so prominent with him,—"the public must and shall have the very best of traveling accommodations, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shall be excelled by none."

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

BY the Legislature of 1851 this great Illinois railway was incorporated as the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. The object of the projectors was to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi, by way of Chicago and Rock Island, a distance of 181½ miles. This road was completed in the spring of 1854, and at once took rank as one of the great lines of the country. Improved and wild lands contiguous to the city and along the line of the road entered a few months previous with warrants costing the purchaser from 87½ to 112½ cents per acre, rose to $5 and $10 per acre.

The presence of the locomotive arouses the dormant energies and sets on foot enterprises that otherwise might sleep for ages. It changes the face of society and moves the whole world forward. Railroads create business and build up cities that otherwise would never have had existence.

This road passes through some of the finest agricultural country in the State. In 1866 this railroad was consolidated with the Mississippi & Missouri Railway Company, under the name of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, which name it now bears. In June, 1869, its line was completed to Council Bluffs, where it connected with the then newly completed Union Pacific Railway. From the date of its completion to the Missouri River, it has been a favorite route of the travelers and tourists to the Pacific slope and also to the Territories. Since that time it has expanded, by consolidation with other lines and by building branches into Iowa and Missouri, from 550 miles to a great railway operating some 1,400 miles of road, and having for its termini the cities of Chicago, Peoria, Keokuk, Council Bluffs, DesMoines, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas city. Its freight now embraces the products of the Eastern and Western States and Territories, as well as that of Europe and the empires of the Old World. This company has also opened up a new route to the Northwest, known as the "Albert Lea Route," extending to Minneapolis, where it connects with the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul & Manitoba Railroads.

This route traverses some of the finest scenery in the country and takes the traveler to many of the most noted resorts for health and pleasure in the United States. The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad has had a rich country and an extensive commerce to support it, and from its first inception it has been prosperous. From the running of the first train up to the present time, the management of this road has been such as to secure and hold the sympathy of its patrons. This has been accomplished by establishing the principle of equal and exact justice to all, and by giving to the people, as far as in human power lay, immunity from dangers incident to travel. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway has had an able management. For many years Mr. R. R. Cable has been its President and General Manager and Mr. E. St. John has been its General Ticket and Passenger Agent. This very popular and efficient railroad official—Mr. E. St. John—has been recently promoted to the position of Assistant General Manager, while he still holds his former position. So long a continuation of the road under the same management, speaks well for the company and also for its officers.

The *personnel* of this railroad has been highly commendable. Their agents and conductors have

been obliging, their engineers skillful and faithful and their brakemen prompt. The Superintendents have also been scrupulous and exact, training the men under them to correct business habits.

The aim of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has been to locate its lines and establish its connections so as to reach its objective points with the greatest facility and in the most desirable manner. From the completion of its first track to the Mississippi to the present time, when it operates over 1,400 miles of road, a great portion of which is spanned by double parallel lines of steel, the Rock Island Company has performed its duty to the State, and has been a potential factor in the development and civilization of the great West.

The Peoria & Rock Island Railroad.

THIS originated as a Henry County railroad enterprise, being fathered by Amos Gould and Orrin E. Page, of Cambridge. These gentlemen procured a charter in 1867 for the road, and by the middle of 1871 trains were running over it. The first train was run over the road July 8, 1871. It enters the county at section 36, Galva Township, passes through Galva, Bishop Hill, Cambridge, Warner, Osco and Orion, leaving the county from Western Township.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crime.

SEVERAL anecdotes related elsewhere in this book completely illustrate the fact that with the pioneers in Henry County about the only criminal that confronted the sparse settlers was the horse-thief. One reason why this particular species of thief only was present at that day probably is the fact that the horse was about the only property that presented itself to the thief. There was no money in the country, and little or nothing else that would pay the rascals to carry to the far away markets. But in the course of time men did get to stealing timber,—first, off of Government land, then off of school lands, and then taking freely and with impunity from non-resident timber owners. Many substantial, good men at one time, hardly thought it dishonorable to get all the timber they wanted for home use or the markets without paying for it. Then, in the course of time, men would sometimes kill some one else's half-wild hog in the woods and supply their families with meat. And from here came a growth of a small crop of hog thieves. As population increased, and markets came to be nearer and better, these thieves would sometimes steal cattle from the range. And sometimes extensive feuds came into existence over suspicions and charges in reference to missing hogs, cattle and horses. In the course of the progress of the settlement, and the establishment of stores and business houses, came the occasional burglary; and the incendiary at rare intervals, plied with his destructive trade as an aid to his robberies and thefts. There was never a marked feature among the people of this county of any of these crimes or criminals. In fact, as it has always been a rural people there has been but a small per cent. of crime in the county,

compared to other places, especially where there were large towns and cities. But advancing civilization always carries its own haunting shadows with it, and therefore it is that we can easily trace in every growing community the natural growth or development of a certain character of crimes. The development from horse-stealing to murder and robbery of the most fiendish kind and quality is possible to trace even in this moral county. We do not attempt to give an account of all the crimes of the county, but only those which were the most startling and atrocious.

BANK ROBBERY.

The good people of the county, more especially of Kewanee, were, in the latter part of August, 1882, startled by the news that the First National Bank of Kewanee had been robbed in broad daylight. Two armed men had entered the bank, just after the close of business hours, and, by violence overcoming the only two employees in the room at the time, had carried off the money, first throwing these two persons —the assistant cashier, Mr. J. J. Pratt, and a lady clerk, Miss Charity Palmer—into the vault, in an insensible condition, and had got away, and had been gone some time before these employees could release themselves and give the terrible news to the public.

The two men who entered the bank and robbed it were named Welch and Kenedy. Welch had been a commercial traveler in this part of Illinois, and he was recognized by Miss Palmer and Pratt when in the bank. He was run to the ground in the East, and Kenedy was caught in the distant West by Pinkerton detectives. These arrests occurred some two weeks after the robbery. The cunning detective soon wormed a confession out of Welch, and the whole story was soon known, and then the whole community was more amazed than ever, because Pratt, the assistant cashier, was implicated. He was arrested, and then he, too, confessed at once and told all about it. Pratt was a young man, reared in the town, was a great favorite in the community, a model churchman and Sunday-school teacher, and every one was highly indignant when he was arrested—at his father's in the night. No one would or did believe in his guilt, except the detectives, until he confessed and told where he had buried his share of the swag, under the sidewalk in front of his home. A man named Scott, a dentist who had lived in Princeton, and was then in St. Louis, was arrested; he was not convicted of the robbery, but was sent to the penitentiary for a forgery that he and Pratt had concocted and carried through some time before the robbery. On the preliminary examination Pratt and Welch told the whole story, reserving nothing. It seems that Miss Palmer was the only honest one in the lot, and she had been seized by Kenedy and choked and beaten to insensibility, but had fought like a tiger until overcome. The robber had seized her, and put his hand over her mouth to prevent her screams, and she bit his fingers to the bone. On the final trial of Pratt, Welch and Kennedy, they all confessed, and the Judge sent them to the penitentiary for the term of six years each. The bank recovered the most of the money, and there are many men now in Kewanee who feel real sorrow for Pratt,—we hope solely for the sake of his respected parents and sisters; for certainly by his own confession, both in the robbery and the forgery, it was a public misfortune he could not have been sent to the penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

SHOCKING MURDER.

While all Kewanee and vicinity were in the throes of excitement and the preliminary examination of the bank robbers was going on before Esq. Wood, there came the still more startling news that Mrs. Maggie A. Copeland, wife of Joseph L. Copeland, living on a farm four miles south of Kewanee, had been brutally murdered at her home in broad daylight. It was said or supposed to have been done by tramps for the purpose of robbery. When found the body lay with the head toward the door, just outside the house, and in the kitchen and in the main house were evidences of the struggle she had made for life. She had been horribly beaten, and shot three times; the fiend commencing the attack in the kitchen, followed her into the house, and she had jumped through a screen door and still pursued had turned to go again into the house, when she fell on her face and expired. The trunk in which was nearly a hundred dollars had been rifled, but the other furniture had not been disturbed.

Mrs. Copeland was young, accomplished and very intelligent and handsome, beloved and greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Her husband had left her, taking, most fortunately, their bright-eyed, sweet-faced little boy with him, going to town

with a load of corn. To the people of Kewanee and vicinity, particularly, here were horrors on horror's head accumulated.

It soon turned out that the murderer was a man named Mockinson, a wretch who had come from near the same place in Ohio the Copelands were from. He had come into the neighborhood, and had no acquaintance except a hired man who worked for a neighbor of Copeland. In the kindness of their hearts, Copeland and wife had allowed Mockinson to make their house his home, and had treated him more as a brother than a stranger. He got work at a near neighbor's, but would frequently go to Copeland's, visit and eat and sleep there and be entertained, and in return for this great kindness, in his black heart he hatched and nursed his hideous crime. He confessed his guilt, told the sickening details of his story, and was duly hanged, as he most richly deserved to be. He was a depraved, vile and wretched human beast, without a redeeming trait or quality in the world, and it is hoped that there was not a healthy-minded man, woman or child in the world but that, when told the story, was really rejoiced when his neck was broken by the hangman's rope.

ANOTHER.

About one year before the above related murder, there occurred in the northwest part of the county, near Colona, a double murder, the details of which are sickening. Clem Gallion murdered Thomas Dilley and wife.

In the dead of the night, the murderer secretly entered the bed-chamber of the victims, and as Dilley lay asleep, he shot him dead, the bullet entering the eye, and death was so instantaneous that he never moved, but lay dead just as he was sleeping! The shot probably awoke Mrs. Dilley, and then the murderer, having no other shot left, fell to and with an old broken shovel slowly pounded the poor woman to death! The sight in the room was simply appalling. Blood and brains were on the floor, the bed and the walls, the plastering broken in many places, the foot-board of the bed splintered, and the poor woman literally beat to a jelly! What a slaughter pen! and the victims were a good man and wife, who had extended to the murderer friendship and kindness, and given him a home when he was in pressing need of it.

In the adjoining room were asleep the three Dilley children, the eldest a girl of 12 years; and as soundly as children sleep, the girl was awakened, and greatly frightened at the horrid din, but in her terror acting with wonderful discretion. Through a crack she saw a light in her parents' room, and quickly she approached and looked through, and saw a man rumaging in the bureau. She recognized Gallion and realized something terrible was going on. She waited till he put out the light and went away, and then she aroused the other two children, one of them not yet five years old, dressed them, and taking hold of hands, they went through the dark to a neighbor's, nearly three-quarters of a mile, roused them up and gave the alarm.

This diabolical murder occurred in the latter part of 1881, and the murderous monster was hanged the next May.

John Root, a Swede, was sentenced Sept. 18, 1852, for two years for manslaughter, in Knox County, to where he had taken a change of venue. He was educated as an American, but married a woman more recently from Sweden, who was a member of the Bishop Hill Colony. Eric Jansen was autocrat of this colony and would not let Mrs. Root leave it to live with her husband among the Americans. Mr. Root brought suit against Jansen at Cambridge, and while the case was pending, he shot and killed him in the Court-House at mid-day. At the end of a year he was pardoned.

Old Settlers' Society.

THE early settlers of Henry County organized their society in 1875, and have had every year large and interesting gatherings of the pioneers, their families and friends. It is one of the most successful and prosperous county organizations in the State. Speeches, poems, familiar talks, reminiscences and anecdotes are the performances on these occasions from the stand; but in the crowds many dear old friends meet and clasp hands, and eyes which age is fast making dim are there brightened again; and who can imagine the swelling hearts, the glow of recollections of the long ago that come rushing to the rekindled memories of the white-haired grandfathers and grand-

mothers at these hearty re-unions? We most heartily endorse the concluding verse of a poem, read at the Old Settlers' meeting of 1879, by T. F. Davenport, as follows:—

"So keep up these gatherings, year after year;
For we cannot expect to be always here.
As the months and years go hurrying by,
And we fail in strength as time will fly,
We can still look back on the simple ways,
The innocent pleasures, the happy days,
Of our pioneer life, and still can say
We thank our God, we're here to-day."

The first meeting to organize an old settlers' association was held in the Town Hall in Cleveland, July 10, 1875. James Glenn was selected to act as Chairman; James H. Paddelford as Secretary, and William Glenn was chosen Treasurer. A meeting was appointed for Aug. 13, 1875, to be held at Hanna Grove. That meeting was well attended, and great interest was manifested by the pioneers in recounting the incidents experienced in their early settlement of the county. James M. Allan was elected President of the association; James H. Paddelford, Secretary; Patterson Holmes, Assistant Secretary, and William Glenn, Treasurer; and one Vice-President for each township was also selected, as follows: Clover, J. W. Epperson; Oxford, Robert D. Timberlake; Weller, John Pyatt; Kewanee, E. E. Slocum; Western, Chauncey Washburn; Osco, R. H. Hinman; Munson, J. W. Crawford; Cornwall, Lewis Shearer; Annawan, John L. Dow; Colona, James Glenn; Geneseo, Alfred W. Perry; Alba, W. D. Robertson; Phenix, Benj. F. Fritz; Yorktown, Lyman Stowell; Burns, Jacob Kemmerling; Galva, John A. Ayres; Wethersfield, Charles B. Minor; Lynn, George B. Pillsbury; Andover, S. W. Knapp; Cambridge, George T. H. Wilson; Edford, William Austin; Atkinson, Asa Crook; Hanna, Phil. K. Hanna; and Loraine, Joseph Arnett.

The second annual meeting was held at Geneseo, Aug. 11, 1876, when Joseph A. Sawyer was chosen President and T. F. Davenport Permanent Secretary; P. H. Beveridge was chosen Assistant Secretary, and Philip K. Hanna, Treasurer. The third annual meeting was held at Cambridge, Aug. 10, 1877, when Philip K. Hanna was elected President; M. B. Potter, Assistant Secretary; and M. B. Lloyd, Treasurer. Mr. Lloyd held the position of Treasurer until 1883. The fourth annual meeting was held at Kewanee, Aug. 11, 1878, and Matthew B. Potter was chosen President. The next annual meeting was held at Orion, Aug. 21, 1879. Alfred W. Perry was given the position of President. The sixth annual meeting was held at Hanna Grove, Aug. 26, 1880, when Mr. Lewis Shearer was chosen President. At the next meeting, which was held at Cambridge, Sept. 8, 1881, Mahlon B. Lloyd was elected President. Dr. Ira R. Wells was elected to this position at the eighth annual meeting, which was held at Geneseo, Aug. 30, 1882. The next meeting was held at Orion, Aug. 28, 1883, when Matthew B. Potter was elected President, and C. C. Blish Treasurer. At the tenth annual meeting, held Sept. 17, 1884, at Alpha, A. W. Perry was elected President, and Mr. Blish was re-elected Treasurer. The next meeting was held at Colona, Aug. 27, 1885, when Mr. Richard Mascall was given the position of President, and Mr. Blish was again re-elected Treasurer.

The meeting of 1885 was at Colona, and was probably one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held in the county. President A. W. Perry, whose zeal at the Old Settlers' meeting is well known to be boundless, selected from the assembly ten old ladies who were in Henry County 50 years ago, and who now were seated on the stand facing the throng on this semi-centennial celebration of the country's natal day, the only ladies, save Mrs. Earl P. Aldrich, who was not present, who now reside in the county, and who were here 50 years ago. These ladies were Mrs. Columbia Aldrich, Mrs. Polly Hecox, Mrs. Caroline Withrow, Mrs. James Glenn, Mrs. Martha Sively, Mrs. Arthur Hunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Brandenburg, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Anna Burrall.

TOWNSHIPS

AT the November election of 1856 the proposition to adopt township organization was voted upon by the people of the county, and was carried in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority. To comply with the expressed wishes of the voters at the December term of the County Court, Merritt Munson, John Piatt and M. B. Potter were appointed the three Commissioners to "lay out the county into townships" in conformity to the organization laws. The Commissioners met at Cambridge Feb. 16, 1857, to enter upon the duties of their office. They published a notice to the people to meet together in the different townships or contemplated divisions "to consult together and agree upon names for their respective towns and report the same to the Commissioners;" and since that date the present townships have existed, under the township organization law.

The first meeting of the first Board of Supervisors met in Cambridge April 10, 1857, at which meeting were present O. A. Turner, Geneseo; J. N. Wilson, Munson; W. T. Crosier, Loraine; Lewis Shearer, Cornwall; M. B. Potter, Wethersfield; William Miller, Edford; George B. Pillsbury, Lynn; S. W. Knapp, Andover; A. Underwood, Oxford; Henry Hand, Hanna; R. Mascall, Cambridge; Benjamin Fritts, Phenix; D. L. Wiley, Galva; Austin Sykes, Galva; Abisha Washburn, Western; David Walters, Atkinson; John McNeil, Alba; James Latimer, Yorktown; Silas Newton, Annawan; Henry Stickney, Clover; Ira Parker, Burns; L. C. Welton, Osco; John Piatt, Weller.

In the year 1858 the complete Board of Supervisors elected was as follows: M. B. Potter, Wethersfield; D. L. Wiley, Galva; J. N. Wilson, Munson: Geo. C. Walden, Annawan; Thos. Nowers, Atkinson; J. H. Johnson, Geneseo; J. R. Wells, Colona; Benj. Fritts, Phenix; J. Latimer, Yorktown; R. A. Tenny, Kewanee; Ira Parker, Burns; R. Mascall, Cambridge; S. W. Knapp, Andover; G. B. Pillsbury, Lynn; Edwin Bundy, Oxford; William Forgy, Clover; Levi Higgins, Western; L. C. Welton, Osco; L. Shearer, Cornwall; George Bawmour, Alba; William Miller, Edford; Thomas Hill, Hanna; W. T. Crosier, Loraine; John Piatt, Weller. I. N. Wilson was elected Chairman.

ALBA TOWNSHIP.

ALBA Township was the last township to attract the early, or for that matter, also the late comers. It is traversed by Green River, that meanders entirely from the east part of it to the west side, mostly in the northern tier of sections. And then, just west of the west line is the mouth of Mud Creek, which en-

ters the township at the south line and bends around through sections 35, 29, 30, 19 and 20. These streams were, it seems, protecting barriers against the settlers, and they traveled around them, the immigrants from the east striking south of Mud Creek and the Green River swamps; and those, of course, which came by way of the river, stopped among their friends in other parts of the county, and often, for many years, lived there without seeing any part of Alba Township.

The name Alba was one of the unaccountable inventions of the Commissioners selected to give baptismal names to the twenty-four townships in the county. What, if any, meaning there is attached to it we are unable to ascertain. It is a case, perhaps, of purely poetic fancy, and will always remain a reminder to posterity of the oversight of those who gave names to localities in the county of what an opportunity was missed—what inadequate ideas the men who shaped the destinies of this fair portion of our land had of the real benefactors who had made the great sacrifices for our good. (The word *alba* in Latin signifies *white*.)

There is a tradition, or rather an unverified story, that two brothers, James and John Sumatro, came into this part of the county in an early day, about 1836, and put up a pole cabin and made a small truck patch; but their chief occupation was hunting and trapping. Their home was the cheapest and easiest made they could design—simply a poor protection from the elements, and indicated that they were ready, upon short notice, to follow the game in its migrations from one portion of the country to another. They lived their solitary life, it is thought, wintering here only one winter and spending two summers, and had possibly been gone years before the remains of their camping place were discovered. Where they were from or where they went is not known.

It was only after the Winnebago Swamp Land Company had succeeded in demonstrating the feasibility of draining these swamp and overflowed lands that the permanent settlers and farmers began to turn their attention to the township, and now may be seen the tillers of the soil tickling the ground that breaks forth in smiling crops, where once a good-sized steamboat might have easily floated. These lands, when once restored to the husbandmen, like all overflow lands, are deeply covered with the richest soil. This is true of the Green River swamp lands, except in spots where there is more or less peat in the drift deposits. While Alba Township still only has a sparse population, yet the future may transform it into a very rich garden spot, producing all the cereals and grasses in unexampled quantities.

ANDOVER TOWNSHIP.

THIS was one of the several experimental colony enterprises in which prospective hard cash and piety lurked at the base of the original idea. It was proposed to build a splendid city on the wide prairie plains, and reap the profit that would arise from converting crawfish chimneys and the trysting places of the festive "greenheads" into valuable corner lots; and where, on the Lord's day the grand peal of the great, wide-mouthed bells would ring out the command from on high, "Come, let us worship!" But worship meant probably singing nasal psalms strictly according to my doxy:

"Lord have mercy
On me and my wife,
My son John
And his wife,
Us four
And no more."

William S. and Jesse Woolsey, Ithamar Pillsbury, Noah T. Pike and Archibald Slaughter came to Henry County in September, 1835. The last three named were agents for the Andover Colony. When starting West their objective point was Knoxville. They crossed the mountains in stages to Pittsburg, then down the river and up to St. Louis, and then up the Illinois River. Pillsbury had been out the year before. Abel K. Woolsey, brother to the above, came in the spring of 1837, in company with his brother William, who had returned to his old home, married, and the two brothers and their families came to Illinois.

Pillsbury was the prime leader in authority for the colony. He was authorized to buy land and control matters generally; he put up buildings, and soon commenced a mill on Edwards River, the first in the county. Among the patrons of this mill were people all the way from Prophetstown. The three Woolseys

settled in Andover. William and Abel K. were mechanics in wood, and Jesse opened a tavern.

When these parties arrived on the ground they found a man named Campbell already there in his hut. He was engaged in building a bridge across Edwards River. Pike and Slaughter soon returned to their old homes. The nearest settlement to Andover then was Henderson Grove, where lived William Riley, two families of McMurtrys—James, William and Samuel—and Reece Jones. The nearest post-office was Knoxville, distant 30 miles.

The venerable Eben Townsend bought Campbell's claim. Townsend lived to be a very old man, and when he died he was buried in the Andover graveyard, with no stone to mark the resting-place of the old pioneer. Rev. Pillsbury was buried in the same graveyard. He left a widow; his son, Edward P., is a lawyer in Macomb; Nettleton is in Florida, Frank in Dubuque, and Ithamar in Macomb; the daughters, Mary is in Macomb; Sarah and Elizabeth in Minneapolis; Jesse Woolsey died, leaving two children—Gilbert R., a physician, and Mrs. Buck. Albert K.'s children are in the West; one daughter lives in Jersey City.

The agents of the colony entered about 30,000 acres of land, and provided for a section to be laid out into town lots. No member could hold more than four quarter-sections; he was entitled to five acres of timber land, and in business meetings each owner had one vote for every quarter-section of land he owned. The south half of section 8, and the north half of section 17 were platted into town lots. The town was intended to be patterned, after New Haven, Conn., and one of their rules was that no buildings should be erected within less than 30 feet of the street without special permission. Ample provisions were made on paper for the building and endowment of a splendid seminary of learning, and also for spacious and costly edifices for the worship of God. But neither the seminary nor the church materialized under the auspices of the colonists; but in 1853 Jenny Lind appropriated $1,000 to build a Lutheran Swede Church in Andover. At first the Presbyterians dominated, and eventually, under Rev. Pillsbury, a very modest, plain little church was erected. It soon divided on the question of the Old and New School, and as early as 1839 the colonists got to wrangling among themselves, and the courts were invoked to settle their differences. So utterly did the Utopian designs of the colony fail that in a few years all the original parties moved away until William J. and Jesse Woolsey were all that were left of them. As already stated, Jesse died, and William removed to Cambridge, where he now lives in comfortable retirement.

It was long confidently asserted and believed that Dr. Baker was the first settler in Andover Township; but it will be remembered that Dr. Baker settled first in the northwest part of the county, not far from the mouth of Green River, and then, after living awhile in his wagon, he removed south and then again went back to the northern part of the county. At an old settlers' meeting in 1877, B. W. Seaton read a paper and discussed this subject pretty thoroughly, and it was then pretty well settled that a man named Butler was the first settler in this township. Judge Tillson said that Butler was living on section 19 in the early summer of 1835, and that he entered the tract in August of that year. He sold his land to the New York Colony. Judge Tillson said: "In June, 1837, I found Mr. E. Buck and family living in a log cabin 60 or 80 rods southwesterly from Capt. Mix's place, near the timber, but not in it. The cabin was there when Mr. Buck arrived. Mr. W. S. Woolsey says he and William Potts used the cabin for a carpenter shop in the summer of 1836. This cabin was moved across Edwards River some years later and occupied by Swan Nelson. Capt. E. A. Mix, who came from New Haven, Conn built the first frame house in Andover in 1836." The account closes as follows: "The preponderance of evidence goes to show that Butler, not Baker, was the first settler in Andover Township; but as neither remained permanently, it does not matter which was there first."

ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution was chartered as the "Orphans Home and Farm School of the Scandinavian Augustana Synod," November 13, 1872, the charter members being Jonas Swenson, A. Andreen, P. M. Sannquist, A. G. Setterdahl, Victor Setterdahl, S. P. Lindell, S. A. Peterson, Samuel Hoogner, Gustav Johnson, Jonas W. Larson, S. P. Johnson and Jonas Westerlund.

The institution had its beginning in the town of Swedona, in 1868, by S. Peter Lindell and wife. It

was but a small beginning. They conducted it until 1871, when it was removed to Andover under the supervision of Mr. Lindell, for the Synod.

The property now used in Andover was purchased in 1871. It was purchased in the name of Rev. Swanson, and after his death conveyed by the courts to the institution. The buildings on the property were sufficient for temporary purposes. New buildings were added in 1881. The new house has 12 large rooms and accommodates 62 children, its full capacity.

The objects and the Christian works and charities of this institution make it one of the most admired institutions in the world. It is a home for poor orphans, and we know of no place that comes nearer to supplying the poor unfortunate little ones for their loss of parents and their natural homes. In religion they train them according to the faith of the Lutheran Church, but yet more important, they give them a practical education, well grounded in the rudiments of learning and thoroughly trained to work and prepare them to successfully enter upon the duties of life. In this home they are kept until 18 years of age, when they are supplied with good wardrobes and an amount of money to do for themselves, the house in every instance securing those who desire it suitable places in private families. To every one of its children it is always their home, and no parents watch more carefully after their own flesh and blood than does the institution of its wards. Each year they hold a 4th-of-July reunion, and those who are too far away to attend in person write letters, and thus the family of children know of the whereabouts and doings of their Home brothers and sisters. Thus the sacred relations of parent and child, brothers and sisters, are continued through life, and at last these orphans are blest with loving parents who never die.

Mr. Lindell, who came to Andover with the Home, opened here with 17 children as inmates; and that he successfully conducted it until the time of his death, in December, 1881, is fully evidenced by the fact that it increased in that time to 45 children. Mr. Lindell and wife did all the work of teaching and superintending the Home during their incumbency.

John S. Swensson succeeded Mr. Lindell. He is now in charge, and there are 62 orphans cared for in the school.

Children are received into the institution of the ages from 2 years to 12 years.

The main new building is a plain, but very substantial structure, and comfortable; two stories; is 38 x 42 feet and 22 feet high. The old building, to which the new is a front, is 50 x 18 feet, story-and-a-half. The new building cost $3,364. There is a cellar under the entire building and it is all heated by a furnace. The buildings were paid for by contributions from different congregations. The Home is maintained by the farm of 280 acres belonging to it and from charitable contributions, especially from Sunday-schools of the different Lutheran Churches.

The Orphans' Home was under the supervision of the Synod to 1876, and since that time the Illinois Conference, Augustana Synod, has had the control.

It probably should have been stated above that in case one of the Home children is unfortunate or afflicted after leaving the institution, the doors are always open to him or her to return, and partake of that substitute for a mother's love and care.

We fear the people of Henry County are not generally aware of the existence and holy work going on in their midst—of this sunshiny spot, where the tender unfortunates are taken and they partake of that wholesome and real charity that certainly, to our mind, is a blessing to see and blessed to aid and encourage.

The present directors of the Home are Rev. Erl Carlson, Rev. J. Vickstrand, R. T. Setterhahl, G. Johnson, S. A. Peterson, S. Hoogner and G. Bengston.

CHURCHES.

The Swedish Lutheran Evangelical Church, of Andover, was organized March 18, 1850, with ten communicant members. Rev. Lars P. Esbjorn was the first Pastor, remaining in the active work until 1856. Under his care the first church building was commenced, in 1851, and completed and dedicated in 1854. For one year after Esbjorn left, the Church was not regularly supplied. Rev. B. J. P. Burgendler was then stationed here. In 1858, Jonas Swenson, the father of John S. Swenson, at present in charge of the Orphans' Home, was ordained in Swedona and took charge of the Church. This Church and the one at Moline and New Sweden received $1,500 donation from the celebrated singer

Jenny Lind. Mr. Swenson remained in charge of the Church to the time of his death, in December, 1873. The vacancy thus caused was supplied by transients until April 28, 1875, when Rev. Erl Carlson, the present minister, took charge.

The present new church was completed and dedicated in August, 1874. It had been commenced in 1867. The total cost was $41,000. It is supplied with an organ costing $3,000. The Church trustees are Jonas W. Larson, Peter Esterling, S. P. Johnson, Gustav Benkston, Ostoff Stephenson.

The number of present communicants is 950, and the whole membership is 1,535.

Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church probably owes its existence to Jonas Hedstrom, who came here in 1850 and at once took up the subject. He called a meeting in the house of Mrs. Lobecks and incited the few friends to enter upon the good work.

In 1854, a little church was built, at a cost of $536. This church eventually was too small for the growing congregation, and in 1863 the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of $3,200. During the past ten years, several members have removed to the West. Present membership, 140. Sunday-school, 75. The following Pastors, in the order of their succession, have been in charge: Jonas Hedstrom, Victor Witting, Peter Newburg, A. J. Anderson, Andrew Ericson, Albert Ericson, L. Lindquist, John Wigreen, O. Gunderson, James Iverson, H. Olson, J. H. Ekstrand, Alfred Anderson, and the present Pastor, Rev. John Bendix.

ANNAWAN TOWNSHIP.

THAT is now Annawan Township presented no inviting grove to tempt a settlement of either the earliest lone pioneer, or the advance agent of the different colonies that were organized in the old States, and hence it was only when the railroad became a fixed fact that immigrants began to turn their attention to this part of the county.

I. G. Heaps, the present Supervisor of the township, came to the county in 1848. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He has been a respected and valued citizen; was among the first to commence the breeding of Short-horn cattle and Norman and Clydesdale horses. He was in the late war, in Co. I, 27th Ill. Vol. Inf., was twice wounded in battle, and was for some time a prisoner in Andersonville.

The real settlement commenced in 1853 and continued in an uninterrupted stream until Annawan became one of the populous townships of thrifty farmers. Of those who came in 1853 and early in 1854, we note William M. McDermond, John Troyer, Joshua Matthews and his son Thomas, Charles Tinker, Daniel Blinn, Silas Morton, J. C. Webb, John Burns, Daniel Morton, Isaac Croft, Mr. Dingman and his sons Joseph and William, Charles Dunham, G. W. King, James Carroll, Thomas Piper, John McNeeley, William B. Heaps, Henry Patterson, Joseph Frock, Isaac Shellenberger, "old man" Benson, Fred Benson, William Benson, Mr. McCanney, William Hodges, John Hags, Mr. Hunt and his son Lewis.

Solomon Minard came in 1860, George McChesney in 1854, John McNeeley in 1852, Erastus Kelly in 1856, H. F. Humphrey in 1856, Stephen Moon in 1853, C. V. Holdridge the same year, William Haxby, 1855; William Gochenouer, 1856; Samuel Pettit, 1853; G. H. Mumford, 1856. Daniel Morton, one of the earliest settlers in Annawan, and Charles Dunham, another one, reside in Geneseo.

John C. Ward returned to Bergen, N. Y., and died in 1868. His widow is living in Galesburg. Philo S. Ward's grandfather married Rufus Hubbard's mother.

Annawan Village.

ANNAWAN village was platted and dedicated to town purposes by Charles Atkinson, now of Moline. This action was taken as soon as it could be ascertained that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad would want a depot at or near this point on the road, then being constructed. The rapid settlement of the surrounding country indicated this as one of the natural important shipping points on the road.

The earliest settlers in the new town were Joseph L., T. T. and Silas Morton, Almon Baker, Absalom Blinn and Joseph Dingman. The two last named were probably the first to take up their abode in the village boundaries. Solomon Minor lived just north

of the village. Philip J. Wintry came in 1854, and at once commenced actively his trade of house-builder.

The first house was put up by Silas Morton, which was a small frame store, now owned by B. C. Sargeant as a residence. The first residence was by Almon Baker, and very soon after this Philip J. Wintry had his residence completed and moved into it. Then in quick succession the houses of Samuel Pattorf, Miram Barber, Absalom Blinn and Daniel Blinn were soon up and occupied. Daniel Blinn built the first warehouse, in 1854. He operated it about two years. Joseph L. Dow erected the first hotel, and Tristam T. Dow built the next hotel in the place. Josiah Dow, Asa Prescott, and Philip, Joshua. William and Philip, Jr., Locks, all built about this time.

The first school-house was built in 1854, and it is said, though not certain, that William Cole was the first teacher.

William Romine and Peter Hillman came in 1854. Mr. Berkey came at the same time and opened a tinner's shop.

The Daw Brothers, who put up the first hotel and kept a store, and built the elevator, are now living in Davenport. They still own the elevator in Annawan.

B. C. Sargeant is the only one left of the very first house-builders in the place. The first grain-buyers were Jared Sexton and Henry Hutchman. The first railroad agent was William Lamb. Zebulon Jones was the first "village blacksmith" of the place. He is now in Galva.

The first mill was built by William and Ebenezer Hard in 1856. It was burned to the ground in 1866. When burned it was the property of White & Andrews, who had purchased of Hard. It afterwards was wrecked by a boiler explosion. In 1859 robbers burned Daw's store.

A public meeting was called Jan. 30, 1860, to consider the question of incorporating the village, F. H. Slater, president, and G. W. Lewis, clerk of the meeting. The election was held on Feb. 11, 1860. Sixty-one votes were cast; fifty-one for incorporation and ten against.

The first Board was F. H. Slater, President; William W. Cole, Clerk; W. C. Carroll, Josiah Daw and D. L. McChesney.

There are at present in the village four dry-goods and grocery stores, one drug store, a hotel, lumber yard and one feed store, and several small shops.

CHURCHES.

Congregational Church.—This church was originally organized in the country, south of the village. It was moved into town about 1866, and supplied by Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Sheffield, who remained till the church was built in 1867, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Allen, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Howard, the preacher in charge at Atkinson. There was no regular pastor from that time till 1876, when Rev. John A. Griffin, of Atkinson, commenced preaching.

The Annawan Baptist Church was organized in Sept., 1843, at Wethersfield, but was removed to its present location in 1854. Its original membership was eight, whose names were Rev. Edw. Otis, Hannah Otis, Edw. Otis, Merrill Otis, Hileman Otis, Sarah Otis, Chas. B. Miner and Mary G. Miner.

The present church was built in 1856, at a cost of $1,000. The following ministers are among those who have served as Pastors: Rev. Chas. E. Tinker, Wm. McDermond, R. Turner, D. S. Dean, R. Everts, Wm. Storrs, David Heagle, J. D. Cromwell, Harvey Kingsbury, G. A. Hogeboom, Edward Jones, Wm. Archer and G. W. Lewis.

The present membership is about 125, with a Sunday-school of 100.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—This church, now located three miles south of Annawan, at Fairview Chapel, was organized in the village of Annawan in May, 1854, by Almond Baker and others, with a total membership of eight persons. The first meetings were held in private houses and in unfinished or unoccupied buildings, and not until 1858 did the society build a church, which was dedicated by Rev. Wm. Rinekart, Dec. 15, of the same year, at a cost of about $1,400.

The following are the names of its Pastors and their respective terms of service:

First services by Almond Baker, Julia Baker and Jared Sexton; William C. Romine preached one year; John Cubbage two years; B. Wagner two years; St. Clair Ross, two years; J. R. Evans, one year; David F. Bear, two years; M. Bonnet, one year; J. L. Condon, one year; David F. Bear, one year; Elisha Godfrey one year; Amos Worman, one

year; I. Kretzinger, one year; Seth Coats, two years; William Hankins and J. Edwards, one year; B. Wagner has served two years; Archie W. Collahan, two years; O. F. Smith, one year; N. M. Douglas, present Pastor. The membership is 60, Sunday-school 50. Present Church Trustees: Daniel Blinn, Joseph Frank, Richard W. Batten, Thomas Crosby and Philip J. Wintz. Clsss-leader, W. B. Heaps.

The Congregational Church of South Grove was organized in May, 1854, at King's School-house, near the present residence of I. G. Heaps, at which place the earliest meetings had been held prior to organization.

The original membership was ten persons, as follows: Elijah Benedict, wife and son, Thomas J. Hunt and wife, Asa Prescott and wife, A. B. Noyes and wife and Mrs. J. McConney.

The society built their present church in Annawan in 1866. The following in succession have been the Pastors: Revs. Asa Prescott, A. Lyman, John Allen, Alva Hurd, O. Howard, John Griffin and the present pastor and only minister now stationed in the village, Rev. O. O. Smith.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1854; first meetings were held in the house of G. W. King; the original members being John Hays, Jacob Hodges, Isaac Shelinberger, G. W. King, Almon Woodruff, John P. Bassett, William Benson, Solomon Minard, William Barber and their families.

The church was built in 1856; cost $2,000. The Pastors in their order were as follows: Revs. Wm. White, P. J. Moulton, J. T. Linthicum, G. M. Morey, G. C. Woodruff, W. Odell, W. W. Sedore, G. W. Brown, R. L. W. Jameson, S. S. Gruber, W. E. Williamson, A. E. Day, C. C. Woodruff.

ATKINSON TOWNSHIP.

ATKINSON was named after Charles Atkinson, now of Moline, one of the early settlers of this county. He owned large quantities of land in the township and all the land on which the village is situated. The first settler in Atkinson Township was Andrew Taylor. He died here many years ago. One of his sons, John, lives in Cornwall, and a daughter, Mrs. S. J. Hamilton, lives in Geneseo.

The next was John B. Taylor, who came and put up a cabin in 1837. He died in September, 1839.

In 1852 there were but two families in this township, namely: H. Fane's and Rozél W. Little's.

Asa Crook is probably the oldest settler now living in the township. He made his improvement on section 18. J. W. Little was one of the early settlers. John Welch was another early settler and was quite a prominent man while he lived here. He went to Nebraska. One of his daughters is still in the township; married her cousin, B. F. Welch. The most important family were the Nowers, Thomas Nowers, Sr., and his sons and daughters, David Walters, the Trekells and Trekell's brother-in-law, D. W. Wonderly. The last named are all now in Nebraska. R. M. Besse and Henry Bass are both well known early settlers.

A large part of this township is in the Green River swamps. There were very few settlers came into it until after the building of the railroad in 1854, and the extensive drainage of the swamp and overflow lands, which was commenced in 1856. Jacob Meyers came in 1855; the same year Robert W. Milar. Otis W. Mankins came in 1854. John K. Trekell came to the county in 1836. He is a native of Ohio. His wife was Theresa Walters, of Ohio. They were married Feb. 13, 1860.

Village of Atkinson.

R. W. MILAR came from Ohio and settled in what is now the town in 1856. He found living in this vicinity when he came Lorenzo Eldridge, now of Chicago; Stephen Trekell, who left for California and died on the way on shipboard; Henry Bass, living two and a half miles north; E. R. Lucas, the present Town Street Commissioner; Benj. Shearer, who returned to his old home in the East; James W. English, Z. Welch, Hiram Grant and Michael Milar (the last four deceased), and John Crosby, now living in the southern part of the county; George Rummell, living in Geneseo; David Walters, in Nebraska; John Rummell, in Iowa; John Heller, in Missouri; Asa Crook, living near the village; John Bowen (deceased); Harry and Henry Fanes, now in Kansas; George Williams, living north of Green River; C. J. Gearheart, living on Green River; M. W. Taylor (deceased); E. F. Rose, in Chicago; George Lowbauch,

in Geneseo; Andrew Miner, in Iowa; Sperry Howard (deceased), and some think he was about the first settler in the township; and Wally Smith, who went West years ago.

R. W. Milar's family were the first that got moved into the village proper. He built the first dwelling. There were two other houses going up at the same time, but Mr. Milar it seems worked the fastest and was a day or two ahead of the others. This first house occupied is now the property of Fred. Kizer. One of the other two houses is now the hotel of the place. It was built by Trekell. The other building was the first store room in the place, by N. W. Taylor. It is now a harness shop on State Street. Taylor was the first store-keeper and Postmaster.

With this flush start for a good town, the people put up as the fourth building a school-house. It is now a dwelling and belongs to Thomas Nowers, Jr. At one time additions were put to it and it became a hotel, and when it served its day in this line the additions were separated and made into two dwellings, one of which is occupied by the agent, Emmons, and the other by A. R. Walters. George Lowbauch put up the next building. It is now occupied by Daniel Seybert. Then Dr. Lucas put up a dwelling. He sold to Brandon and left this part of the country. Brandon died some 25 years ago. Slusser then built just north of Milar's. Isaac Fry erected a building on Main Street, on the same block of Trekell's building. Then E. F. Rose, just south of Milar's, and then Babbit built. Then E. F. Rose erected his elevator and opened it for the trade of the farmers. Stephen Trekell then put up his store-room. Lorenzo Eldridge built and opened his store about the same time, and soon after this Samuel Brant put up his building. The first brick building was erected in 1867, by Edward Everett.

The first school taught in the place was by Elizabeth Nowers, now Mrs. Henry L. Lyon. Rev. Wm. White, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached the first sermon in the place.

A notice for the people to meet and vote upon the question of town organization was posted Jan. 12, 1867, signed by Luke Wills, Amos Fry and John Ashley. There were 19 votes cast at the election, 11 for and 8 against organization. A charter was obtained, and at the first election, Thomas Nowers, Sr., President, Dr. Levi Carter, John Ashley, Jr., George R. Babbitt and John M. Brown were elected a Board of Trustees, and John Ashley, Clerk. The town was under its special charter until June, 1878, when by a vote it changed to the general incorporation law.

The present population is 500; has four churches:—The Methodist Episcopal Church, the Free Methodist, Congregationalist and Catholic. Three dry-goods stores, five groceries, one bank and one hotel.

The present village officers are, John Straly, President; John W. Smith, John Johnson, John English, John F. Nowers, J. C. Pierson; and Charles E. Sheldon, Clerk.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1864. The same year they built their church at a cost of $2,700. The parsonage was built in 1868.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1857, by Rev. White, mentioned above as preaching the first sermon. Revs. D. M. Hill, O. W. Pollard and Knowlton were the Pastors in charge. Then Revs. Sheldon, Morey, Kinney, Woodruff, Frick, Heckard, Odell, Fleharty, Head, Swartz, Woodruff, Keller and Otterman. The church building cost $3,500.

The Catholic Church commenced its services in 1871. The church building cost $1,200.

BURNS TOWNSHIP.

THIS is one of the few townships untouched by the iron track of the railway, but finds good markets and shipping points about equi-distant to Kewanee, Cambridge and Galva, with good roads and easy approaches to either. The entire township is arable land, with a sufficient natural drainage in every part, and has the rather curious topography of the small drainage streams that rise near its center and flow directly north, while from the center to the south line the small streams lead to the west and southwest. The face of the country is largely prairie, but in it are several valuable groves of timber, chief among which is Round Grove in the southwest corner. The settlers here were not town builders, it seems, as they have never laid out any great paper cities or attempted to plant and grow a flourishing and ambitious town that would spring into grandeur in a single night. The Edwards River, flowing west to

the Mississippi, rises in section 25, and Round Grove Creek in section 35, with branches coming in from sections 32 and 34.

The first settler was Samuel Carson, a carpenter, from Harrison County, Ohio. He was born in 1811, and came to the county in the spring of 1836. He improved 183 acres. He married Elizabeth Doty, Sept. 20, 1836, a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio, born July 4, 1814. There were born to them eight children—four boys and four girls; three children died some years ago.

Mr. Carson was a successful farmer, was for some years a Justice of the Peace, and at different times held other offices in the township.

Jacob Kemerling came March 23, 1837; born in Columbiana, Ohio, May 18, 1807. He improved a splendid farm on section 35, of 426 acres. He was married to Sarah Allbright Feb. 10, 1820; she died Sept. 20, 1863, having borne nine children, eight of whom survived her.

Mr. Kemerling was very nearly the perpetual Assessor and School Director during his life, having filled those places for more than 20 years. He was a noted man among the early settlers, and toward the close of his active life as well known as any man in the county. He was a most companionable man, and his delight was to meet old brother settlers, and all night and all day recount experiences, anecdotes and frightful stories of hair-breadth escapes in the day of wild varmints in the land. If he could not get an old settler to swap experiences he would content himself with a "tender-foot;" and when he fell upon a credulous one he would delight to afflict him with stories that would bring the listener hideous nightmares for the next six months. In another chapter is an encounter with a wolf on the prairie by a lone pedestrian on his way to Andover The wolf was large, and, driven by hunger, was ready to eat a pioneer blood-raw. The story is a hair-starter, and the reader had better turn to it on another page, and thus gain some idea of what perils were once upon these peaceful prairies—what awful dangers by flood and field, and hungry wolves did once beset the peaceful pioneer.

Simeon Mathews settled on section 9. He was from Hartford County, Conn., born April 17, 1812, and landed in this county in 1848. He improved a splendid farm of 300 acres. He married Phebe Jane Rogers in 1836. She was a native of Ohio, born in 1815; died March 30, 1868. In 1871 Mr. M. was again married to Minerva Hemingway, of Litchfield Co., Conn., who was born in 1816.

W. S. Charles came in 1842, and settled on section 32. He was a native of England, born Nov. 1, 1818. He improved 200 acres. He came to this county direct from Stark County, where he had settled in 1837. April 19, 1839, he married Esther L. Stoddard, in Stark County, it being the first wedding in that county.

William Clement, a native of Ireland, born Jan. 26, 1828, came in 1851, and settled on section 25. His wife was Sarah Gash, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1836. They were married in 1870.

George Kemerling settled on section 35, in 1841. He was born in Ohio, April 15, 1815. He married Jane Leonard, Sept. 2, 1847, a native of Ohio, born Oct. 10, 1827. They had six children.

Ira Parker came in 1851, settled on section 9, and improved a splendid farm of 411 acres. He was from Wayne Co., N. Y.

Michael Roberts came in 1852. He was born in Cumberland, Me, June 20, 1796. He came to Illinois in 1833, and stopped in Peoria, and then in Fulton County.

This was about all the settlers in this township until the days of railroad building, that decade from 1852 to 1862 that witnessed such a tremendous flow of immigration to this county, when every part of it became thickly settled.

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

THE following history of Cambridge Township is taken from an article prepared by B. W. Seaton, editor of the *Prairie Chief*, for the Old Settlers' meeting, August, 1877, and may be relied upon as entirely authentic:

"Previous to the year 1840, what is now known as Cambridge Township had no history save that which is common to the whole West while slumbering in the lap of nature. In 1835, when the prospecting party, headed by Ithamar Pillsbury, came this way in search of land on which to locate the Andover Colony, they found a little cabin near

the west edge of Sugar-Tree Grove, a few rods north of the state road, on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Perkins—better known as the Cady place. This place was the first habitation built in Cambridge Township, and was the headquarters of a party of hunters from Knox County, who paid a visit to this section annually to hunt deer, which were then quite numerous in the grove. In this little cabin Mr. Pillsbury and party spent one night; and they have often been heard to say that they passed the night more comfortably than they had at any other place since they left Peoria.

In 1838, William Stackhouse and James Mascall drifted this way in search of homes, and found them. On the northwest quarter of section 10, Cambridge, they found a double log cabin and other improvements—a well and a small patch of broken prairie. The house was deserted, and the "breaking" had run to weeds. These improvements were made by a man named Chillson, who supposed he was on Government land; but, finding there was a prior claim, he abandoned the place. Where he went to we have not been able to learn, but a man by the same name opened the farm in Cornwall now owned by Lewis Shearer. This man Chillson was the first who attempted to make a permanent home in Cambridge Township, and turned the first furrow. A few years later the cabin was "lifted" by Captain Mix and taken to his place in Andover. The well has long since caved in, but a slight hollow in the ground shows where it used to be.

After spending some time prospecting, and in their travels stumbling upon Richmond, the county seat, where a court-house was being built, Messrs. Mascall and Stackhouse each selected a farm and returned home.

In the spring of 1840 Wm. Stackhouse returned with his family, consisting of himself, wife and one daughter, and pitched his tent on section 14, where he erected a log cabin and commenced housekeeping at once. He proceeded at once to turn up the prairie sod, and soon had the first crop raised in Cambridge Township, then without a name.

When he built his first cabin, having no timber of his own, he "borrowed" some, as he supposed, of Uncle Sam. One morning he was "pegging away" in the timber, when a fine-looking stranger on horseback came along, told him he was tresspassing on his land, and asked him what he was going to do with the logs. On being told by Mr. Stackhouse that he was building a house to shelter his family, who were with him, the stranger told him to go ahead and take all the logs he wanted for that purpose. This stranger proved to be Patrick Owens, known about here in years after as a "land-shark;" but many remember him as a kind-hearted, generous gentleman, who could not do too much for a friend, or too severely punish an enemy.

The same year James Mascall, then a single man, came on and improved his claim on section 12. In common with all pioneers, Mr. Mascall met with misfortunes that would have discouraged many. Early in his career as a Western farmer, his team was broken up by the death of one of his horses. He soon got another; then the other died. Being literally "dead broke," he could not buy a fourth horse; so he pressed a pair of young steers into service. One of these becoming lame and unfit for work, he put a heifer into yoke, and with a Dolly Varden team, consisting of one steer, one heifer and one horse, he got through with his year's work successfully.

When these pioneers arrived in 1840 they found Joseph Tillson keeping bachelor hall in a pole cabin near the west edge of the grove. He owned a quarter-section of the best land there, and his only occupation seemed to be to prevent squatters and others from carrying off the trees.

So far as we have been able to learn, the actual population of Cambridge Township in 1840 was five—William Stackhouse, wife and daughter, James Mascall and Joseph Tillson; and all, except Miss Stackhouse (who died many years ago) are still living in Cambridge.

In 1841 Richard Mascall came here from Wyoming, Stark county, built a cabin near Mr. Stackhouse, and became the sixth on the settlers' roll. About the same time Charles Else settled on section 11. In the fall of the same year, Stephen Cady and his son-in-law, Alex. H. Showers, arrived and built a cabin where the Perkins House now stands. About the same time, Elisha Attwater came over from Andover and opened the farm just north of the village limits.

In 1842 Joseph Perry improved the farm next east of Richard Mascall's homestead, better known as the Shannon place.

Cambridge Village.

THIS beautiful little city is located near the center of the county, on the line of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, and is the county seat. Much was the excitement and great the controversy in selecting sites for the seat of the county's government. This feature of the history of Cambridge is treated under the head of county seats.

Measured by the changes from the time this place was selected as the county seat until now, it looks as if long ages must have intervened between that time and the present. Where Cambridge now stands and as far as the eye could see, it was but the unbroken prairie—rolling, rich and beautiful as it came fresh from the hand of God. There was no house north of Sugar-Tree Grove nearer than the close vicinity of Geneseo; west, there were no houses or improvements until you neared Andover. At the east end of the grove a settlement, or rather an improvement by A. H. Showers, had been fairly started; to the south, Red Oak, six miles, was the nearest settlement. Galva was yet in the womb of the future and so was Bishop Hill settlement. Hence, to the east it was almost unmeasured quantity. At Wethersfield and Barren Grove, in the southeast, was a settlement. And at that early day the county-seat question had so embroiled some of the good people of Wethersfield and Barren Grove that they desired to secede from Henry and attach themselves to and become Starkians of Stark County. A few settlements were at Oxford and about Richland Grove in the southwest corner of the county. Andover was the most flourishing settlement in the county. Ten miles northwest of Cambridge were three or four families who "stuck stakes" and commenced their improvements.

At this time immigration to the county was very light, and a serious question to "Judge" Tillson was, now that he had secured the location of the town, how to induce men and money to go there. Cambridge was duly surveyed and platted, and named by Tillson; the christening took place June 9, 1843. The "Judge" was the god-father of the "infant phenomenon," responding to all the vows and winding up the ceremony, in his mind, with a final "By the eternal, Cambridge shall wax fat and grow." To this end, he built a cabin—a very, very small log hut, very squat, and, in the language of the pundits of the time, the "residence" was about as "broad as it was narrow." One or two others put up log cabcabins about the same time the "Judge" did, but in the matter of smallness he distanced them all. In his determination to make Cambridge a populous town he married, and soon there was an addition to the house and in it; regularly as clock-work these additions went on, until finally the mansion was many additions clustering around; and inside and about the first small hut, like "birds of a feather that flock together," were the smiling and frolicsome young progeny.

The original town contained about 36 acres. Two public squares were platted: "Court Square" and "College Square." These two names are suggestive of the bent of mind at that time. One square was to punish criminals on, the other "square" was the first idea of a great institution of learning—"College Square," where, at that time, prairie wolves, frogs and crawfish chimneys were the existing *alma mater* for these classic grounds.

The court-house at Morristown was not completed when this last change of county seat occurred, and work was stopped. The people of the southern part of the county were invited to assemble, and every man to bring his work-oxen, and the court house was placed on "runners" and hauled to Cambridge over the prairie and tall grass. What an astonishment this moving court-house must have created as it slowly sailed along, rousing up the green-heads, the musical frogs and the lurking prairie wolves.

The court-house was thus moved in the following way: Messrs. Stackhouse, Hanna, Mascall, Cady, Osborn and others made a proposition to the County Court to move the house and complete it, they to have the house, and furnish the court room for its sessions until a new court-house could be put up. At other times the building was used as a schoolhouse. The court-house was moved down Sept 5, 1843. After being thus used for three years it was sold to Messrs. Gaines, who put up a small addition to it and converted it into a residence and store.

July, 1844, a contract was made with Sullivan

Howard for a new court-house. This was completed in July, 1845. This was for many years used for court-house, school, town hall and all other public purposes. Nearly all denominations held worship there, and the singing master, writing master, humbug phrenological, mesmeric and other cheap frauds lectured there *ad libitum*. It was evidently a "free for all."

Charles C. Blish surveyed and platted Cambridge, and was paid $14 therefor. His assistants were Albert Jagger and Sullivan Howard.

June 26 was the first sale of lots in the new town. Twenty lots were sold, at about an average of $20 each. There were 13 purchasers, and of these but three are known to have remained any time in the county. These were Tillson, Allan and Ayers. Qua lost his life in a stone-quarry, a mile and a half northeast of Cambridge; Russell soon left the State, Montgomery went to Missouri, Jagger to New York and Thompson to California.

As much dodging and moving around as there was in the location of the county seat, it is but just to say that it was all in the best of good feeling, and no bad blood was ever stirred up, as in many other places, over the county-seat question. There was keen rivalry, but no bitterness, especially of that sometimes deadly kind that is sometimes to be seen in new counties in the West, and as was then sometimes to be seen in new counties in Illinois.

Joshua Harper who was one of the Morristown proprietors, was in 1843 selected by the Legislature to act as a commissioner in settling the vexed and hot county-seat question in Whiteside County—a county where the question raged with great fury, and which Mr. Harper aided in finally and permanently settling.

The growth of the town was very slow indeed, because expectation stood on tip-toe, looking for the new town to take up its bed and walk off to some new location, through force of habit, probably. But it has remained and verified the old adage that "the third time is the charm." It is a charming, quiet little unpretentious shire town, now possessing a splendid $8,000 court-house, a splendid soldiers' monument of enduring granite. a very elegant and commodious public-school building on "College Square," and a thrifty and contented, kind-hearted, genial, polite and cultured population of over 1,200.

The town originally was built about the two squares; the business houses fronting the Court-House Square and the first residences fronting the south side of College Square.

At one time or another the county has built four court-houses. Three of those buildings are now standing in Cambridge, the other one was burned, as related above. The little story-and-a-half court-house that was hauled from Morristown to Cambridge, is now a residence, and after its last travels, it stands on a lot three blocks east of the southeast corner of College Square. The other is used as a broom-corn warehouse, and stands a short distance west of the northwest corner of the Court-House Square. It was sold at public sale and purchased by Mr. Gould, and he had commenced to move it and had got it into the street and started on its travels, when Mr. Pillsbury purchased it of him and started to take it to Andover. He got it as far west as it now stands, and bad weather for houses to be out and exposed coming on, he left it in the street, where it stood until the authorities notified him to "move on" with his house. Owing to the continuous inclement weather for houses out of doors, or to its weight and cumbersomeness, or to a thousand other causes combined, it was shunted into the lot where it now stands, awaiting its owner's next movement to get it to Andover.

Sullivan Howard built this frame court-house, contracting therefor Sept. 3, 1844, and completed the building July 28, 1845. From its completion and for a long time it was the big house in the county. Here schools were taught, lectures delivered, debating societies, political meetings, prayer meetings, secret societies, dancing and preaching, in turn were in possession. The Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Universalists at one time all worshiped in this building. Often as many as three different denominations would hold services on the same day, at different hours, and they dwelt in unity and harmony.

The oldst settlers all agree that the noted "village blacksmith," "Lord John" Russell, put up the first house in Cambridge. He occupied it with his family until he could erect a cabin, and then this first rude hut was his blacksmith shop This first cabin was near the southeast corner of College Square. Judge Tillson hewed the poles for his more pretentious bride's residence.

A log cabin was erected nearly opposite where the Cambridge House now stands, by W. A. Ayers, in 1843. In this house was confined the half-breed Indian, "John," who in cold blood murdered another Indian, "Jim,"—both of the Ottawas. John made his escape and went to his tribe on Rock River. The officers pursued him and Shabbona pointed out the culprit and delivered him to the law. He was again confined until the Grand Jury met, and it refused to find a "true bill" and he was turned loose. The murder was so flagrant, so cold-blooded and wanton, that the action of the jury in turning the murderer loose is to this day spoken of with significant headshaking.

John and Jim had started hunting, Jim walking along the path and John on his pony near behind, when he secured the gun of his victim to carry for him on the pony, he shot him in the back, and turned back, leaving the dead Indian lying in the path where he fell.

It was only a dead Indian, and his murderer was a living one who mixed with others of his tribe, and the white man wanted trade and traffic. Could it be possible that at that early day men appreciated the Shakespearean philosophy that "thrift might follow fawning?"

The first hotel was built by A. H. Showers in 1848. Prior to this time accommodations were furnished in any and every cabin in the place,—especially in Judge Tillson's. Showers ran it for some time and then rented it, and it was made a private residence, and as such became the property of Michael McFadden. Mr. Showers then erected the ptesent Cambridge House, which he sold in 1856 to A. and M. B. Gould. They added to the building and put on the third story. After running it five years, the Goulds sold to James M. Weir, who in turn sold to Joshua Bushnell, in February, 1864. Bushnell enlarged it again to its present capacity, and in February, 1876, sold to J. W. Hartzell. M. W. Thatcher kept the Cambridge House eight years. Afterwards he built the Thatcher House and opened it to the public.

There was no wild "booming" in Cambridge property. It was a modest, unpretentious county seat, and grew in population, buildings and business strictly in keeping with the demands made upon it by the wants of the public and the solid growth of the adjacent farming community. Other towns in the county had railroads and were putting on extensive city airs while it peacefully plodded on its way. It was for some years content to get along with a semi-weekly mail on the Peoria route that passed through Wethersfield to Geneso. It did not very greatly complain when in the early day this route was so changed as to leave it away off the road, and the mail-carrier would throw off the Cambridge sack at the "Corners," ten miles east of the town! There was no office there, and Cambridge hired a boy to bring the sack to town. Often matter put up in other offices in the county was sent to Massachusetts, being, we suppose, the supposed accessible Cambridge and the only one that anyone could possibly address a letter to. This distressing state of affairs continued until 1856, when a tri-weekly mail from Geneseo to Kewanee was established. For some years the only mail from the east came by the mail route from Princeton to New Boston. A weekly mail from Rock Island to Cambridge was eventually established. In 1853 a route was opened from Lancaster, on the Illinois river, to Cambridge; but this was soon discontinued. For years "Uncle Bobby" Robinson carried the mail from Cambridge to Rock Island. He was an express agent also, and was a trusty and valuable aid to all the people who had to do much of their shopping at the latter place.

CHURCHES.

The Congregationalists were the first to effect a church organization in this place. The settlement had in it from the first many of this faith from New England and New York, earnest God-fearing men, whose great joy and highest worldly pleasure was to mingle and work with their brethren, and on Sunday to hear and heed the call, "Come, let us worship God." A meeting was held as early as February 9, 1837, and the Church organized, with 11 members, as follows: Nelson Gaines and wife, Henry G. and Mrs. Fidelia Little, H. G. and Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin, Joseph and Mrs. Julia Tillson, C. W. Davenport, Mrs. Margaret Atwater and Mrs. Ruth Moore. Revs. L. H. Porter, of Galesburg, and William F. Vaill, of Wethersfield, officiated. In company with the Methodists and Baptists, worship was held in the courthouse. In 1854 the congregation had increased to 24 members, and they determined to put up a house of worship. This was accomplished the next year,

and the church was dedicated Jan. 12, 1856. It was used continuously until 1875, when it was sold to the Swedish Lutherans, and then the present edifice was erected.

Rev. Vaill was in charge the first year. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph D. Baker, who continued in charge seventeen years. Then came Rev. L. H. Parker, who remained one year. Then Rev. Joel Grant came and remained three years, then Rev. Thomas Douglass two years. Then Rev. S. F. Dickinson took charge. The present Pastor is Rev. J. B. Bidwell.

The M. E. Church organized for worship in the old frame court-house in 1850, with 20 members. Missionary Harding, then traveling through the West, officiated. John and Mary Russell, S. P. and Mrs. L. Cady, Michael Grant, A. S. Ebright, A. M. Comstock and wife, Elias Morse and wife were the principal organizers.

The preachers were, the missionary Harding, one year; H. J. Humphrey, two years; C. M. Wright, one year; G. W. Brown, two years; D. A. Falkenburg, two years; Geo. C. Woodruff, two years; J. J. Fleharty, two years; G. M. Morey, two years; J. D. Smith, two years; William Leeber, one year; Geo. I. Bailey, two years; G. M. Morey, two years; then Rev. Dilley, then after an interval came Rev. J. A. H. Wilson, who is at present in charge.

The Protestant Episcopal (Trinity) Church, is a mission church under the care of Grace Church Parish, whose permanent headquarters are five miles northwest of Cambridge. Their church building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $5,000, with a membership at that time of 30. The pastor first to reside in Cambridge was Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, who was in charge of Grace Parish and Cambridge Church. Has no resident pastor at present. It has generally been served by the Osco minister, or, in other words, the two churches are in charge of Rev. J. Newman, of Osco.

The Baptist Church was organized July 8, 1854, in the court-house. Prior to this they had met at the court-house for occasional worship. There were thirteen of the original members, as follows: William Talbott, Mary Talbott, Aaron Talbott. Phebe Talbott, James M. Woodmansee, Clarissa M. Woodmansee, John McFarland, H. McFarland, Emma Blackman, Laura Bishop, Harriet Daggett, Electa Davenport and Eliza Ayers. They purchased the old school-house, and worshiped in it until they erected their present church, at a cost of about $10,000. In 1877 they built a parsonage, at a cost of $2,100. Their first Pastor was Rev. F. Ketchman, one year, then Rev. W. W. Smith, fourteen months; Rev. R. Edwards, one year; G. D. Simmon, eighteen months; Rev. A. Edison, two years and four months; Rev. J. Shepherd, six years; Rev. W. B. Velsher, two years and six months; Rev. J. Cairns followed. The resident minister of this church is S. G. McCormack.

The Christian Church.—The Disciples of Christ held meetings in the court-house, then in the Baptist church and at times in the school-house. Dec. 18, 1859, they held a meeting to organize in the court-house. The following were attendant at this meeting: Samuel and Mrs. Ellen Horn, Mrs. A. E. Mathews, Asa B. Lobingier, George Lobingier, G. W. Sroupe, William and Mrs. Martha McFarland, and William Kirkland.

Jan. 23, following, a permanent organization was effected; William Kirkland and G.W. Sroupe, Elders; William McFarland and John M. Evans, Deacons, and George Lobingier, Clerk. At this meeting Hannah and Elizabeth Kirkland, Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Mary Busenbark, Mary L. Cahon, John, Hannah B., and Malinda McFarland, Mary Hazel, Miranda M. Noel and Nathaniel C. Whitney joined the Church.

Jan. 1, 1871, the congregation purchased the Baptist church (school-house) and removed it to its permanent place. They had over fifty members and a Sunday school of over 35 pupils.

Rev. James E. Gaston organized the Church and remained one year. For three years they had no regular pastor, then John W. Errett was called and remained in charge until 1868. In January, 1869, Elder G. W. Sroupe was employed. He remained until 1872. In October, 1873. James Seaton was engaged and preached until March, 1875. After he left, no regular pastor was engaged for some time. The present Pastor is S. C. Humphrey.

Swedish Lutheran Church.—The first few members of this church met for worship also at the court-house, and sometimes in the Christian church. With 52 members they met at the court-house and organized, May 30, 1875, by Rev. L. Carlson, of Andover. They purchased the Congregational church. Rev. Carlson continued for years their only minister. There

was a gradual increase in the number of members from the first organization. Have no resident pastor. Is served from the Lutheran college, near Moline.

SCHOOLS.

Miss Sarah Francis Little, sister of Henry G. Little, taught the first school in Cambridge, in the year 1845. Like everything else in the way of a public gathering in those days, it was held in the court-house. In 1850 a building was erected, and in 1856 it was sold to the Christian Church, when the old brick on College Square was put up. In 1857 there were two departments taught in the school, and the basement of the M. E. church was used for a school until the brick was completed. This was the first attempt at grading or dividing the schools. The Principal was R. C. Raymond, afterwards a practicing physician, assisted by Miss Fanny Gould and Miss Lucy Brooks. The next year, 1858, Henry P. Sumner was Principal. Dr. Raymond was again principal. Then Mr. Thorpe, assisted by Miss Sarah B. Dunn. These remained until 1863, when Ira D. Marston became principal, remaining until 1866. The building to this time contained but two rooms.

In 1866, B. F. Borge was secured as Principal. Ten years afterwards he was elected County Superintendent of Schools. He remained in charge until 1872. In 1868, the spacious frame school-house in College Square was built. This added two additional departments to the school. When Mr. Barge retired C. J. Gruey was placed in charge. At that time the enrollment had reached 288 pupils. The High School course of study, maintained to the present, was established in 1873. The first graduates were in 1875. In 1876 the enrollment had reached 450, and five departments provided, and six teachers were employed. In 1876, the frame building was enlarged to six rooms.

A. G. Smith became Principal 1884. The teachers for that year were Miss Amy Rhodes, Lizzie Rhodes, Maud Marston, Alla Rosenstone, Belle Mock, Mrs. A. M. Nye and Miss Mary Hagin. The present (1885) corps of teachers are A. G. Smith, Principal, Miss Lizzie Rhodes in charge of study hall, Amy Rhodes, language and reading, Maud Marston, history and geography, Laura Haggart, mathematics, Belle Mock, third and fourth grades, Mrs. A. M. Nye, second, Miss Mary Hagin first, Prof. W. J. Stabler, teacher of music.

Enrollment for the year 350. Average attendance 280. Two school buildings. Two rooms in the old brick and six in the frame building.

This school is not conducted upon the old graded plan exactly. There is one general study hall in constant charge of one teacher, and from this they go to their respective rooms for recitations. School Directors—Ira D. Marston, F. G. Welton and J. F. Gack.

The Board of Trustees of Cambridge are: Henry White, President; L. H. Patten, L. T. Gould, James Stewart, B. J. Hulin, E. H. Gaines, and Clerk W. R. Allen; City Marshal, William Decker; Police Magistrate, Samuel B. Randall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The present Postmaster is J. E. Ayers; deputy, Miss Emma Busenbark. Mr. Ayers was appointed in February, 1884.

There are two elevators, one mill, lumber yard, three hardware stores, two national banks, three drug stores, two dry-goods and clothing, four groceries, four dry-goods stores, two jewelry establishments, and numerous shops, bakeries, restaurants, millinery stores and two hotels.

Three of the court-houses built by the county are in Cambridge. One is a small residence east of the public square; the second is a kind of broom-corn store-room west of the square, and the present splendid court-house, commenced in 1878 and completed in 1880. The contract price, $68,000, and total costs, $75,000. It certainly is the most elegant and commodious fire-proof building in the State for the money.

The soldiers' granite monument stands in the court-house yard. Foundations laid in 1884, completed May, 1885; cost, $8,000.

CLOVER TOWNSHIP.

CLOVER TOWNSHIP had for its first settler Thomas Weir, who came April 6, 1841, and settled on the northeast part of the southwest quarter of section 10. He came from Mercer County, and at one time was regularly employed as a "runner" (called detective now) for the "Vigilants"—a close corporation that devoted its energies to catching horse-thieves. When he came to this county, the only neighbors he had were some Winnebago Indians,

who were out hunting. As a part of Mr. Wier's experiences, he was twelve days in going and coming to the mill at Moline. The chief part of the time was in waiting at the mill for his turn, and in the meantime he worked so diligently on the dam that the miller favored him and slipped his grist in ahead of its turn. He said if he had not thus been favored by the miller, he might have had to wait a "right smart spell!"

The first child born in this part of the county was in Weir's house—James Hammers, in October, 1843. In 1846, the first newspaper was received by a subscriber. It was the *New York Weekly Universe*. The extensive name of the paper indicates that the eagle-eye of the editor was fixed, not only on the whole human family, but "the rest of mankind" in the wilderness, and was indifferent as to the name of the subscriber so long as he paid in good subscription money.

The oldest settler in this part of the county is A. P. Vannice, from Indiana: came in 1852. A. A. Reed is one of the oldest settlers in Clover. He is from Connecticut, and came to Knox County in 1840, and came to this county in 1850. He has a family of six children. William Payton, from Ohio, came in 1851. He was for some years Justice of the Peace and held other town offices. Daniel McQueen came in April, 1852. After the death of his wife he lived with his grandchildren, George H. and John McQueen. Thomas S. and J. A. McConnell came in 1857. They were from Pennsylvania. S. W. Johnson came in 1858. T. J. Howell came in 1856. Henry E. Houghton came in 1852. Mrs. Phebe Forgy, widow of Newton Forgy, came in 1852. Forgy died Nov. 14, 1868, leaving three children. Mrs. Morgan's maiden name was Phebe Taylor, born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 20, 1833. William Forgy came in April, 1853, born in Morrow County, Ohio, May 27, 1826.

Woodhull.

WOODHULL is an enterprising town of almost a thousand population, and is on the line between Clover and Oxford Townships, mostly in the former. There are many good business houses located there, divided among the various lines of trade necessary to supply the wants of its inhabitants and those in the surrounding country. The village was laid out Sept. 30, 1857, by an Eastern gentleman by the name of Maxwell Woodhull, of New York City. Not much progress was made for some time, but in 1867, J. W. Horn laid out a large portion of the place lying north of the railroad. Hugh Russell, about 1861, laid out a considerable portion of the present town and upon this the first house was built.

Three years after his first addition, Mr. Horn laid out another, lying south of the railroad. A large dwelling was the first building erected in the place. This, however, was shortly afterwards purchased by E. A. Widney and converted into a hotel, the Widney House.

The railroad passing through the place—the Keithsburg Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—was surveyed in 1847; but years elapsed before it was built. In 1868 the franchise passed into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and it was soon completed and a road was in operation. The old road, that remained so long only on paper, was known as the American Central Railroad. The first buildings of the town were erected mostly on the west side of town, except one or two opposite the present postoffice. The town was rapidly built in anticipation of the coming of the cars, and by the time trains were running there were half a dozen stores, a number of shops, and many busy carpenters, masons, etc. The first boom of the new town had expended itself before the completion of the railroad, and did not, as is usually the case, wait until the road was waking the echoes with its shrill whistle. It maintained a steady and permanent growth in business and population. Before the town was surveyed and platted, a postoffice called Heathland was kept by F. Heath at his house, but a short distance from the village site. When the town was founded it was the determination to call it Leoti, and for some time it went by that name, but the friends of Mr. Woodhull finally prevailed, and its name was fixed as it has remained, in compliment to him.

M. N. Hurd opened the first store. In a short time it was destroyed by fire and building and contents lost. In 1871, T. S. McConnell's store, in which Mr. Wright had a large stock of goods, was destroyed by fire. An unoccupied building adjoining was destroyed at the same time.

From the first the stock and grain trade of Wood-

hull has been unusually heavy. During 1876, more than $500,000 was received at the place for produce, and in the fall and winter of 1871–2, more broom-corn was shipped from this station than from any other point in the United States. In 1869, a spacious brick block was erected by J. D. B. Bell and Andrew Edson. Another brick block was put up in 1876, the upper part of which was made into a hall and offices.

Before the railroad came it was a common occurrence for great trains of wagons to pass through the place loaded with grain. They would generally haul their loads to Oneida, make their sales and returning stop in Woodhull to make such purchases as they desired. A firm—Elder & Skinner—sold in one year over $80,000 worth of goods. Three large elevators were erected, and three good hotels were well patronized. It commenced a temperance town and has maintained its fame in this respect unfalteringly.

Woodhull was incorporated in 1870 and the following were elected as the first Board: B. Taylor, Prest., J. V. Kennegoy, Clerk, W. O Gamble, Treasurer, W. C. Wagner and James Walton, Trustees.

The village is provided with excellent schools, which have good accommodations and are ably managed. Prior to 1869 there were only the regular district school-houses where school was held, but at that time excellent quarters were provided for the school and great interest manifested in educational matters by the people in general.

The village is equally well supplied with churches, which as a general thing are reasonably live and prosperous. There are five different denominations, as follows: Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Catholic. These have good, comfortable houses of worship, and are in charge of good pastors.

COLONA TOWNSHIP.

WITHIN the confines of this township with a curious name, is the spot of the first settlement of Henry County. Here it was Dr. Baker, impelled now by what we do not know, to direct his way to this particular place, drove his wagon and team, and looked out upon the fair and beautiful world that lay before him, halted, unhitched and went into camp; and then for the first time the smoke from an actual settler's camp-fire went curling and creeping through the tree-tops, and the frugal meal and the first supper of the first settler was prepared, and the little houseless household went to bed in the wagon, and slept in innocent content after their long wandering.

It is fully told elsewhere how in a few days came Thomas and James Glenn and Anthony Hunt, and how they were simply following the wagon tracks of Dr. Baker. They had been to the "lead mines" and come down to the mouth of the Rock River, and followed up its course until they found Baker. How they, too, looked upon the country and said "it is good enough" and concluded to tarry. Then came George Brandenburg, and slowly his friends followed and founded the first town in the county, and for a long time Brandenburg's was the famed and wide-world-known point to all who contemplated coming or did come to the new country.

It was from here Major Allan tells us he rode to Vandalia to secure the county organization by the Legislature at Vandalia.

In the history of the early settlements and of the early settlers in preceding chapters all this is told of who these men were and what has become of them and their descendants.

The villages in the township are Dayton, the oldest town in the county, and Colona. Dayton served its day of usefulness or imperative necessity for existence as an important business center for commerce and business of the county, and went into a quiet and unostentatious decay, a kind of slow forgetfulness among new-comers, and in 1853 Colona came into existence as a desirable place for a station on the railroad. It was laid out in that year by Marcus Warren. The next year (1854) the railroad just then commencing to do business, J. A. Sawyer built a grain house and prepared to handle some of the great quantity of grain that the surrounding country was awaiting to ship.

Colona Township has more heavy timber-growth in it than any other township in the county, and in addition to the grain to be shipped at this point, considerable timber and wood was transported away on the cars. M. Smith, the first settler in Colona, had a mill on the river near the town. A small depot building was erected by the railroad. The additions were slow. Lucy A. Sharp, who came

with her father, Asa C. Sharp, and her sister, Sarah, to Colona, in 1856, remembers that at that time there were residences about as follows: A part of what is now the hotel, kept by Webster. There was no hotel in the place, and her family had to go to Brandenburg's until they could get a house. This building was occupied by John Baum, who died in Colona some ten or twelve years ago. Also was then standing the house in which Mr. McCullough now lives, at that time occupied by Jeff. Taylor. The small house occupied by Mr. Sharp and daughters, situated near the present postoffice. Jake Smith's store (not the store and dwelling as now but the store proper) was then in existence, and there was a shanty near where Mr. J. Kime now lives. There was a store opposite the hotel, or where the hotel now stands. This building was destroyed in the great storm of May, 1859, which also destroyed the railroad bridge near town, and where the iron bridge now is. Norman Sharp built the hotel as it now stands in 1857. The first school-house was built between Colona and Dayton; it was eventually moved down to Colona, and Miss Lucy A. Sharp taught the first school in the place in the room she now uses for a postoffice, in 1863. She had about 30 pupils. The present two-story school building was erected in 1872. Three teachers are regularly employed.

For many years R. A. Smith was postmaster in this place. For 13 years his deputy, who transacted the entire business of the office, was Miss Lucy A. Sharp. In 1883 Mr. Smith removed to Moline, and he so strongly recommended his faithful deputy for a successor that she was appointed and is the present "non-offensive partisan" Postmistress of Colona, where the writer trusts she may never escape except by "removal" to the state of matrimony.

There are two general stores, two hotels and one drug store in the place.

The population of the town and township is given elsewhere.

A list of the leading citizens of Colona Township will be found in the biographical department of this work.

The United Presbyterian Church of Colona was organized Dec. 22, 1866, in the town school-house. The petition for the organization was signed by Samuel H. Reed and twelve others. The Rev. Henry Wallace had preached in Colona in 1855, the second sermon ever preached in the place. Rev. J. F. Martin was assigned as a missionary to this charge in September, 1855, and he was succeeded by Revs. J. P. Finney and the present S. H. Reed, as licentiates, in 1866, and Revs. J. K. Blair and John Todd. The names of the first members are: Andrew Stewart, Grace Moderwell, Christina Moderwell, Joseph Moderwell, James Moderwell, James Montgomery, Sr., Sarah Bell, William McGonagil, Sr., Elizabeth McGonagil, Mary Cochran, Barbara McFerren and Margaret McFall. Joseph Moderwell and Andrew Stewart were ordained Elders.

S. H. Weed, J. J. Baum and James Bell were chosen building committee, and a frame church 32 x 50 feet was erected and thrown open to worshipers Oct. 18, 1862. The building cost $2,108 in cash and about $1,000 contributed in labor and materials. Rev. S. H. Weed, still a resident of the village, was ordained Nov. 23, 1867. He labored as a missionary until June, 1869, when he was installed Pastor, where he officiated until 1876, when the Church ceased to have a regular Pastor.

EDFORD TOWNSHIP

IS in the northwest part of the county. Its northern boundary is nearly traversed from side to side by the track of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. A short distance north of the railroads is Green River, as it passes through Hanna Township in nearly a direct general line running west in the lower tier of sections.

Edford is bounded on the west by Colona Township and on the north by Hanna,—two of the first settled places in the county, unless Edford itself,—which there is no doubt but that it can—lays claim to being the second settled point after Colona.

There were very few additions to these early settlers that are enumerated elsewhere until 1852, when the conviction went abroad that the railroad was going to be built, and those who knew about where its line must run through the township moved in, and secured themselves farms and homes.

The township is rich in agricultural and mineral

resources; portions of it were in the Green River swamps, that are now drained and made into splendid farms. Other portions again are quite rolling and parts bluffy, but underlying these are rich and inexhaustible veins of coal and fire clay.

The first Church organization in the township was St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The first meetings of those of this faith were held in the Central School-house, in 1867, and the Church organization was effected the same year. There were only about a dozen members at this time. In a very few years this little band was augmented by the addition of fifty families. In 1872 they erected their church building, at a cost of $2,500, with Rev. I. P. Guenther as Pastor.

The Church of God organization located in this township Sept. 16, 1876, at the "Howard School-house," where those interested in Church matters had been holding services since the 8th of April previous. Of the first to take action that resulted in effecting an organization were W. T. Harris and L. E. Harris. Soon after the Church had become a living thing, steps were taken to erect a house of worship, and W. R. Coovert was installed as pastor. He was succeeded by M. S. Newbommer.

CORNWALL TOWNSHIP.

CORNWALL TOWNSHIP lies a little east of the center of the county, and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad nearly touches its northeast corner. Its points of easiest access to railroads are Atkinson and Cambridge, and for the southeast portion of it Kewanee is not a very long distance for shipping. In its limits are neither a town nor postoffice; but it is a populous and wealthy township of farmers and stock-raisers. To stock-raising the people are giving much attention of late years, and this is making itself evident by the great improvement in stock, especially in horses and cattle. The land yields immense crops of corn and grass, and when the stock is graded up and thoroughbreds abound, the annual profits to the farmers of this section will soon make them all rich and independent.

The township is well drained by Spring and Mud creeks, the former passing out at the northeast and the other at the northwest.

Like Galva and other parts of the county, there were only one or two, or at most, three pioneer families in the township prior to 1852—simply because immigrants could not see the advantages of this rich, virgin land; and so long as there was no chance for transportation to the distant markets for their produce. But when the canal was constructed to La Salle, and work was commenced on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, then began the rush of immigrants, the first coming of course settling as near on the line of the road's survey a possible.

James Southworth, a native of Erie, Pa., born Sept. 4, 1823, came to the county in 1837. He improved a farm of 231 acres on section 6. He was for years one of the leading, influential men of the county. His wife was E. C. Hanna, a native of Whiteside Co., Ill., born Nov. 15, 1827. They were married Feb. 19, 1850, and had four children. Mr. S. was a veteran in the Mexican War, and was in politics and in the general affairs of life independent, and would be no man's man.

John Taylor came in 1837. He improved a farm of 160 acres on section 8, he and Southworth thus becoming near neighbors. Mr. T.'s wife was Elizabeth Ogden, a native of Pennsylvania, born Feb. 5, 1831. They were married Nov. 1849, and had eight children, five boys and three girls.

They were not surprised by any new neighbors until 1846, when Thomas J. Trekel fixed his abode on section 4 and when he became an extensive farmer, owning 760 acres. He was from Tippecanoe Co., Iud. Mrs. Trekel was Lydia Wolever, born in New Jersey, Feb. 22, 1839. They were married Sept. 24, 1855.

Lewis Shearer, of one of the leading families in the county, and noted as a stock-raiser, came in 1850, a native of New York, born Oct. 6, 1817. His improvement was made on section 18, and became a valuable farm of 694 acres.

Joseph W. Mukins, a native of Virginia, came in 1844. His wife was a Miss Mary Ellenwood, a native of Washington Co., Ohio, born Sept. 7, 1823.

E. H. McConoughey came in 1841, and settled on section 15. He was a native of Massachusetts, born Jan. 1, 1808; married March 7, 1849. His widow, Mrs. S. McConoughy, came to the county in 1849.

The Calvary Presbyterian Church was organized Jan. 2, 1868. The organization took place in the nearest accessible Church—the Methodist Episcopal, on the north line of Burns Township. The organization was effected by the following committee of the Bureau Presbytery: Rev. J. C. Barr, J. Milligan, and Ruling Elders, Alex. White (now of Geneseo), Charles M. Priestly, Rev. J. S. McClung and Moses Thatcher. Rev. J. C. Barr preached. John Fleming was at this meeting elected, ordained and installed as Ruling Elder of the Church. After the organization they held meetings for some time in the school-house on section 27.

In 1870–1 a church was built on section 27, at a cost of $3,500. Rev. J. S. McClung was stated supply of the Church from the date of its organization until March, 1871. Then Rev. F. I. Moffat served the Church as stated supply from October, 1871, up to Dec. 10, 1872, when he was installed Pastor. The original members were: H. S. Rogers, Mrs. Phœbe Rogers, W. W. Winters, Mrs. Virginia Winters, William Allen, Mrs. Margaret Allen, Thomas Rowland, Mrs. C. T. McClung, Mrs. A. C. Torrence, John Fleming, Mrs. Mary A. Fleming, Mrs. Sarah A. Callender, A. E. Benedict, Mrs. Harriet T. Benedict, Gabriel Romig, James J. Dickey, Mrs. Caroline E. Dickey, Isaac Callender, James Orr, Alexander Walker, W. H. Torrence.

GALVA TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT BONHAM was the first settler in this township. He was drawn to the place by the strong temptations he could see in hickory groves. For a number of years Bonham was the lone inhabitant, whose widest range of vision, so far as neighbors were concerned, left him monarch of all he surveyed. He was from Maryland; had started life in his native State and greatly prospered, but in one of those turns in the affairs of business he greatly impaired his fortune and then he turned his face westward and came to this place. Though bankrupt he was not conquered, and he faced the dreary solitudes of the wild country as bravely as any of the pioneers who came West. His stout resolution to regain what he had lost never failed him, and ultimate success crowned his efforts.

Hickory Grove is on sections 20 and 21, and the surrounding locality was known and designated by the name of the grove until the townships were formed and named, when it was changed to Galva, after some town in Sweden. The grove was a noted body of timber in the early days—a land-mark known to many an emigrant before he left his old home and started for the Illinois country. The grove lies a little northwest of the village of Galva, and it is a little remarkable that none of the advance agents of the many colonies that came to the county did not select this elegant body of timber as a nucleus around which to locate a colony. But in talking with aged settlers we find a good cause why the colonists did not seize upon this remarkable body of timber land. Bonham was here before they found it and had secured the entire grove, and from this fact we can estimate that he was among the earliest comers to the county. He was an inveterate old bachelor and died rich and without issue, and his fortune was inherited by heirs of collateral blood.

The next settlement in the township after Bonham was the founding of Galva in 1853, by J. M. and William L. Wiley, the history of which is given below.

Galva.

GALVA is one of the leading places on the main line of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, and, like many other towns which sprang up on the line of the road shortly after it was built, it received its first impetus at that time and from that cause. It is located in the midst of a fertile agricultural district and over rich and exhaustless mines of coal. The business men are live and enterprising, andevery means for the promotion of the interest of the place receives a hearty support from all sources. The crossing of the C. B. & Q. and the Peoria & Rock Island railroads occur at this point. It is also the eastern terminus of the Galva & Keithsburg branch of the C. B. & Q.

The founders of Galva were William L. and J. M. Wiley, gentlemen who have also done much toward building it up and making it the thriving town. In 1853 these gentlemen were making a trip from Peoria to Rock Island, and, of course, traveling overland, the only means through this section at that time,

Upon reaching the spot where the town is now locacated, they were struck with the beauty and fertility of the country. Halting their buggy, one of them said: "Let us buy this ground and lay off a town." The proposition was accepted and ere long the land was entered. The C. B. & Q. Railroad was surveyed through this section, and Messrs. Wiley opened negotiations with the company for the purpose of having a station made at this point. Satisfactory arrangements were made with the company and in 1854 the town was platted. In December of that year the trains began running and the town received quite an impetus.

Messrs. Wiley purchased about 50 acres of land, on the south side of the town, from George Farr, and subsequently sold an undivided interest in a certain number of lots to the Bishop Hill Swedish Colony, then in their most prosperous days, and afterwards a a large number of lots to Jacob Emery. Both of these parties gave their money and influence to forward the interests of the new town.

Owing to the large purchases of the Swedish Colony in the new town, they were granted the privilege of being its sponsors in baptism and bestowing upon it the name which it was to bear. Olof Johnson, one of the earliest settlers, accordingly christened it *Gefle*, the name of a prosperous town in Sweden. This name was afterward corrupted or anglicised to *Galva*, a name new and unheard of but corresponding as near as possible to the Swedish name in pronunciation.

The first house of the new town was built in the fall of 1854, and is a part of the one formerly belonging to John I. Bennett, and which was owned by A. J. Rockafellow and occupied by Mr. E. A. Lynd. It was built by the Bishop Hill Colony and was used as a boarding-house or hotel. The first store was built during the first fall, and was occupied by C. F. Bodinson as a grocery, between the two railroads and just south of and adjoining the agricultural warehouse. It was then occupied by George Farr, the Bishop Hill Colony and the postoffice.

Col. E. Fuller was the first station agent appointed by the railroad company, and he continued to hold that position up to the time of his death, or very nearly.

The winter of 1854–5, following the completion of the railroad, was unusually mild and open, allowing out-of-door work to go on without interruption until Jan. 21, when there occurred the severest snowstorm ever known in this region, accompanied by a terrific wind. This resulted in blocking up the railroad and preventing the running of any trains for over two weeks. It was during this time, when the inhabitants of the new town were shut off from communication with the outside world, that the first child was born. Mr. and Mrs. David Emery were the happy parents, and they exclaimed: "Unto us a child is born, a girl is given, whose name shall be called Galva."

The town having been laid out and a depot established in 1854, the following season witnessed a rapid growth and quite an influx of population, no less than 75 men having settled here before the great fire which occurred in Nov., 1855. Although the settlement of the town took place only about a few years ago, the larger part of this number are gone—not dead, but, moved by the same restless spirit which impelled them to take up their abode here when the place was new, they have emigrated to other and newer towns. We are informed that about the only remaining of the first to locate here is Esq. Nelson Pierce, the present City Clerk and Justice of the Peace. The town, with a wonderful rapidity, arose like an exhalation after the passage of the first train of cars, and, at one time, there were over 150 carpenters busy in the erection of new houses. In an incredible short space of time there had gathered in the new town between 1,500 and 1,800 people. This prosperity did not abate until the panic of 1857 prostrated the business of the county, and scattered the hopes of not only great business firms throughout the country, but also scattered many of the men who came here to build a city upon the prairie, and now but a small fraction of the original settlers have found their long home in the quiet cemetery to the south of the town.

When Dr. A. D. Babcock arrived here on the 5th of May, 1855, there were already sixteen buildings in the place, 12 of which were dwelling-houses; when Mr. Seeley arrived on the 26th of Sept., the number of buildings had increased to 30.

It was during this season that the old brick warehouse, on Exchange Street, was built by the Bishop Hill Colony, and used for the storage of grain, pork, and broom-corn. The first hotel was also built then

by Mr. J. E. Wolever, occupying a portion of the lot where Mr. A. W. Albro now resides, on the corner of Main and Locust Streets. It was known as the "Galva House."

The first surgical operation which Dr. Babcock was called upon to perform was for Augustus C. Bergman, who was injured while working on the railroad; the first death was that of Mr. O. P. Bigelow, who died on the 12th of Sept., 1855. The first male child born in the place was a son of Absalom Wood. The first fire occurred on or about the 8th of Nov., 1855, and originated in Dr. Babcock's drug-store. It was caused by carrying a lighted lamp too near a barrel from which varnish had been drawn and which had been spilled upon the floor.

The whole business portion of the new town was laid in ashes by this disaster, no less than six business firms being burned out. They were: first, Dr. A. D. Babcock, whose stock consisted of drugs, groceries, paints, oils, liquors and cigars; second, A. M. Black, shoe-shop and its contents; third, Hamlin, Beecher & Davis, dealers in hardware; fourth, A. J. Curtis, dealer in furniture; fifth, Babcock & Clark, who do not appear to have had any stock of goods in the building at the time; and sixth, Hurd & Driscoll, whose stock of dry goods were still in the boxes as received, not yet unpacked, and therefore easily saved by rolling them into the street. With this exception the building and its contents were a total loss, as there was no insurance upon either.

At the time that the fire broke out, most of the citizens were in attendance at a railroad meeting then in progress at the school-house.

Mr. D. E. Jacobs was then living in the house now occupied by Mr. H. L. Dickenson, and which was the third dwelling-house built in Galva. His mother perceived the fire by the glow of light which shown in at the window, from the burning building, when her candle was accidentally put out, and sent him to apprise the citizens at the school-house. He rushed to the door and informed them that the Wiley House was on fire. It took but two minutes to empty the building.

There has been only a moderate growth in the increase of population in the past 15 years, but the solid and elegant buildings that have been erected in that time almost make it a new town in the past decade.

Galva is the railroad town of the county, and if not now, it will in a few years be one of the wealthiest communities in a county that is rapidly accumulating great wealth. Three of the four railroads that traverse Henry County come into or pass through Galva,—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Galva & Keithsburg and the Peoria & Rock Island. all first-class roads and radiating from the town like the spokes of a wheel, and traversing in every direction the richest and most populous portions of Illinois; and no matter where you may want to ship your goods or go yourself, if you get to Galva, there is a direct way to your point of destination. It is a great shipping point, and in this respect there is no doubt but that the future will develop another remarkable growth. It has a population of 3,000 souls. It is surrounded by the finest grain-growing and grazing country of the State, as well as being situated in the heart of one of the richest coal-fields in America. It is distant only one mile from the north line of Stark County.

There are here two banks; the oldest has just ceased to be the First National Bank, by the expiration of its charter, and is now the Banking House of L. M. Yocum & Co. This institution was started in 1856, by Claudius Jones, as a private bank. In 1862 he sold to L. W. Beck, and in 1865 it was organized as the First National Bank, L. W. Beck, cashier. When it was organized into a national bank, the Wileys before mentioned were the principal owners.

The other bank is the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, with a capital of $50,000. A. Deem, President; Directors—H. Higgins, E. L. Bowen, and P. Herdien.

There are three spacious elevators; Finkle's steam roller flouring-mill; a lumber-yard, three farm implement stores; and two coal companies, situated about three-fourths of a mile east of town. The Herdien Coal Company work five shafts. The Galva Coal Company mine extensively. Here is a large broom factory that works up much of the broom-corn, of which such great quantities are raised in the county. There is here an extensive brick-yard, where are used the latest and best improvements in the manufacture of brick. F. D. Guthrie has a foundry, and the county's great inventor has an establishment for the manufacturing of some of his half-dozen different

patents. The Galva Gas and Coke Company was formed and began to supply the people in 1881. There are two carriage and wagon shops, three dry-goods stores, one dry-goods and clothing store, six grocery stores, two hardware stores, two clothing stores, two jewelry establishments and two hotels.

James Gaster is the present Postmaster and has been since Feb. 27, 1883. He looks clever enough to be a "non-offensive partisan" for the next two years. His predecessor was A. F. Miller, who was in the office about 18 years.

Noted for its beautiful streets, parks, umbrageous green lawns and elegant and handsome residences, the most notable of which are those of Mr. William L. Wiley, C. E. Davis, J. M. Wiley, Thomas Brownlee, W. E. Hough, M. M. Ford, Jacob Emery, B. S. Eldridge, H. Higgins, D. E. Holmes, T. E. Milchrist, H. Bigelow, S. P. Johnson, R. W. Jones, E. Carver, Mrs. O. Johnson, Mrs. Ericson and many others.

The town has an opera house with a seating capacity of 800, a spacious town hall, the Galva Cornet Band, an efficient fire department, two elegant and well kept parks, gas-works, etc. Nine religious edifices attest the moral bearings of the people.

The present officers of the town are W. S. Hough, President; H. Bigelow, B. H. Mink, T. J. Finkle, W. H. Gibbs, A. F. Hathaway, Trustees, The Clerk is Nelson Pierce; Police Magistrate, O. P. Emery; Treasurer, O. A. Hempstead.

In 1858, Dr. Dunn, then editing the Cambridge *Chronicle*, visited Galva, and in substance said: Previous to 1853, the now flourishing town of Galva was surrounded by an unbroken prairie the distance of many miles. In 1854 the first house was built. Many places now occupied by stores were then nearly impassable to pedestrians, being wet and sloughy—tenanted only by wild fowls, frogs and serpents. The village was incorporated in 1857, with a population of about 1,200. Work was progressing in 1858 on the Western Air Line Railroad, and it was expected to be completed to the Mississippi the next year. Mr. Tabor was principal of the public schools, with four assistants—325 pupils. The Baptists had a Church built, and the Methodist Episcopal Church was near completion. There were then eight dry-goods stores, three lawyers and three physicians. The hotels were the Wiley and the Virginia houses. Dr. Norton had built the town hall, at an expense of $20,000. North of the park were the fine residences of G. R. Wiley and others, and in the east part of the town was B. F. Merriman's.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in Galva was built by J. M. and W. L. Wiley, and was 12 x 20 feet in size. This was also used for Church purposes, and it was here the Baptist Church was organized, William L. Wiley and Mrs. Thomas Getty being the active constituent members. The Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches were also organized here in 1855.

The first public school building was commenced in the summer of 1855, and is now the central part of the North School. The money to put up this building was borrowed upon a joint note executed by J. M. and W. L. Wiley and George Farr, which money was repaid as soon as it could be collected in taxes. The building contained two rooms; these were afterwards divided into two rooms each, and so used until 1876, when additions were made to the building—three rooms being added.

The South School was built in 1865, originally one room, and in 1867 it was remodeled and made into four commodious rooms. At one time Mr. E. E. Fitch, now of the Galva *News*, was the efficient Principal of the schools, and was of great value in grading and bringing them to their present efficient excellence.

Col. J. McClenahan is the present Principal of the schools. F. M. White is High School teacher. In the North School is Nellie Burke, Grammar; Eliza Curtis, first Intermediate; Lillie Johnson, second; Ada Grant, first Primary; Frankie Smith, second. In the South School, L. L. Todd, Grammar; Lola Maddox, first Intermediate; Libbie Price, second; Sue Breckenridge, first Primary; Threse Burt, second; Mary Peterson, third. The enrollment is 550.

CHURCHES.

There are nine religious organizations at Galva, which occupy neat, commodious church structures, and are in a very prosperous condition.

Methodist Episcopal.—The oldest religious organization in Galva is that of the Methodist Episcopal. It was organized June 26, 1855, in the school-house. Meetings had been held here to complete the organization, and for some time after. At this time the

first Board of Trustees were elected. This Board consisted of the following persons: Isaac M. Witter, John T. Carran, Isaac E. Dennis, Amos Dennis, William Pierce, John B. Nixon and Norman E. Pomeroy. They were the most active members then in Church, which, in addition to these men, possessed but few members. In 1857 they erected a house of worship at a cost of $3,000. Rev. John Morey was the first minister. Rev. P. A. Cool presides at present, and has now been in charge two years.

In 1881, under the ministration of Rev. M. A. Head, the new church was commenced, and completed in 1882, at a cost of $14,000.

The Congregational Church was organized in the school-house, Sept. 15, 1855. The constituent members were the following persons: George Farr, Rebecca Farr, Charlotte M. Cholette, George Fairlamb, William H. Fairlamb, Henry H. Parker, Mary Fairlamb, Hannah Carrigan, Thomas and M. E. Harrison, Elizabeth J. Hill, and George Hill, Jr.

Rev. S. G. Wright was soon called to the pastorate of this congregation, serving one-half his time. He remained until April, 1864, when he resigned. In November following Rev. R. B. Guild was installed. The present Pastor is Rev. C. C. Harrah. From a membership of 12, the Church has grown to 150, and sustains a Sunday-school of nearly the same number of scholars. The congregation erected a church edifice in the autumn of 1856. In 1866 this was sold to the Free Methodist Church, and the present commodious building erected. This latter was dedicated May 29, 1869, and cost $12,000.

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church was organized on the fifth of January, 1866, with 15 members. Two years afterwards, they erected their present house of worship, costing $3,000. Their Pastors have been as follows: Rev. A. J. Anderson, three years; O. C. Simpson, one year; A. P. Wigren, one year; H. W. Eklund, one year; C. A. Wiren, two years; A. T. Westergren, two years; Charles A. Stenholm, and the present Pastor, Rev. J. J. Berggren. There are now 96 members, and 100 Sunday-school children.

The Free Methodist Church.—In the autumn of 1866, 17 persons, principally from the Methodist Episcopal Church, formed themselves into a separate body, under the care of this Church. For some time they met for worship at Mr. D. P. Reed's, one of the main members, and often at the residences of other members desirous of promoting the welfare of the Church. In 1866, they purchased the Congregational Church, and have since occupied it. The membership is now about 20, sustaining a Sunday-school of 30 scholars. The first Pastor of this Church was Rev. D. W. Drake, who remained two years. They have no Pastor at present.

The Swedish Lutheran Church.—The people professing this faith held meetings several years before effecting a regular Church organization. This was accomplished in December, 1869, with 44 members. In 1873 they erected their present house of worship, a comfortable brick building, costing about $3,000. There are over 90 members and a prosperous Sunday-school. The Rev. P. M. Sandquist was the first Pastor here. The present Pastor is Rev. J. F. Borg.

The First Baptist Church.—The first meeting for the transaction of business of this congregation was held in the school-house, June 28, 1855, at which time the preliminary steps were taken to organize a Baptist Church. The Church was organized Aug. 14, 1855, in the school-house. The original members were: William L. Wiley and Mrs. Louise Wiley, from the Baptist Church, Saxton's River, Vt.; H. D. Ward and Mrs. Angelina Ward, from Canton, Ill.; J. M. Corson and Mrs. Ann D. Corson, from Brimfield, Ill.; Mrs. Margaret Bushnell, from La Fayette, Ill.; Mrs. Dorothy Getty, from Brimfield, Ill.; Henry H. Clark, from Alden, N. Y.; O. P. Bigelow, from Boston, Mass.

The first church building was located near the business center of the town, and was erected in 1856, at a cost of about $2,000. The second building, and the one which the Church now occupy, was built in 1867, and cost, carpets and bell included, about $25,000. The bell in the tower of the present church building was also used in the old church, and rung for public service the first time Jan. 24, 1864.

First Pastor was Rev. M. H. Negus. The present minister is Rev. J. E. Todd. The present membership is a little over 200. Sabbath-school was organized in 1856; the number of scholars is about 150.

The Church of the Holy Communion (Episcopal). The first religious meetings held in Galva were in a room in Union Block, 1866. About that time the Ladies' Church Aid Sociey was formed, and through their efforts a small church was built, called the

"Holy Communion." The building and lot cost a little over $800; was erected in the year 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Whipple, S. M. Etter and wife, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. McKane, C. J. Whipple, Mrs. Rednell, Mrs. Hoyt, L. P. Edson, were among the original members. Its Pastors were Rev. Mr. Tifford, Rev. Dr. Floyd, Rev. Dr. S. Chase; also Rev. Mr. Russell, who officiated over two years. C. J. Whipple, now Rector at Manville, R. I., and S. M. Etter, in Springfield, who was State Superintendent of Schools, were both prominent in the religious affairs and doings of the Church.

GENESEO TOWNSHIP.

ONE of the fertile and highly cultivated townships of this county is that of Geneseo. The land is well watered by Green River and several of its small tributaries. There are few sections of the county containing a better class of farm buildings or better improved farms. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad enters the township at section 25, passes in a northwesterly direction through Geneseo, leaving the township at section 18.

As the history of the township is largely contained in that of the city of Geneseo, we refer the reader to the following sketch.

The City of Geneseo.

GENESEO is a bright and beautiful little city, standing in her queenly pride at the front of the many inland residence cities of Illinois. Broad and strait and clean streets, bowered by the maple shade trees that cast their protecting shades far and wide in the hot and sultry summer, and that in winter bare their long arms to battle with the blasts of Boreas, protecting and blessing all animal life that may shelter itself here. The founders of the city were the county's first foresters; and could there be finer monuments to their care and forethought than are these shade, ornamental and fruit trees, waving their blessings to the oncoming generations. The large and gracious parks, the green velvety lawns, the spacious and elegant residences, rare exotic flowers, foliage plants, smooth side-walks and graveled streets are the admiration of all beholders. The city is well drained, and its elegant water works furnish the healthiest and finest water to be found in the Mississippi Valley. In a very short time the question of water will determine the permanency and growth of all our towns. People will not much longer be content to drink the surface water of shallow wells, that are little more than sipe water-holes for that moving current of water that slowly travels, but is always moving just below the earth's surface.

The business portion of the city is chiefly on State Street, extending south as far as North Street and north to Orange Street. In this district are many large and elegant business houses, the most extensive being the Geneseo House, and the most attractive tall building next noticed is the Farmers' National Bank building. The postoffice is about the center of the block, between First and Second Streets, on the west side. The three-acre park, with its splendid grove of maples, faces Main and State Streets, and is a most inviting retreat and a luxuriant place for the people to gather in their several capacity; or, in the language of Mark Anthony eulogizing Cæsar for his great deeds when he wisely referred to those places he had provided as the public parks, "where the people do walk about and recreate themselves."

By the census of 1880 the population of the city of Geneseo is given as 3,518, but from all sources we have the information that now (1885) it is over 4,000. In fact, some enthusiastic friends of the city, and it has many such, do not hesitate the judgment that there are nearly 5,000 inhabitants within the corporate limits.

In the winter of 1835–6 nine gentlemen of the town of Bergen, Genesee County, N. Y., met together and agreed to go West the next spring and form a settlement in Illinois. R. R. Stewart, of the town of Geneseo, New York, heard of the purpose of those nine men and asked to join them in their enterprise. He was easily admitted, and thus there were ten men in the original company. But only seven of the ten came to Henry County, Illinois, as follows: Cromwell J. Bartlett, Colver Bartlett, Elisha Cone, Reuben Cone, Harry Manville, John C. Ward and Roderick R. Stewart.

Stewart, Ward and C. K. Bartlett were appointed a

committee to enter land for the Colony. Upon arriving at Chicago on their journey to discharge their duty, they stated their object to the landlord (most probably Baubien, the celebrated French half-breed, who was the first hotel-keeper in Chicago). The landlord introduced them to Judge (afterwards Governor) Ford, who told them of the spot upon which the splendid little city of Geneseo now stands, and they took his advice and proceeded to the place indicated.

In the fall of 1836 the Colony arrived from New York and stopped at George Brandenburg's, and the settlers of Hanna Township entertained them with that proverbial pioneer welcome and hospitality, and after the travelers had rested the good people went with them to Geneseo and helped them erect their first cabins. This was the beginning of Geneseo.

When they arrived at the intended place for their future homes they met Major James M. Allan, and with his valuable assistance they were enabled at once to select and enter the lands they wanted.

The Colonists acted more wisely than the most of such bodies in their plans for new homes. They only purchased about 2,000 acres of land. They were content to leave the lands not needed for themselves free to others who might want to come among them to purchase. The wisdom of this policy is well evidenced by the fact that Geneseo has been and continues still to be the best town in the county.

Five families came in the fall of 1837. The breaking of a wagon compelled some of them to halt with the Providence Colony, in Bureau County.

C. K. Bartlett put up the first cabin, on the creek south of where the present town is. Near his cabin Calver Bartlett built. These two cabins were near the site selected and where the company in 1839 built a mill. R. R. Stewart advised these parties that there would be danger of chills and intermittent fevers so close upon the stream. And afterwards these families suffered so greatly in this respect that they were compelled to move out upon the open prairie.

The families left at Providence, Bureau County, attempted the dangerous experiment of making their way to their friends in Henry County in the following December. They started upon their journey in a wagon drawn by several yoke of oxen, under the guidance of E. M. Stewart. A warm and gentle rain was falling as they started, which was rapidly converting the snow that lay upon the ground into thin slush. They had proceeded but a few miles when suddenly there came from the northwest a cold, biting wind, and so intense was the sudden change that it converted in a few minutes the water and melting snow into hard ice, strong enough to bear a man's weight. It was impossible to face the bitter storm, and the party was compelled to return to Providence as fast as they could, in order to save their lives. Nearly every one in the party was more or less frozen before he could get to shelter. This sudden and terrible cold storm is vividly remembered by all old settlers of Northern Illinois. People and domestic animals lost their lives, and the whole face of the country was a glare of ice.

It should have been stated above that Ward and Mannville, with their families, came the next spring, and thus there were seven families at the founding of the city of Geneseo. The town was laid out in the center of section 21, township 17, range 3, in the spring of 1837. Seymour surveyed and platted it. It contained 15 blocks, 24 rods square; depth, north and south, three blocks; east and west five blocks; streets 99 feet wide, north and south, and 60 feet wide east and west. The two alleys—Spring and Creek—30 feet wide. The six colonists from Bergen, N. Y., proposed naming the town "Genesee." Mr. Stewart suggested as he was the seventh member it would not be out of place to let him suggest the seventh letter in the name. This all approved and he suggested the "o," and thus it was happily named "Geneseo." The plan of the colonists was simple and just. Each member was to have a farm and town lot—to be drawn by lot—the balance of the town to be sold and the money applied to build a seminary. Before the distribution of the town lots S. D. Bacon, the early celebrated singing-master—noted as widely for his power to scold his classes as for his singing—joined the colony and drew his lot.

Soon the colony numbered about 50 souls. C. K. Bartlett and Elisha Cone died many years ago.

Colver Bartlett removed to Peoria. Ward sold out and returned to the East.

John C. Ward was a prominent member of the Geneseo Colony. His widow resides in Galesburg. They had no children except by adoption. One of these, Mrs. Emily Olmstead, lives in Galesburg.

Elisha Cone built the first cabin in Geneseo; J. C. Ward the first frame house.

In 1844 the brick Seminary building was erected. When enclosed a storm blew down the walls, and in 1845 the building was again put up and completed. It is now a public school building.

An episode of those early days is given, as illustrative of the stern notions of the people of Geneseo on the subject of neighborly ethics. There were some rather hard citizens living not far from the town, on the river. People suffered from their midnight raids, and in the meantime there was accumulated evidence as to their hard characters. The matter culminated by finding the old man, who was supposed to be the ring-leader, one morning dead—choked to death by his neck getting tangled in a rope. It was a profound mystery, and a hasty *post mortem* by the neighbors decided the old man had been either killed by his loving family or had killed himself, and the others of the grief-stricken family were solemnly advised to move away to a healthier country. They acted upon the hint and folded their tents and quietly stole away.

The Geneseo Church (Congregationalist) was organized in New York, originally having 13 members. After running along tolerably smooth for two or three years it was placed under the care and supervision of the New School Presbyterians. This was maintained about ten years and then returned to its original faith. There was some lively kicking by two or three true-blue Presbyterians against this change, who put themselves up as *the* Church and claimed the building, organization, etc. This induced some lively skirmishing all around, but finally the Congregationalists triumphed.

The first store in the town was kept by John C. Ward, in a room of his small dwelling. Then James D. Tabor opened the next store. Then came Lewis M. Webber, from Rock Island, who put up the first building in the place, exclusively intended for a store. This was about all the place had or needed in this line until the advent of railroads, when business and building suddenly bounded forward, and in 1858 there were 30 good-sized business places in the town.

Returning to the subject of the early growth of Geneseo and the arrival of immigrants: Five families, numbering forty persons, the two Cones, two Bartletts and R. R. Stewart, left New York Sept. 17, 1836, for the new world over the route across Canada, Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana and *via* Princeton, the route selected for their coming. Nine weeks were spent on the way. The recollection of the few survivors is that for bad roads they will never forget the country about what is now Ypsilanti, Michigan, where the most heroic efforts only scored about seven miles in six days. They recollect the stage coach kept them company many days through these bottomless sloughs of despond; and one time the coach upset and almost literally buried a poor woman in the slush and the ooze, and was rescued by the great efforts of the immigrants. In imagination they can now see the coach passengers, each supplied with his fence rail, going to aid in prying out the mired coach, and at the same time a protection to him who carried it against being engulfed in the bottomless ooze that seemed to spread all over the country.

The colonists kept a vigorous outlook for places of divine worship along the way, and when nothing of the kind could be found, they held "praise meetings" in their nightly camps. Like many colonists who came from the East, they had organized their Church for their Western home before leaving their old homes.

Leaving home the 17th of September, it was winter when they reached their new homes, and this was the probable cause of a part of the company tarrying in Bureau County, at Providence, and under the guidance of E. M. Stewart attempted to finish the journey late in December, and were caught in the terrible storm, as already told.

The families of Ward and Mannville came the next spring.

The next spring, 1837, they laid out Geneseo, that certainly then was as one "crying in the wilderness." On the west, twenty-eight miles distant was Rock Island; to the south and east was the far away small Wethersfield Colony, just starting, and to the south and west was Andover, and forty miles away was Henderson's Grove, and fifty miles away was the little beginning of Galesburg, a log-cabin hamlet; to the east was Princeton, and to the north were three families on Rock River. There were lonely and isolated settlers' cabins at Hanna's, Brandenburg's and Gordon's on Green River and the Crooks and Seelys at Prophetstown—lost ships upon the great seas,—

"Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on the wide, wide sea,"

In 1837, the town was laid out. Trustees—John C. Ward, Cromwell K. Bartlett and R. R. Stewart. The spring of the same year was planted the first crop in what is now Geneseo Township. The only postoffice was Andover, where occasional mails were brought. In 1839, Geneseo was made a postoffice, with James M. Allan as Postmaster.

Among the families that added their presence to the original colonists in 1838-9 and '40, were those of Marcus B. Osborn, Lyman Snow, who was the first and much needed blacksmith, Philo. Ward, Dr. Enos Pomeroy, Mr. Gillmore, Mr. Richards. The growth of the town was very slow, and so continued until the survey of the railroad and finally the commencement of work thereon.

Capt. Joseph B. Brush, a native of New York and an "old sea dog," was born in 1807 and for twenty years roamed the great seas around the world. He came to Henry County, 1838, and carried the first mail that was brought to Geneseo, in 1844. This was a route from Morristown to Geneseo, and he contracted to carry it four years, and after two years it was discontinued. When Capt. Brush came his family was himself and wife. Two children, Henry and Naomi were born here. The Capt. now lives in Geneseo, and although he has lost the use of his legs, which he attributes to scurvy contracted in his sea voyages, he otherwise is a splendid specimen of a cheery and chipper old man that is most cheering and cheerful to meet. His son is in the West, and his daughter, Naomi, is the wife of Mr. Hall, residing in Geneseo.

Mrs. Hannah E. Reynolds Stemson, widow of Liberty Steinsan. Mr. Stemson came, 1836, and located lands in Geneseo Township, and brought his family in 1839, from Weston, Massachusetts. He died in 1878.

H. G. Reynolds, a brother, was State's Attorney and County Judge for some years and resided in Cambridge; now lives in Blue Springs, Kansas. His brother, E. P. Reynolds, is now a prominent citizen in Rock Island.

The first brick business house in the township was built in 1854, by Perry Brothers, on the corner of Main and Buffalo Streets, now the residence of Mr. Green.

The business center of the town at that time was on Main Street, fronting the beautiful three-acre park on the south side, and running east to Buffalo street. Here were the stores, postoffice and hotel, and choice lots in the early '50's found ready sale at what would now be very high figures. Mr. Abram Miller offered $50 a foot for a small corner that had been taken off his hotel lot at an administrator's sale; but another purchaser bid over him and got the prize, paying $850 for 13 feet front and 50-deep lot. On the block still east of this, Mr. Miller bid $700, and again was overbid.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was surveyed in 1850, and was completed through Geneseo in the latter part of December, 1853. At that time there were only a little more than 400 people in the town. The moment the railroad became a reality the town and country sprang into vigorous life. What is now the business part of the city was a vacant common, and but few supposed it would ever become a part of the incorporated city. It was owned by Merritt Munson, whose keen foresight took in the situation. He saw here a golden opportunity presented by the mistake of the owner of lots in the the business part of town, in holding lots at such prices that people coming to the town would not buy. He planted and laid out his addition to the town in 1853, and offered every one wanting to build choice lots at low prices,—in fact, offering tempting inducements to any one desirous of putting up a business house.

The property owners on Main Street saw the danger threatening their interests, but they came to a full realization when it was too late. The tide had started toward Munson's lots, and at the same time toward the railroad depot. Gradually and inevitably the change went on, and now, for the past few years, not a business house or office is left where once all were to be found.

INCORPORATION.

By special act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 14, 1855, Geneseo was incorporated as a village. The following were the charter members of the board: Merritt Munson, Enos Pomeroy, Robert Getty, John Willshire, Alfred W. Perry.

The gentlemen elected to serve as trustees during the time the place remained under this *regime* were as follows: April 2, 1855. Merritt Munson, President; O. A. Turner, A. W. Curtis, J. F. Dresser, Luther C. Sleight.

April 7, 1856. James M. Allan, President; H. McArthur, T. D. Crook, O. P. Beebe, O. A. Turner.

April 6, 1857. F. P. Brown, President; Robert Getty, H. A. Ainsworth, J. B. Hagin, J. D. K. Sleight.

April 5, 1858. Robert Getty, President; F. P. Brown, Solon Fleming, J. M. Hosford, Liberty Crosset.

April 4, 1859. Joshua Harper, President; J. P. Long, Josoph Hammond, Cyrus Kinsey, Enos Pomeroy.

April 2, 1860. Joseph Hammond, President; Cyrus Kinsey, J. P. Long, Elisha M. Stewart, W. P. Blackinston.

April 1, 1861. George Richards, President; David L. Perry, P. H. Sniff, Albert McCurdy, J. B. Byers.

April 7, 1862. James McBroom, President; A. B. Kinsey, E. M. Stewart, J. F. Dresser, Solon Kendall.

April 6, 1863. James McBroom, President; Solon Kendall, E. A. Wood, J. J. Town, P. H. Beveridge.

April 4, 1864. I. N. Wilson, President; P. H. Beveridge, E. A. Wood, Albert McCurdy, Peter Worrall.

During this period the following village Clerks served: William T. Allan, 1855 to 1859. R. F. Steele, 1859 to 1862. J. F. Dresser, 1862 to 1863. Solon Kendall, 1863 to 1864. James McBroom, 1864 to 1865.

The act of the Legislature incorporating the city of Geneseo bears date of Feb. 16, 1865. It provides for the election annually of a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen, two from each ward, to hold their office two years. Two wards were made. The incorporators were Isaac W. Wilson, Andrew Crawford and Joseph A. Sawyer. There are now four wards, and two Aldermen from each.

Judge George E. Waite was the first Mayor—1865 to 1867. The next was Joseph Hammond, then John D. Grant, Warren P. Cook, Robert F. Steele, J. M. Allan, P. S. Schnabele, James McBroom (two terms), Peter Worrall, Ira R. Wells, J. H. Mitchell, present incumbent.

City elections are held every year, and this was one of the few cities that never abandoned its special charter for the general law charter.

The first Board of Aldermen (1865) was: James Bradley, I. N. Stewart, Joseph Hammond and E. A. Wood.

Present city officers (1885): James H. Mitchell, Mayor; L. C. Campbell, Clerk; and the Aldermen are S. J. Arnot, Christian Buell, W. W. Cole, John Goss, Jr., R. Herrington, P. S. Schnabele, P. A. Sweeney and Alexander White.

The City Library (2,206 volumes) was established in 1881; city appropriates $800 to it.

The water works belong to the city. Have now 5,600 feet of street mains, and are putting down 3,600 feet additional pipes.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Susannah Stewart, daughter of R. R. Stewart, taught the first school in Geneseo, in 1837. The school-house was made of round poles, had a puncheon floor, and was covered with the wagon covers that the people had used in their travels to the new country; and teachers and pupils had to keep a sharp lookout for rains and storms and flee to the nearest cabin for protection. This was not only the first public school in Geneseo, but it was also the first in the county, but only the first for a very short time; for while Miss Susannah Stewart, afterwards Mrs. James M. Allan, was teaching this tent-covered school, her sister Narcissa, afterwards Mrs. Wells, was teaching a school near Dayton, at P. K. Hanna's house, and another sister, Parmelia, now Mrs. Dr. Hume, of Geneseo, was teaching in Wethersfield. There is no question but that the Stewart girls were the pioneer school-teachers in Henry County.

The roll of Miss Susannah's school in Geneseo is well worth preserving for posterity, and was as follows: Emily Ward, afterward Mrs. Olmstead, of Galesburg; Orlo Mannville, went to Kansas; Roderick S. Mannville, deceased; Newton Mannville, emigrated to Iowa; Harriet Cone, now Mrs. William Miller, of Geneseo; Clarissa Cone, married Elisha M. Stewart, March 9, 1848, and removed to Wichita, Kansas, in the fall of 1879, and is the happy mother of five children, three boys and two girls; Alonzo Cone, deceased; Lafayette Stewart, removed to Wichita, Kansas; Mary Bartlett, afterwards Mrs. Hiram Cady; George Bartlett, deceased; Amanda Bartlett, married Mr. C. M. Taylor, and removed to California; Orin Bartlett, of Mercer County; Augustus Bartlett, deceased. and Sarah Ann Bartlett, of Mercer County.

In the fall of 1838 a frame school building was erected on the site of the Congregational Church lot,

which was a school and church building for some time, until the seminary building was erected in 1846. Miss Narcissa Stewart taught school in 1838. In 1839 Mr. Holmes, who had been sent by Rev. Jason Chapin, taught school. In the spring of 1840 Mr. Chapin came and took charge of the school, and so continued until his death, in September, 1846.

There was a provision in the original town plan that plainly indicated the deep interest of the early settlers in schools. It was provided that in the sale of lots a certain per cent. of the lots should be set apart for the building of a seminary of higher learning.

One of the rarest cases of self-denial was exhibited in the building of the brick seminary at Geneseo. The people had no money, and they subscribed their labor. They worked in the brick yard and at the carpenter benches; they tended the masons, hauled the sand and water, and dug the foundations. The building when completed was "without money and without price," for it was the labor of love of every able-bodied man in the community. Some of the young men, hardly of age, subscribed as much as $200 each, to be worked out at a small per-diem. Then just as the walls were up a storm blew down the sides, and, nothing daunted, they were rebuilt; and completion crowned their labors, and the building was thrown open to the public use and a school commenced in the fall of 1846.

The Legislature granted a charter. It was called the Geneseo Manual Labor High School; this name was afterwards legally changed to Geneseo Seminary. Rufus Hubbard, E. Cone and Jarius Wilcox, incorporators, as the first Board of Directors. Hubbard was President of the Board.

After Mr. Chapin's death, for seven years, the institution was under the care of Rev. A. Lyman, by whose untiring labors, persistent industry at home and abroad, funds were raised for the completion of the seminary, he having procured $3,000 from friends in the East, and this, added to the generous contributions of friends here, and Mr. Lyman contributing his salary as minister for years, an ample fund was finally provided. Too much credit cannot be accorded to Rev. Lyman for the foresight, zeal and abilities that for years he devoted to this institution, and all the time working amid the greatest deprivations and a rigid economy in order that his loved school might live and prosper. His accomplished assistants in the school were Miss Pomeroy (married F. Bascom), Miss Hooker, Miss Foster and Miss Earl.

Succeeding Rev. Lyman, Rev. S. H. Waldo was in temporary charge of the institution for a few months. Then M. S. Croswell, fresh from Amherst College, was at the head of the school for a short time. He shortened his usefulness by heeding the call of his country, and enlisted in the army, where he served well four years, and when mustered out went to California and is preaching there. His successor was Mr. Bartlett, who was assisted by Miss Hume and Miss Sarah Andrews.

In the meantime Illinois had perfected her grand system of free schools—furnishing every child in the State, without costs, schools and school buildings that in many modern comforts and advantages far surpassed the oldest and wealthiest schools in the country. They were wholly non-sectarian (by some zealous in pious dogmas they were thought to be non-religious, and were sometimes called "Godless schools,") and in small places often the State schools abundantly supplied the public demands, and it was very difficult to maintain private institutions.

The Geneseo Seminary found itself, even with the splendid record it had already made, laboring under great disadvantages in this respect. Its managers had anticipated the future, and a considerable debt was hanging over the institution. The Trustees wisely concluded to merge their school into the public-school system, and they sold the brick seminary and grounds to the city, to be used as the Public High School, and the Rev. Lyman's and his coadjutor's labors were not in vain, as their loved institution has been and is still devoted exclusively to the cause of higher education.

The Central School-house was built in 1856, the year the State system of graded schools was put in operation. This building contained four rooms. The next year the Seminary was purchased, and the two buildings at that time gave ample school facilities for the village. Prof. Abbott was then the Superintendent.

Prof. G. G. Alvord was Superintendent in 1877, and he was followed by Prof. E. P. Burlingame. The last two, when they left Geneseo, by a singular coincidence each went to Cairo and became Superin-

tendent of the schools there. Burlingame succeeded Alvord there as he had done here.

In response to the public necessity, in the year 1866, the school building, a commodious brick structure, on the north side, was erected, containing four rooms. But the rapidly growing necessities required an addition of two more rooms, which were added in 1871. And it was found to be necessary to have still more room, and the basement of the Unitarian church was procured, at a rental of $200, and fitted up for school purposes.

Thus in 1876, there were three school buildings, and the school property was then valued at $20,000. That year the expenditure for school purposes were $8,191.03. Fifteen teachers were then regularly employed: three in the High School, three in the Grammar Schools, four in the Intermediate and five in the Primary. The enrollment was 1,021; average attendance, 711. Attendance in the High School, 121; Grammar School, 136; Intermediate, 346; Primary. 418.

The public schools of Geneseo are not surpassed in the country. There are four elegant school buildings, furnished with all modern improvements and a corps of able teachers. The total school enrollment is 800, and there is an average attendance of about 600. There are 15 teachers, distributed as follows: In the High School are Charles Riley, Miss Fanny L. Tee, Miss Abbie F. Steele. Attendance in High School rooms, 60. In grammar room is Miss S. E. Elwell; attendance 60. The other 12 teachers are in the following rooms: In the rooms south are Jennie M. Bliss, No. 6; Mary Entrikin, 5; Ella R. Hanna, 4; Alice R. Rosenstone, 3; Hattie M. Waite, 2; and Ida Whitney, 1. In the north rooms are Nelly McCarthy, No. 6; Minnie Bradley, 5; Ethel Lambert, 4; Nora Blackiston, 3; Jennie Wells, 2; Tella Worrall, 1.

A commendable feature of the public schools is the evident economy the present Board of Education has introduced, and that has not impaired the efficiency of the schools. For instance, in 1882 the total expenses for teachers' hire was $7,840, and in 1885 that was reduced $1,000.

Geneseo Collegiate Institute was chartered by the Legislature as an institution of learning Nov. 21, 1883. The charter directors of the school were J. T. Atkinson, J. A. Sawyer, Thomas Liken, Josiah Moore, C. T. Powell, J. W. Stewart, J. K. Rekard, S. S. Cryer, T. R. Johnson, J. W. Hosford, I. N. Wilson, W. F. Small, H. Biglow, D. F. Sargeant, Mead C. Williams, N. H. G. Fife, Alexander White, Payson Trask, W. C. Brown, J. B. Moderwell and E. L. Williams.

Incorporators—J. T. Atkinson, W. P. Cook, G. E. Waite, A. White, N. Gaines, Henry Youngs and E. C. Moderwell.

Officers of Board of Directors—Rev. E. L. Williams, President; A. White, Vice-President; J. B. Moderwell, Secretary; J. A. Sawyer, Treasurer.

Instructors—Norbury W. Thornton, A. M., Principal and instructor in Greek and mathematics; Wm. A. Metcalf, A. M., C. E., commercial department; Miss Lucy Magee, elocution, history and English literature; Miss Susan A. Hosford, A. B., Latin; Ferdinand Berger, German; Mrs. Gatha Swan, director conservatory of Music; Miss Sarah M. French, drawing and painting.

Although at present a young institution, yet so generously has it been provided for, so generally supported and encouraged by all denominations of Christians and people, who appreciate the advantages of a higher education, that its success is already such that it is entitled to a permanent place among the oldest and best institutions in the State. Its organizers and contributors were from the various religious denominations of Geneseo and surrounding country. It is is no sense a sectarian school, but is in the broadest and fullest meaning a Christian school. As an explanation of the wholesome influences exerted in the institution by the Presbyterian Church, we only deem it necessary to give the following explanation as a part of the early efforts to found the school: A petition for "The Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies in the Presbyterian Church of the United States" to locate an academy in Geneseo was signed by representatives of different denominations in the city, and the locating of the academy in Geneseo was strongly endorsed by the Presbytery of Rock River. The expression of feeling was so united that the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies responded by granting $1,500 to the aid of the institution in its first year. The Geneseo Collegiate Institute is the first institution organized under the new Board of Aid which has manifested special interest in its continued success. The institute was formerly

opened with an address on Higher Christian Education by Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D., Secretary, Sept. 16, 1884.

It was thrown open to the public a only little more than one year ago, and its first annual catalogue is the complete assurance of the great success it has already attained.

The catalogue shows the following: Complete enrollment, 181; academic students, 117; art, 14; music, 84.

The Northwestern Normal.—Foremost among the educational institutions of Henry County is the Northwestern Normal. It is beautifully situated in that part of Geneseo known as Park Villa. Early in the year 1883 the people of Geneseo became very much interested in the enterprise of securing and establishing in their city an institution of learning, which should be at once practical, unsectarian and self-supporting. The project was urged by the leading citizens, met with general favor, and a most liberal fund was soon secured for the futherance of the object. A board of trustees, consisting of Messrs. A. Lieberknecht, H. V. Fisher, P. Schnabele, I. R. Wells, W. P. Blackiston, R. Harrington and H. W. Moses was appointed to act in the matter, and opened negotiations with Profs. W. J. Cook and W. J. Stevens, the result of which was a contract between the parties for the establishing of the Northwestern Normal, and its incorporation and opening on Sept. 4, 1883.

Delightfully situated in the northwestern part of the beautiful "Maple City," removed from the noise and dust of the business streets, surrounded by a large and shaded campus, which extends from College Avenue to Center Street, are situated the Normal buildings: "The Mansion" and "The College." The former of them was built in 1876 by Maj. James M. Allan, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Henry County. On this spot, his home for many years, he built for himself one of the finest and best appointed residences in Western Illinois, at a cost of $17,000. Here he lived until 1883, when he transferred his beautiful residence and grounds to the trustees as a nucleus for the Northwestern Normal. "The College" was built and furnished in 1884, at a cost above $7,500. The managers expect soon to erect another and a larger brick structure on College Avenue, to accommodate the needs of their rapidly growing school.

The Northwestern Normal was incorporated by the State of Illinois in 1883, and during its first year had an attendance of nearly 300 students. Its second year brought to its doors above 400 students from Illinois and adjoining States. From 10 to 13 instructors are constantly employed, and from forty to fifty classes sustained each term. The school is constantly in session and graduates two classes each year, one in May and one in October. The Bachelor's and Master's degrees of Science is conferred upon all regular graduates. A specialty is made of educating for teaching, business or professional study. Each year, during July, the Annual Teachers' Institute is held and is largely attended by those who are preparing to teach. The Normal adds to the trade of Geneseo at least $50,000 per year, besides doing much to elevate the literary, social and moral tone of the city. It is most enthusiastically and heartily supported by all who have experienced its advantages.

CHURCHES.

Congregational Church.—As stated elsewhere, the oldest Church connected with the history of Geneseo, is the Congregationalist, as it was organized by the Colonists before they left New York—Sept. 13, 1836. The ecclesiastical council was in Bergen, Genesee County, Rev. Messrs. Wilcox, Hull and Bridgeman, acting. The two Cones, C. K. Bartlett, J. C. Ward and Harry Manville (the last the old survivor, now a venerated citizen of Genesee) and Mary E. and Amanda E. Bartlett, daughters of C. T. Bartlett, and Harriet Cone, constituted the original Church members. Elisha Cone and J. C. Ward were ordained deacons. The Church thus came with the first Colonists.

At first religious services were held in the different members, rude and small log cabins, but when the primitive school-house for Miss Stewart's school was erected on the public square, it was also used as a place of public worship.

The first communion was held in the house of Deacon Ward, April 18, 1838. It was a day well remembered, by a hail-storm, which broke nearly all the windows in the settlement. The officiating minister was Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, of Andover. In 1838 another school building was erected, which was subsequently removed to the site of the present Congregational Church. This was used for Church

purposes till 1848, when the seminary building was completed, and was thenceforward used as a house of worship till the erection of the church, in 1855. The church was dedicated May 28, 1856, the sermon being preached by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Waldo. The church was the one still occupied by the Congregational body of this city. At the time it was built it was considered the finest church building west of Chicago. The first regular pastor was Rev. Jairus Wilcox, who in May, 1838, came to the colony with his family, and in June was elected pastor, upon a salary of $400. In 1845 he closed his labors here and removed to Chicago, to take charge of the Seamen's Bethel, in which service he was engaged until called to his reward. After him Rev. William T. Allan supplied the pulpit six or eight months. The next minister was Rev. Addison Lyman, from Connecticut, who began Oct. 6, 1845. He served for two years, until he entered upon the principalship of the seminary. Rev. C. S. Cady served one year, from Oct. 1, 1848. Rev. A. J. Copeland then served from Dec. 1, 1849, to February, 1852. Rev. J W. North occupied the pulpit for one year, from November, 1852. The next pastor was Rev. S. H. Waldo, who labored three years, from January, 1855. Under his pastorate this house of worship was erected, forming a new era in the history of the Church. Next comes the pastorate of Rev. Milo N. Miles, during the two years of 1858 and 1859. Then that of Rev. B. C. Ward for one year and a half. Rev. J. T. Cook, two years, those of 1862–3. During the year 1864, Rev. M. N. Miles served as supply. In May, 1865, Rev. Harry Briokett began his labors and remained seven years. He resigned in 1872, and was succeeded by H. G. McArthur, who occupied the pulpit two years, and was followed by Rev. T. C. Jerome one year. At the expiration of that time Rev. O. W. Fay, was called.

The Sunday-school was begun in the rude building upon the square, in 1837. Its first superintendent was Deacon Ward, who continued in this office until his removal from the place, in 1855, except that Rev. John T. Pierce held this office during 1852 and 1853. After him Mr. John G. Walker served two or three years. Then followed Deacon Huntington, Mr. A. M. Hubbard, and Mr. H. Thomas.

Baptist Church.—In March, 1860, Rev. W. G. Johnson visited this place on his way from Rock Island to Princeton. On the 20th of that month a meeting was held at the Seminary Hall, which was the initial movement to the organization of the Baptist Church of Geneseo. April 14, the organization was effected, the following 23 persons being present: Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Like, Mr. H. Like, Mr. R. V. Amsden, Miss Laura Ann Amsden, John and Matilda Vernon, Delia Frank, Emeline Goss, Sarah Lynch, F. McHose, C. L. Ainsworth, W. B. Johnson, Emma Taylor and Sarah Caulkins.

The pastor, Rev. W. G. Johnson, remained some time, and was succeeded by Rev. E. D. Dickerson. Others who have filled the pulpit are Rev. W. P. Pattison, Rev. A. R. Newton, Rev. Mr. Sharpe and Rev. L. J. Langridge.

The meeting for organization was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church; afterwards they occupied the Seminary Hall till the present church was completed in 1864. The building cost $4,000.

The First Presbyterian Church, of Geneseo, was organized Nov. 2, 1863, by Rev. S. T. Wilson and Rev. David Kelly, both of the Rock River Presbytery. The building in which the first meeting was held was on the corner of Pearl and Mechanic Streets, where the Baptist church now stands. This building is now on the opposite side of the street from the present church and is owned by the Swedish Methodists. These Churches, the Presbyterian, the Baptist and the Swedish Methodist have originated in this little chapel.

The membership of the First Presbyterian Church were Andrew McLain, Geo. W. and Elizabeth Goshorn, M. S. Boice, R. M. Boice, James N. McCracken, Mary McCracken, Chas. W. and Freelove Long, Geo. Rekards, Ann C. Rekards, Mrs. Almira P. Morton, Mrs. Francis Gale, Mrs. C. McCutcheon and Mrs. Bracken. Four of these are dead, viz.: Mrs. McCracken, Mrs. McLain, Mrs. Bracken and Mrs. Rekards. Six have moved away, leaving six of the original members here, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Goshorn, Mr. and Mrs. Long, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Rekards.

I. W. McCracken was elected first Elder. There was no regular preaching until 1864, when Rev. I. C. Burr, of Malden, came, and he was called in 1865. At the first communion after his call six persons

joined, and the growth of the Church was then quite rapid. During his pastorate 126 were received into the Church. It was determined to build a new church in 1866, and the new church was dedicated Feb. 24, 1867, by Rev. S. T. Wilson. The most efficient worker in the building of the new church was Geo. Rekards. This building was 38 x 60 feet and cost about $10,000. Rev. Burr closed his pastorate Sept. 2, 1871, and went to Alexandria, Pa., where he resides at present. Rev. E. H. Curtis came in 1871, and continued until 1873, when he went to Waukegan; is now in Lincoln, Nebraska. After he left the Church was without a pastor for one year and six months, when Rev. A. J. Stead came. He continued until September, 1878. There was then a loss of membership from removals, and gloomy prospects were before it. No regular pastor was with the Church again for a few months. Rev. C. H. Purmost was installed May 6, 1879, and at once the interests revived. The Art Loan Exhibition was held and was very successful, the receipts being over $500. With this fund to aid, the building was raised and a lecture room underneath provided. This was completed in 1880. The cost of this improvement was about $2,000.

Mr. Purmost resigned and went to Dakota March 12, 1882. After a few months' candidacy, on Aug. 1, 1882, the present worthy Pastor, Rev. E. L. Williams, was installed.

The six Elders elected at different times are,—A. White, J. B. Moderwell, N. F. Small, I. K. Rekards, George Rekards, dead; and J. WcCracken resides in Colorado. The total membership is 245.

Present church officers—Elders, J. K. Rekards, Alex. White, J. B. Moderwell, Wm. F. Small; Trustrees, Wm F. Small, J. C. Entrikin, J. B. Moderwell; Treasurer, Wm. F. Small; Sunday-school Superintendent, Alex. White; Assistant, J. B. Moderwell.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1865, J. F. Carle, Superintendent.

Protestant Episcopal (Trinity) Church.—In 1856 meetings were held by persons embracing this faith, and in the following year the parish was organized. The first Wardens were: Perry Ransom and George Condish, and the Vestrymen John T. Young, Benj. Graham, William Saunders and John Huestes. Divine services were held in various places until the year 1863, when the present house of worship was constructed after the English style of architecture, costing $2,500.

The following have served the Church as pastors: Revs. Alanson Welton, Samuel Goodale, William Green, P. B. Morrison, Geo. C. Griswold, Dr. Walker, F. B. Nash and T. N. Benedict.

The Unitarian Church.—The members comprising this religious society met at first for divine worship in Sawyer's Hall, where in the month of November, 1868, they were organized into a Church. They continued to meet in this hall until 1874, when they erected their present house of worship, costing about $6,000. Rev. M. J. Miller presided at the organization, when 18 members were admitted.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.--In January, 1860, the first meetings of the Germans belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church were held in private houses. Shortly after they were organized into an ecclesiastical body by Rev. William Kammermeyer, and 23 persons united. The same year the church and parsonage were erected. This church was used until 1874, when another edifice was erected. Among those who served as pastors are, Revs. Kammermeyer, Charles Schneider, Henry Withorn, William Winter, W. Zappen, Gustav Zolman, Frederick Arensperger, William Bulke, William Schoerig and Louis Kunz. The number of members is now about 50, and the number of Sunday-school scholars about the same.

The Evangelical Lutheran German Church.—This Church was organized in 1863, with the following named members: A. Eichhorn, W. Kittenzer, G. Wiegand, A. Wiele, J. Young, L. Hilmer, M. Schuh and J. Hitzer. The church building was erected in 1864, and cost $1,500. The following are among the pastors: E. Sunfstueck, C. W. Ernst, S. Hamm and P. Hanson.

Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association was organized in the spring of 1857. At that time about 15 persons united, and until the erection of their first church edifice, in 1860, held divine service in the houses of its members. That year they erected a house of worship, costing $1,000. This they occupied ten years, when, the growth of the congregation demanding more room, the church was sold and the present larger and more commodious house was erected. The latter cost nearly $6,000.

The Rev. Conrad Speilmann presided at the or-

ganization and occasionally preached here, the charge being until 1870 a mission. Among those who have served as pastors are, Revs. John Dengel, Amos Gackley, Enoch V. Freeden, S. E. Heilmann, Conrad Speilmann, John Kurz, Michael Heyl and Martin Stamm. The services were held in the German language, almost the entire congregation being of that nationality.

The Swedish Lutheran Church was organized at the house of John Gustus, June 27, 1856, with 12 members. Meetings were held in the residences of its members until the church was erected, which was completed and occupied about the year 1859. It cost $700. In 1874 it was remodeled and enlarged, at an expense of $800. The first regular pastor was Rev. Nils Anderson, who came in 1865 and remained until 1869. The following year the Rev. C. J. Malmberg was called, who filled the pulpit six years.

The Swede Methodist Church.—This Church was organized in 1864, by Rev. V. Witting. Services were held at that time in the German Church, and the next year at Moderwell's Hall. After the Rev. Witting left, Rev. A. L. Erickson became pastor. The congregation built a church in 1866. Among the faithful pastors of this Church we find besides the above the names of Revs. O. Gunderson, John Lind, John Wigren and H. W. Ekland.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held its first meetings in the Seminary building. The first organization was effected in 1854 (six members) by Rev. H. J. Humphrey. The first quarterly conference was at the house of the preacher in charge, Rev. Humphrey, Nov. 3, 1856; Rev. R. N. Morse, Presiding Elder; Caleb Ransom, Recording Steward; Rev. G. C. Woodruff, Secretary. The Pastor's salary was fixed at $436. The original members were: Rev. H. Van Order, Levi Hamilton, G. A. Luvin, D. B. Brown, S. S. Throop and J. A. McConnell.

The first Methodist Episcopal church was on State Street, south, and became afterwards Teutonia Hall. The second and present church is on North State Street, was commenced in 1865, under Rev. H. Ritchie, and completed in 1872, under Rev. Worthington, and dedicated by Bishop Bowman in September, 1872. It cost $22,000.

Rev. Humphrey served one year, Rev. A. D. McCool one year, Rev. J. Soule two years, Rev. E. Ransom two years, N. C. Lewis one year, E. Wasmuth three years, H. Ritchie two years, Rev. A. P. Christ two years, S. G. J. Worthington three years, W. P. Graves two years, M. Spurlock two years and G. W. Arnold, present Pastor.

The Catholic Church.—In 1863 this congregation was organized with about 40 families, the officiating Priest for a time being located in Rock Island. Immediately after organization the building of a church was begun, costing about $8,000.

HANNA TOWNSHIP.

THE second train of immigrants to arrive in Henry County and "stick stakes" was known as the Hanna crowd. At the second annual meeting of the "Old Settlers," in 1876, a statement as to the details of their coming was made by those who were of the party and are, therefore, the most reliable that it is possible to obtain. The statement was prepared by J. A. Sawyer, J. H. Sale and F. P. Olmsted from facts furnished them by George Brandenburg and P. K. Hanna and probably others of the company. The following is substantially their statement:

In June, 1835, a small party left Knoxville for the purpose of exploring the lands of the adjoining and unsettled portions of Illinois. They visited what is now Henry County. The party consisted of Rev. George A. Colbert, Rev. P K. Hanna, J. P. Hanna, J. B. B. Tabor, Samuel and Neely Withrow. They found the family of Dr. Baker living in a wagon on section 16, near the mouth of Green River—now Colona Township. From this point they followed the Black Hawk trail about 20 miles in a northeasterly direction, camping at what is now known as McHenry's Ditch, in Phenix Township. They then returned to Knoxville, where they remained about two weeks. Then P. K. and J. P. Hanna and Robert Land (Land was from Carmi, Ill.) returned to Henry Connty, camping the first night out at White Oak Grove, on Edwards River. From this grove they traveled north, and reached the banks of Rock River in the month of July, 1835. Here they unhitched their team and went into quarters on section 32, township 18, range 2. In their immediate neighborhood were the Winnebago

Indians. Here they found Earl P. Aldrich and family, who bad come only a few days before. After remaining here in camp a few days and looking around at the country, the party again returned to Knoxville, and after a few days preparation P. K. Hanna, with his family, started for the new home he had selected, arriving at their destination August 13, 1835 (just 50 years ago). This was the first family to settle in what is now Hanna Township, and the fourth family in the county. On the 9th of September of the same year came George Brandenburg, from Ohio. He located on section 6, in Hanna Township. Later in the year he removed to section 1, in what is now Colona Township, and here, in October, 1836, in company with Mark M. Atkinson, laid out the town of Dayton. Here he erected a log house and moved into it on Christmas Day, and having a real log house he opened what soon became widely known as Brandenburg's Tavern, the first thing of the kind in the county. He was soon appointed postmaster, and in the first tavern was kept the first postoffice, by the first postmaster in Henry County. This house was the first polling place at the first election, June 9, 1837, when the people voted on the question of county organization, and the first county officers were elected, namely: P. K. Hanna, Ithamar Pillsbury and John Browning, County Commissioners; R. McCullough, Sheriff; Roderick R. Stewart, Coroner; Joshua Harper, Recorder; A. M. Seymour, County Surveyor. Here, too, June 27, 1837, was held the first term of the County Court, which appointed James M. Allan County Clerk, and Charles Atkinson Treasurer, and a license was granted to John P. Hanna and George Taylor to keep a ferry at Cleveland.

In 1838 arrived George Albert and E. Walters and families, and Henry and Samuel Sullivan, with mother and two sisters, and settled in what is now Hanna. In the winter of 1835, Collin D. James, of Rock Island, organized a religious society. Services were held in P. K. Hanna's cabin. James preached to the little colony until succeeded by Rev. A. D. West. In the spring of 1836 arrived in this settlement, J. D. Tabor, J. P. Hanna, Charles Atkinson and George Taylor and families, and by the springtime of 1836 there was a population of 41 souls. Here, Feb. 7, 1836, occurred the first marriage: James P. Dodge and Samantha Colbert, daughter of Rev. G. A. Colbert.

In the early part of 1837, William Paddelford purchased land in this settlement, and in the fall of the same year located, with his family; and in 1838 he removed and opened a farm where his son James H. now resides.

The first frame building in the county was erected in Cleveland, by Atkinson and Wells, in 1836. The settlers in this neighborhood and those of the New York Colony, at Geneseo, in the winter of 1836, organized a temperance society and held meetings, and opened up the war on Gen. Budge.

The first school was taught here in 1836, by Narcissie Stewart, who quit attending to other people's children, married Huntington Wells and removed to Moline, Ill.

In 1836, Thomas and Anderson Miller and Dr. Gawzer settled in this neighborhood. In 1837, came Henry Hand, and he ran the first chartered ferry, at Cleveland. Also in this year came D. P. Gave, John Williams, John Searles, Columbia Aldrich, William and James Bernard, Rev. Woodruff and son, all of whom settled in what is now Hanna township. The same year, Sanbro settled in the east part of the township, where he lived until his death. He was much esteemed and respected by all.

In 1838, William Whitehead, Thomas Hill, Adrian Van Winkle, and Wesley Hanna came. From 1838 to 1845 the settlement increased rapidly. A few, as now remembered by these early settlers, of the number were J. W. Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Adam Hooker; the Linnells, Heningers, Quillans, Meads, and James Miller and families.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND is the oldest platted and laid-out town in the county, the date of its existence extending back to 1836. It is on the south bank of Rock River, section 31. Its sponsors were Charles Atkinson and Geo. D. Tabor. At the time of its platting this was Knox County. It was located on the river and on the stage road from Knoxville to Galena. The first buildings were put up—two log cabins— in the summer of 1837 for George Tyler and Charles Atkinson, the latter's being a double cabin, and part of which was used for a store. Thomas Glenn and George Brandenburg did the work on them. In the course

of time these two buildings were torn away to make room for better ones. In 1837, Whiteside, this town, was included in what is now Whiteside County, then Whiteside precinct. At the August election of this year—when Martin Van Buren was elected President—the whole number of votes cast in the entire precinct was seventy-two, three of which were Democrat. It must have made the wily "old fox" tremble in his boots, particularly if the first returns that reached him were from this precinct.

E. N. Wells and Charles Atkinson put up the first frame houses in the county, in Cleveland.

In 1869 a grist-mill was erected by the Cleveland Hydraulic Company. It was directly on the river bank and was a water power. The principal population of the town for some years has been miners and proprietors of mines, operating the extensive coal mines in this immediate vicinity. A fine vein of coal, valuable for shipping purposes, is found here, a full account of which is given in another chapter. The general depression of the coal trade the past few years has somewhat crippled the prosperity of the place, causing a loss of population and business, which is expected to return as soon as there is a revival of business over the country.

A hotel and three stores and a few shops have been able to do all the business of the place. In 1875 a comfortable district school-house was ereeted in the place. Here was formed the first religious society in Henry County, which action was due to the pious energy of P. K. Hanna. It was a very small band at first, and for years they found plenty of room to worship in the little crowded cabins of the vicinity. But its growth was regular and even stiong, and eventually they erected a commodious and comfortable house of worship.

KEWANEE TOWNSHIP.

THAT is now Kewanee Township had no white settler in it until the fall of 1836. William, Samuel and James Carson, brothers, built a cabin in the grove northwest of the town of Kewanee, and wintered there, in the winter of 1836–7. The next spring they returned to Fulton County and made a crop there and then returned to their cabin in the grove, and continued to reside here for many years.

John Kilvington, an Englishman, and Robert Coultas, also came in 1836 and built a cabin, but they too returned and made a crop and came back in 1837, in March. Cornelius Bryan came soon after the two last named.

Samuel Carson now lives in Wethersfield. Next came Luther Sleight and settled on section 33, adjoining the present town of Kewanee. He eventually sold out his farm and went to Geneseo. He sold to Sam Alexander, who in turn sold the place again and went to Nebraska. Then came Francis Loomis, who settled and made an improvement close to Mr. Sleight's. He sold and went to Nebraska. He is remembered by the old citizens as a most excellent man in every respect. He died some years ago and we understand he left only a son living.

O. W. Brown came next, and settled on section 34. Afterwards he removed to Wethersfield, where he now resides. Hazleton Page came in 1837. His son Asa now lives in the town of Kewanee. Capt. Sullivan Howard came in 1837; now living in Kewanee, hale, hearty and cheery, and probably no man in the county loves better to recount the story of the pioneer days, their few trials and hardships and their many triumphs, and the boundless happiness of those good old times and people. So cheerful in his nature is he that in his recollections he can only recall the bright side of the picture, remembers only the hearty enjoyment of the hours as they flew past 50 years ago, the warm-hearted hospitality and the genial souls of those men and women of the long ago, the great majority of whom has long since joined the silent multitude.

Cornelius Bryan had sons, William, Henry H. and Asbury T., who became worthy successors to a worthy sire.

These settlements were made near the south line of the township; and just across the line, in Wethersfield, were their neighbors, and, in fact, a portion of the same settlement. After the coming of those enumerated above, there were but few accessions for a few years, probably none before 1839–40.

Sylvanus W. Warner came in 1840. He was from Canada. He first located in Ohio, where he married Emeline Otis. Will R. Goodrich came to the county in 1837 with his family. He was born in

the Sandwich Islands. He married Harriet M. Slocum, Nov. 22, 1857.

A few of these early settlers, becoming discontented, sold out their claims and returned to the East to their old homes, and in their places were to be found the very few accretions to the settlement for years.

City of Kewanee.

THIS is the most important commercial point between Galesburg and Princeton, and ranks high among the smaller cities of Central Illinois. It contains a population of over 4,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a magnificent farming country, has several important manufactories and is a good trading point. Abundance of an excellent quality of coal is found here and extensive mining interests are carried on. Kewanee is on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and 132 miles from Chicago.

As late as 1853, where the busy and thrifty city now is, was the quiet of farm life prevailing unbroken. The house of Harry Thompson was then a quiet farm house. This building is still standing, and in good repair for its age, near the center of the present town. Nearly adjoining this were the farms of M. B. and J. P. Potter, on the west. This farm house of Harry Thompson's must have been rather a pretentious venture in the day of its erection. It is a two-story frame, standing just back of what was once known as the Phillips Block, a large two-story frame business house. We have the information from William Wolf, who owns the old Thompson house, that it yet rents for $10 a month. It is framed of those solid, heavy logs that were once supposed to be so essential to the erection of a frame house.

The work of building the old Military Tract Railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, decided the birth and location of the town. Strenuous efforts were made by the citizens of Wethersfield, one mile south, to secure the passage of the railroad through their town. Owing to heavy grades and the crossing of a stream, involving a large extra expense, this was not acceded to by the company, and grading was commenced on the proposed route. Enterprising citizens of that day saw the result, and quickly took advantage of the location to secure a town on the railroad.

The company had at first decided to place the depot on the northeast quarter of section 32, but a defective title compelled a re-location, and it was changed to the northwest quarter of section 33. Matthew B. and J. P. Potter and Col. Blish owned the site. The former, after selling five acres of their quarter section to Geo. A. Morse and Silas Willard, traded the balance to Dwight Needham for his beautiful farm a little farther south. Mr. Needham at once sold to Capt. Sullivan Howard, Ralph A. Tenney—better known as "Ralph"—and Henry G. Little; and these gentlemen sold a quarter interest to Nelson Lay. Willard and Morse's tract lay on either side of the railroad, on Main Street, and here they built a store and warehouse in 1853. This was known as the "Pioneer" store, and did a lucrative business for nearly twelve months without opposition. The building stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, and was, in 1863, destroyed by fire.

Kewanee was laid out May 1, 1854, by Sullivan Howard, Nelson Lay, H. G. Little, R. A. Tenney, Geo. A. Morse und Sylvester Blish. Wethersfield, which was then quite a thriving village, suffered in a very short time a loss of nearly all of her business houses, which were one by one put on wheels and moved to Kewanee. The survey was made by C. C. Blish. The streets run at right angles, and are generally four rods wide, though Main Street is 100 feet in width. The first house erected on the town site was the Kewanee Hotel. It was kept for some time by Tenney & Hutchins. In February, 1856, Mr. E. V. Bronson purchased the property of R. A. Tenney, and for twenty-two years has successfully supplied the gastronomical needs of the public. It is now run by Mr. Warner.

It was probably the intention of the founders of the town that Main Street should be *the* street; and in fact it was for some time. "Phillips' Block," the first store in the town proper, was built thereon by Nelson Lay; J. D. Schriver erected the old "Philadelphia Store" there; Davenport & Robinson their grocery (now Miles & Minnick's); Dr. Finney had his drug store where now stands the Free-will Baptist church, and on the corner next south was the dry-goods establishment of Aaron Cooper. A few buildings only were erected on Tremont Street, which was in wet weather very little short of a canal as far as navigation was concerned. Yet the hotel and the

depot slowly and surely drew the trade center westward. C. N. Cutter erected, very early, the building occupied by Bennison Bros., and which for many years was known as "Cutter's Hall," and considered quite palatial in those days. It was moved to the lot north and a fine brick put in its place. Residences sprang up rapidly in all parts of the town, grain warehouses were built, and in eighteen months the town boasted of a population of 1,500, including Wethersfield.

The following were among the leading pioneer merchants:

Fitch & Skinner, druggists, occupied the site of the present T. H. Phillips' brick house; Joseph Montgomery, boot, shoe and clothing dealer; Mr. James S. Howard kept the first furniture store and a hardware store, which was built by Fred. Wild. When the town was laid out, the proprietors gave it the name of Berrien, in compliment of Col. Berrien, chief engineer of the railroad. He rather objected to this, however, and being asked to name the town suggested "Kewanee," an Indian name, supposed to signify "prairie-hen." This cognomen was readily accepted by the proprietors, and on Feb. 14, 1855, was legalized by a special act of the Legislature. The postoffice was established in 1854, and given the name of Kewanee. Col. Blish was appointed as incumbent of the office, and occupied a portion of the store of Otis & Pinney for the discharge of his duties. It will be remembered this building occupied the site of the Free-will Baptist church. In the fall of 1855 Col. Blish died, and Mr. R. A. Tenney, who among other enterprising acts erected the first brick residence in town, occupied by Dr. G. W. Fellows, succeeded him. Different administrations caused many changes to be made in this office. It is now held by N. H. Pratt, who has been in charge a long time. His assistant is his daughter Anna.

In 1884 the census was carefully taken, showing a population of 3,700 souls. It was incorporated as a village by the session of the Legislature of 1866-7, and is modestly content to forego the more pretentious airs and expenses of becoming a city, although possessed of many more inhabitants than many other places that have long since put on the trappings of cities.

The Village Trustees are: J. H. Peirce, President; P. B. Keller, James Porter, John Moore, A. W. Errett, Samuel Jones. E. E. Baker, City Clerk; A. W. Wood, Police Magistrate; C. C. Wilson, Village Attorney.

The proprietors of the town of Kewanee were from the start keenly alive to the fact that factories and workshops were as essential to the prosperity of the place as were store-rooms, dwellings and other business houses. They were ready to offer inducements to institutions of this kind that came along looking for a place to locate. The result of this foresight is now plainly to be seen; it is the busiest and thriftiest town in the county to-day, and is growing apace, while the average towns of Northern Illinois have for the past few years stood still, or lost population. From Galesburg to Aurora, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, it ranks as the best business point, giving the road the largest trade in imports and exports between these two points.

In 1856 there were three dry-goods stores—Lang, Hardy & Co., Willard & Moss, and S. A. Smith; and there were two grocery stores—Davenport & Robinson, and Penny Bros. Now there are 6 dry-goods, 5 hardware, 7 grocery, 3 jewelry, 3 bakeries, 2 news stands, 3 clothing, 5 boots and shoes, 4 harness shops, 3 furniture stores, 2 lumber yards, 5 meat markets, a grain elevator, 2 banks, 3 hotels, besides numerous shops, and small places of business and trade. Many of these business houses are alone on a scale with, and do a business much greater than was done by, all the houses in the town 25 years ago. The business men are of that class that have been quick to see the wants of the public about them, and have supplied them promptly and most efficiently.

The easy access to the fine quality of coal found here was another inducement for manufacturers that had its influence at an early day. As is mentioned elsewhere, a great deal of capital and employment to many miners is furnished by the coal mines. The Lathrop Coal & Mining Company, whose main office adjoins the First National Bank, when running full force, give employment to over 200 men. Coal in this mine is reached at about 100 feet, and is loaded on the cars by a very ingenious contrivance, and they ship large quantities along the line of the railroad. This company was organized in 1869. Some years ago H. H. Perkins started the Kewanee Manufacturing establishment. The O'Brien Manufactory was started into operation in 1858. This was re-

moved from Princeville, Peoria County, and commenced making wagons and carriages here.

The present manufactories are the Haxtun Steam Heater Co., organized in 1875. It is incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000. It has eight acres of ground, adjoining the railroad, and has nearly four acres under roof, and has 550 employees, the large majority of whom are skilled mechanics and command the highest wages. The original capital was $50,000. The company succeeded the Anderson Steam Heating Company. The plant is located in the northeast part of the town. When this company became the owners of this business, only two buildings, 30 x 80 and 40 x 60 feet respectively, were used, and only 20 men were employed. The pay-roll now is about $22,000 per month. There are twelve separate and distinct departments in this establishment, namely: the puddle mill, rolling mill, pipe mill, iron foundry, brass foundry, machine shop, radiator shop, steam-fitting shop, brass-finishing department, boiler shop, pattern shop, and the gas manufacturing department, where they manufacture their own gas for use in the pipe-manufacturing department. These works are immediately adjoining the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, from which they have side-tracks, running not only into their grounds, but into the buildings as well, which greatly facilitates the handling of the heavy goods.

Twelve engines, aggregating 1,300 horse-power, are required to propel the vast amount of machinery necessary for their business. Each and every department is supplied with special machinery, gotten up and adapted for some special purpose. In fact, the greater part of their machinery, as well as their engines, is manufactured by themselves, and is of no use other than for the particular purpose for which it was made.

With the exception of boiler iron, everything is bought in its crude shape—pig and scrap iron, copper and brass. They do their own puddling, rolling-mill work, etc. A ton of iron will start in at the puddling department, and after being manipulated to the proper consistency, is passed to the rolling mill, where it is converted into strips or bars of the right width and thickness. It is then conveyed to the pipe department, where it is made into pipe of any desired size. The capacity in this department is forty tons per day.

The officers of this company are W. E. Haxtun, President; J. H. Pierce, Secretary; and E. E. Baker, Treasurer.

At E. K. Hays' factory there is a large force of men busy at work making a great variety of implements, but their specialty now is a recently patented pump, of which they are turning out great quantities. This institution commenced manufacturing plows and shoveling boards, and from this branched into nearly every implement the farmer wants, and have always done a large repairing business.

The Kewanee Wagon Company is another of the valuable and thriving institutions of the town. It manufactures all sorts of road wagons, carriages, buggies, etc., and is a successor to the O'Brien Manufacturing Company, which was organized in January, 1882, with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators, John Chisnall, Thomas F. Chisnall, William Howland, C. G. Taylor and August Grief, were all the old employes of the O'Brien Manufacturing Company, and each one of them fills his place under the new organization, not only as stockholder and officer, but as a mechanic, and in charge of some particular department of the works.

John Chisnall, the President of the company, is business manager, book-keeper and head of the wood-working department; William Howland, Vice-President, conducts the iron work; C. G. Taylor, Secretary, wood-worker and in charge of the fine buggy and carriage department, while Thomas F. Chisnall, Treasurer, is superintendent of machinery. Each man has his wages paid him weekly, and the residue or net earning goes to the credit of the company. New machinery is being added from time to time, the capacity of the concern is being increased, and the undertaking as a whole is an assured success. (See biographical sketches of John Chisnall, William Howland and C. G. Taylor, this volume.)

The Kewanee Manufacturing Company is another of the valuable additions to the town.

These many and large factories, with their tall chimneys filled with eager fires, the din of the great and small hammers pounding and forging the iron into artful shapes, have made Kewanee the Birmingham of Northern Illinois, and promise it a great and prosperous future.

CHURCHES.

Congregational.—The oldest of the thirteen regularly organized Churches at Kewanee is the Congre-

gational, whose organization was effected Aug. 7, 1855, in a school-house. During the winter previous meetings were held in the Kewanee House and at a few private residences. Flavel Bascom, D. D., presided at the meeting of organization. Forty-four persons united, many of whom had been members of the same Church at Wethersfield. The church edifice was completed and dedicated March 11, 1858, having been built the year previous. It was very much enlarged and beautified in the year 1871. The Rev. Charles H. Pierce was preaching to the congregation at the time of organization, and remained until January, 1858. He was succeeded, as the next Pastor, by Mr. Charles C. Salter, who was ordained and installed April 20, 1859, and was regularly dismissed March 11, 1861. Rev. James M. Van Wagner was called to the pastorate of the Church in February, 1864, installed June 6. He remained until April 6, 1868. Rev. James Tompkins was called June 1, 1872, installed September 10. During the intervals between any of these pastorates the pulpit was filled by supplies. The congregation is now in a good condition. The present Pastor is A. N. Hitchcock. The membership is 300. The Sunday-school has an attendance of 400.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized April 29, 1865, in the Protestant Methodist Church, with eleven members. The following is a list of the original membership: Rev. William Bonar, Mrs. Mary Ann Bonar, A. B. Palmer, Mrs. Mary Ann Palmer, D. W. Payne, Henry Malone, Mary Malone, S. W. Warner, A. B. Gurney, Caroline E. Gurney and C. H. Gurney—eleven persons. Prior to the organization services were held in the Swedish Methodist Church, and next in the Protestant Methodist—now the Free Methodist Church. They worshiped in this latter place until November, 1865, when they removed to Cutter's Hall, where they remained until January, 1866, when they again removed, this time to the Christian Church. This building is now a dwelling. Here they met for religious exercises until Jan. 16, 1870, when they worshiped a few months again in Cutter's Hall. About May, 1869, they commenced the erection of a church building. It was completed June 1, 1870, when they immediately occupied it. It is a very comfortable structure, and cost, including the lot, $6,800.

Among the pastors serving this congregation are: Revs. William Bonar, O. D. Patch, J. J. Weage and H. J. Brown.

The Free Methodist Church was organized in a private residence in Wethersfield about the year 1866 or 1867. Meetings had been held for some time previous in the residences of different persons, and in the Swedish Methodist house of worship; also in a store-room in Wethersfield. About the year 1870 they purchased their present church edifice of the Protestant Methodists, and have since occupied it. At the organization some five or six persons were admitted as members. They have, at different times, enjoyed good seasons of revival, and now number some 35 members. The first minister was Rev. Jonathan Dick; next, William Cooley, whose wife occasionally officiated at divine service. He was followed by J. G. Terrell, during whose ministry the church was purchased, at a cost of $1,000. Next, George Coffee, followed by W. W. Kelley; he by John Whiting; he by James Thaxter, then James Kelso took charge. The present Pastor is E. M. Smashy. The Sunday-school numbers about 25 pupils.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in the Baptist Church by the Rock Island Presbytery, March 26, 1872. A preliminary meeting had been held to invite the Presbytery to this action in the house of S. M. Hurd on February 21 previous. At the organization the following persons were received as members: Daniel and Mrs. Eunice Baldwin, William E. and Mrs. Sarah A. Haxtun, R. A. and Mrs. L. Little, Jacob W. and Mrs. Hannah Jones, S. M. and Mrs. Emily Hurd, N. H. and Mrs. Lura Blakely, Effie Blakely, Mrs. C. H. Graves, George H. Lincoln, George Kliner, Mrs. J. Powers, Mrs. P. Wright, Mrs. John Whiffen, Clark Bradish, William W. Winter and Mrs. Virginia L. Winter, and —— Shanahan.

During the summer the church was erected. Including the lot, it cost $5,000. The Rev. N. D. Graves was Pastor of the Church about three years. Rev. Josiah Milligan, of Princeton, preached for them for some time, when Rev. J. D. Howey was called. He occupied the pulpit over one year. The Church has no pastor at present. Thereare now 95 members, and a Sunday-school of 100 scholars.

The Baptist Church.—This congregation was organized at Wethersfield, and on May 9, 1856, it was

decided by a vote of its members to remove their place of holding service to Kewanee. There were at that time over 100 members. They worshiped for some time in different halls, and in some of the other churches. On Dec. 21, 1865, a building committee was appointed, and steps taken towards the erection of a suitable church edifice. This was completed and occupied July 7, 1867, and cost, including the site, over $8,000. There are now about 235 members, and a Sunday-school of 115 scholars. The present Pastor is Rev. J. M. Titterington.

Among those serving as pastors are: Revs. S. P. Ives, H. B. Foskett, J. La Grange, A. D. Freeman, William Storrs, A. Jones, K. W. Benton, Carlos Swift, R. L. Colwell and P. P. Shirley. The Church is now in a flourishing condition, and enjoying evident signs of prosperity.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This congregation at first met for some time in a school-house, about one mile east of Kewanee, in a hall over the store of J. D. Schriver, and in private houses. Some of the members had been connected with the same religious body in Wethersfield, but desirous of building up a Church in Kewanee, came here to worship. They organized a class of 30 persons, Dec. 15, 1855, in the school-house referred to; being then under the pastoral care of Rev. J. O. Gilbert. The principal members were A. Thornton, Wm. King, J. Shipley, Erastus Johnson, W. S. Oliver, William Bowen, W. C. Kent and John Schriver. The corner-stone of their church was laid Oct. 23, 1856.

This building becoming old and inadequate to the growing demands of the congregation, in the summer of 1877 a new one was constructed, which cost $10,000. The parsonage was purchased in 1856. June following the organization of the Church, a Sunday-school was organized. There were 60 pupils in attendance.

Among the Pastors who have served this Church are: Revs. J. O. Gilbert, John Chandler, E. Ransom, one year, J. S. Cummings, W. P. Graves, U. J. Giddings, W. J. Beck, Benjamin Applebee, John P. Brooks, M. P. Armstrong, G. W. Arnold, B. C. Dennis, M. Spurlock. The minister in charge at present is Rev. F. H. Cumming.

St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church.—On Sunday, May 13, 1855, a Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school was organized in the Kewanee House. This was the first religious organization in Kewanee, and the school met the following Sunday for the first time at Odd Fellows Hall. There were 20 scholars, and R. P. Parish was Superintendent. The first full Episcopal service, with sermon, was in the summer following, by Rev. Porter, of Jubilee College. In October, Bishop Whitehouse made a visit, and held two services in the unfinished Methodist Protestant Church. During the summer and autumn of 1856, Rev. Philander Chase officiated occasionally in the same church. July 13, 1856, the Church was organized. The first Rector was Rev. George E. Peters, who commenced his labors in 1857, and remained two years. A church edifice was constructed in 1857, at a cost of about $5,000. The first church-bell of the town was rung from the belfry of St. John's.

The Primitive Methodist.—The organization of this Church was effected in 1865. The principal members then were Joseph Garland, John Bennison, John Bradbury, John Bamford, Moses Jones, William Bennison and J. Breckon. They met for a while prior to organization in Cutler's Hall and in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church edifice was erected in 1873, at a cost of $2,000. Among those serving as Pastors, are as follows: Revs. J. Hewitt, Charles Dawson, Thomas Butterwick, William Jacks, Jr., Charles Dawson. Minister in charge is Rev. T. M. Harris. There are now 90 members and a Sunday-school of 87 scholars.

St. Paul's Church (German United Evangelical).—About 1866, some of the German people living in this vicinity and professing belief in the doctrines of this religious body, organized a Church. For a short time they met in a school-house, but at once commenced the erection of a church edifice. Nineteen persons united at the organization—the Pastor being Rev. Hilmer, who remained about one year. Their church cost some $2,500. The majority of the members, now about 75, live in the country. In 1875, another church was organized in the country, three miles northeast of Kewanee. It is for the accommodation of those living in that locality.

The Church of the Latter-Day Saints.—The first meetings were held at Amboy in 1859. An organization was effected here of probably 100 members. From this place they were sent out to preach, and in 1862 effected the establishment of the Church here.

In 1868, they erected their present church edifice, locating it nearly one mile north of town. Regular services are maintained here, the membership being about 100, with an attendance of about 50 in the Sunday-school. They are distinct in their faith and practices from the Utah Mormons, and have no connection whatever with them.

Swedish Lutheran Church—Was organized into a regular Church in 1869. Prior to that time they held meetings at private residences, and occasionally in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1870, they completed their church building, at a cost of $3,000. There were about 50 members, and a flourishing Sunday-school has been kept up from the first organization. The first minister in charge was Rev. Lendholm, followed by Rev. N. Neurgren; then the Rev. John Wingstrom.

The Swedish Methodist Church was organized at an early day. It was and is quite small and has not been able to sustain a local minister or build a house of worship.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, Father Lyons now in charge, first met at the house of Matthew Joyce, in 1854. There were 35 heads of families belonging to the Church, among them being Lawrence Hunt, Patrick Cavanaugh, Matthew Joyce, James Hunt (deceased), James Gallagher, Thomas Caton, Edward Hunt (deceased). In 1855, a small church was erected,—since much enlarged and remodeled. The first priest in charge was Father Lynch, then O'Gara, Powers, Dulhuntz, Duggan, Hannigan, Kilkerney, J. M. Ryan and John Ryan. It now has the largest membership in the town.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Kewanee was in a small frame building, built by George A. Morse and donated by him to educational purposes. It stood just north of the railroad track on Main Street. School was conducted here for nearly two years, when the structure was moved into the town proper, on the lot now the East School, and here used until it was moved again to make room for a better building. This little building was soon wholly inadequate to the town's growth, and the trustees rented rooms over Schriver's store and also of Austin Sykes. These were occupied until 1858. To this time these two commodious rooms it seems were room enough, and the old pioneer school-room, mentioned above, was sold, and became the printing-office of the *Henry County Dial*; it lived through the rough experience of the printer and his "devil," and again was transferred and became the Christian Church, and after faithful service here was again changed and became a private residence. Its varied experience and migrations remind one of "Japhat in search of a father." In 1865 the East School-room becoming wholly inadequate, steps were taken for the enlargement of the building, and the erection of two others. In 1866 the East building was enlarged to double its former capacity, and the two brick structures, known as the North and West Schools, were determined upon. They were built in 1867, and first occupied in January, 1868, each containing two rooms. The schools were thoroughly re-graded in 1866 by Superintendent S. M. Etter, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Schools. Mr. Etter was Principal of the Kewanee school three years, and laid well the foundations of the excellent graded schools that have marked the history of the place. He was followed by Mr. W. H. Russell, who was, with short intervals, for about 11 years in charge of the schools. From Kewanee Mr. Russell went to Chicago, and was for some years in charge of the High School at the Stock Yards. He was succeeded by the present Superintendent, Mr. E. C. Rosseter, who is also County Superintendent of Schools.

The brick buildings were erected at a cost of about $6,000.

The High School was established in 1856. It grew out of a general desire for a higher grade of education than the village school of those days could give. Kewanee and Wethersfield joined hands in this commendable movement. At first each village struggled to have the school located within its limits. The matter was finally settled by locating it on or near the dividing line between the two towns. James Elliott donated two-and-one-half acres of ground for the location, and here the building was erected. For some time only the upper story was completed for school purposes, the lower one being used for lectures, lyceums and a public hall. Here lectured Horace Greeley and John B. Gough, among many others of more or less note. Rev. Waldo was secured as the first Principal of the school, assisted by Miss Atwood. The first furnishing was somewhat prim-

itive and rough. Tough pine desks and benches, running half across the room, with three aisles thus formed, is the picture of the school-room as remembered by those who first attended the school. Of those who were school-girls at this opening of the High School we learn, among others, are the following: Laura Pratt (Mrs. Northrop), Lillie Burns (Mrs. Raymond), Nellie Little (Mrs. Geo. Perkins), Libbie Cuttia, Helen and Lucy Lyle, Fanny Lay, Ella Way, Addie Cheany, Lottie Talcott (Mrs. T. P. Pierce).

At that time there were no side-walks by which the children could reach the school, and at times the way was practically impassable. A large wagon was often used to haul the children to and from the school-house.

Mr. Waldo, at the end of his second school-year, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Blodgett, who was assisted by Miss Stocking. He determined on having better furniture, and got up an exhibition, and thus raised a fund and re-furnished the room. Mr. McPheran then was in charge, and he was succeeded by Mr. Bradford, and he by Mr. Tabor, who made the first attempt to grade the school. He made the novel and daring experiment of arranging a course of study and had it printed. Mr. Beckington next succeeded, and he was followed by S. M. Etter, and he by Russell, and he by the present Mr. E. C. Rosseter. During Mr. Etter's term he arranged an exhibition, and raised $83 to found a library. It was a small beginning, but it was bravely invested as a start toward a library, until now, through the efforts of friends, the town and the successors of Mr. Etter, a fine library is a part of the High School. In Sept., 1870, the town of Kewanee purchased the interest of Wethersfield in the school, and has since had entire control. It was mentioned above that Mr. Russell was absent at certain intervals. He served about two years as principal of the schools at Moline, and during this time Mr. Gray was principal one year, and Mr. Carver for a term.

There are now six school buildings in the town, and it has arranged to construct another next year. The High School has five rooms and five teachers: Prof. E. C. Rosseter, J. Williams, Principal of the High School; Anna A. Schriver, Assistant; Mrs. M. H. Keyes, Grammar; Miss Maggie G. Blish, Intermediate. East School; There are three buildings on these grounds. These are to be replaced by one large new building, and the High School also is to be taken down and an elegant, large and commodious building to take its place next year. In the East School the teachers are Miss Jennie Chase, grammar; Miss A. A. Johnson and Miss Anna Scott, intermediate; Miss H. Villa Card and Miss Franc Otis, second department; Miss Escher Loomis and Miss Jennie Halline, primary. The West School is a brick building of two rooms. The teachers are Miss Ida Palmer, secondary; Miss Hattie Maul, primary. The North School: Miss Anna Eack, secondary; Miss Franc Porter, primary. The enrollment is 800; the average attendance, 710. School is taught nine months. Total school expenses, $9,000; of this sum $6,800 is paid teachers; $800 to janitors, and the remainder miscellaneous. Mr. Rosseter has been seven years with the Kewanee school; Miss Johnson has taught thirteen years, Miss Halline, eight years, and Miss Loomis nine years.

LYNN TOWNSHIP.

ALVIN and Abner Arrasmith were the first to find this part of Henry County and make themselves a home. They came from the "Wabash Country," in Southern Illinois, in 1834, and halted in Warren County, just west of the Henry County line, in Richland Grove, which is divided by the county line. They reached their new home Sept. 1, 1834, having traveled many weary miles of the latter part of their journey without any trail or track of any kind. They came to the grove and were almost compelled to stop, as it was storming and raining furiously. The first day they built their house, of rails and clapboards, and at early candle-light moved in. There were three persons in each family, and in this quickly-made pen they were safe to some extent from the pelting rain. Their fire was a log-heap near the front door, or rather the opening where some day a door might have been placed. They were busy at work the next day, and so continued, chopping, grubbing and preparing the ground for early crops the next season, and making hay and stacking it for their kine. Fifty pounds of flour to each family was the sum total of

provisions for bread they brought with them. Their neighbors were at the distance of 13 miles to the south, 15 north, 32 west and 35 miles east. In Rock Island there was only the fort. It can readily be imagined how sparingly they used their flour, as it had to last them until a crop could be raised, the next year. They used mostly corn meal, which was made by pounding in a stump mortar, until a mill was built the next season, in Henderson's Grove, 15 miles away.

This was the way the Arrasmiths commenced keeping house in the desolate new country. It was the true pioneer fashion, and these people were real pioneers—brim full of pluck, industry and economy. Soon their rail house was a house of entertainment; they had made a track—had blazed the way into the unknown land and the wilderness—and others seeing soon followed. These wandering nomads, it seemed, when they had passed the bounds of white settlements, generally followed wherever they could see that wagon-tracks had preceded them. In this way travelers in search of lands found their way to the Arrasmiths' hostelry, and were entertained, cared for, and often and often paid their reckonings by telling these people the news from the civilized world. The Arrasmiths made the first road or trail from Richland Grove and vicinity to Rock Island. In the summer of 1836, 14 families had clustered around Richland Grove. J. W. Arrasmith was the first birth at the grove, born in 1835. Alvin says he had 25 cents in money when he landed at his new home, as there was nobody to sell to him and nothing to buy, it was too much money for one man to possess. He eventually discovered that it was a great mistake to bring so much solid cash with him, and he never did fully subscribe to Greeley's advice to all applicants for charity, "Take a half-dollar and go West, young man." The families had to do nearly entirely without groceries the first year. As a substitute for coffee, Alvin says, he often dug the red-root in the hard frozen ground. This decoction had something of the taste of chocolate.

In April, 1836, Alvin Jones sold his claim and moved a few rods east, and this brought him into Henry County. This was in April. His new hotel, log, 14 by 16, was, like his first place, a resort for travelers.

This was the first settlement in Lynn Township—or, in other words, a settlement on township 15, range 1. Henry Peckenham was the next to follow Arrasmith into the county. Charles Norman came in June, Eben Townsend in July, Caleb Townsend in a few weeks after, and the next spring came William Smith.

Arrasmith planted some apple seed the first season. In six years afterwards one of his trees had 56 apples. This was an important event in the county's history. It was the first crop of apples ever gathered in Henry County.

Caleb Pillsbury put up the first frame house in this neighborhood, and, like the great apple-gathering, this too was an event. The first school-house was not built until 1851. Mr. Jenks built a mill on Edwards River in 1846. This property passed into Guy Dailey's hands. In its earliest days it was a great institution, and deeply appreciated by the good people of the country for many miles in every direction. People of this age can have no appreciation of the old-time value of the first rude horse or water mills to crack the corn and send the unbolted coarse meal to the hungry families far and wide. In 1847 portions of the Andover Swede Colony settled in what afterwards became Lynn Township, and to this day there are many of the leading men in the township who came here in 1846–7 as portions of the Andover Colony.

George Henry Johnson came in 1849. George B. Pillsbury came in 1836. He married Elizabeth J. Greely, of New Hampshire, in 1846. He became one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. He held at one time and another nearly every official position in the township. John and C. J. Samuelson came in 1849. Joab Tracy came in 1851.

Lynn Center.

THE principal trading point in the township is Lynn Center, where G. Bengston started a general store, and afterwards another was opened by N. Newman. A wagon and harness shop was opened and a hardware store. It is now a station on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, has a postoffice, and for simply a way station has been noted as quite a business point.

Four miles below this place is Opheim.

Opheim.

THIS place never had quite 100 people in it, yet the rich country around it has furnished considerable business and trade for the railroad. One store, a grain elevator and lumber yard comprise the business interests. The Swedish Methodists have a Church society here, and at stated times preaching. The Lutherans have a Church organization here. It is a branch of the Andover Swedona Church, from which oint preachers hold services at stated times.

Opheim was first called Edwardsville, but when it was given a postoffice the name had to be changed, as there was already another postoffice of that name in the State.

LORAINE TOWNSHIP.

LORAINE Township is a case of an attempt to give the place a French name, and a failure to spell it properly. Hence the word is corrupted, and is neither English, French nor Choctaw. This style of naming townships has prevailed in nearly every county in the State. The Commissioners who selected the names it seems generally went at it with a hop-skip-and-a-jump. Sometimes there was appropriateness, and often there was neither rhyme nor reason in the name chosen. If the counties of the State had taken advantage of the opportunity and named the townships in honor of the first pioneers, when every name would have been an appropriate chapter heading in ths county's history—a heading carrying a meaning and history of deep interest for posterity, there would have been some apparent comprehension of the fitness of things in such official action. But this corruption of names after foreign places, or the much worse corruption in Indian names, often afflicting otherwise beautiful localities with some unreadable, unpronounceable name, has been much too freely indulged in all over the country. And everywhere the stranger passing over the land encounters names that he does not attempt to pronounce lest he be laughed at, and when tripped off the tongue by some one who has learned by long application to give it the conventional sounds, it is without beauty and wholly meaningless. All translations from our language to another are simply corruptions—disfiguring the original, and deforming the translation. It is probably too late now to do much toward correcting this blunder, and posterity must endure the infliction as best it may.

The first settler in Loraine Township was Cornelius H. Kemmis who came in the early summer of 1836. He was a typical pioneer of the times, a blunt, plain, honest and good citizen; industrious and frugal, he soon was the contented possessor of a good farm and all the substantials of life. He reared his family in habits of industry and sobriety. He died about 1876, on the place that he had improved, greatly respected by a wide circle of friends. He was the father of a large family of children. His widow is now living on the place where he died, with her son Frank. There is a married daughter who some years ago went West.

The next in the order of coming was William T. Crozier, another good man and true. He died but a short time ago—the spring of 1885. He left quite a large family of children.

About the same time, possibly a little before Crozier, came David Heller. He died in 1879, leaving a widow, who now is temporarily residing with a daughter in Sterling, Ill. Mr. Heller was a man greatly respected by all who knew him. He was a very successful farmer, and an upright and worthy citizen.

Then came Rudolph Urich, who is still among his old and many new friends, still watching with interest that wonderful tide of growth and improvements that have come about him since first he came here and selected his home. He has been a useful and good citizen, against whom no breath of evil has ever been breathed.

Then came Asa Blair, who died some years ago. He was a thrifty pioneer and a most excellent farmer. Three of his sons are living, two of whom reside on the old farm.

The next was the very numerous and important family of Arnetts. Phillip Arnett, the father, brought with him seven lusty boys and a daughter. This single family far exceeded in the number and value of its addition to the new settlements, some of the pretentious colonies that had been organized in the

old States to populate the northwest territory. When the family came they were very poor, but their no-tire activity and shrewdness soon made amends for all this. And now the boys are all men in the prime of life, and more than the average financial success attends them. They are in the order of their ages: Jacob, William, George, Joseph, John, Anthony and Samuel.

Philip Sand is now one of the leading farmers in this part of the county. His farm improvements, and especially his elegant residence, is the best in the township. He is an old settler among old settlers. Has a large family of boys. No single individual was a more valuable acquisition to the county than was Mr. Sand. An estimable man in many respects, and reared a family universally respected.

Another early comer was Joseph Rink, who has now lived for more than forty years on the spot where he commenced his improvement. He is a plain, old-fashioned, honest farmer, making no pretensions, but has made a good farm.

Then there is Martin Roos, with his large and very much respected family, who have toiled together, and in their modest way, and have come to be among the best people in the township.

The first school-house was built on Mr. Heller's land, and for several years this was the church and the general meeting place on all public occasions. It was a modest, puncheon-floor log cabin, but fully served its intended purposes long and well.

MUNSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS is the center township of the county, and very appropriately is she crowned queen in beauty of landscape, deep, rich soil, splendid farms, and general agricultural wealth. When all are so good it might seem invidious to say any special one was the best; possibly there can be no best among them, only in certain lines, and in this view of the case, certainly this township stands second to none. There is no town in it, yet on the assessor's books, but more especially to the traveler's eye in passing over this great, rich garden and viewing for the first time its broad, rich acres, well trimmed and better tilled farms, commodious and elegant farm houses and comfortable out-buildings for the fat cattle, and sleek horses, and great barns, bursting with hay and grain, it presents an enchanting view of comfort, plenty, ease and content, that is one of the pleasant and wholesome sights in the wrangling, struggling world.

It was appropriately named after Merritt Munson, one of the county's prominent and most enterprising citizens,—an honor upon a worthy citizen of the county worthily bestowed. During the latter part of Mr. Munson's life he lived in Geneseo, and there, as well as in Munson Township, his memory will be kept green as long as history or tradition may recount the growth and glory of Henry County.

No railroad touches its boundries, but it finds easy market and shipping at Geneseo and Cambridge. It is well drained by Spring Creek, which rises in several branches in the southwest corner, and passes out at the northeast corner. It has no waste land and in a few years every quarter-section will be tile drained. There are seven commodious school-houses for the education of the young, and the pious and godly find convenient and comfortable places of worship in any part of the township. Here is located the County Farm, where the county's unfortunate find a welcome refuge, and a warm retreat from the bitter storms of a cold, and certainly to them a cheerless, world. A full account of this institution may be found in another chapter.

Many of the first settlers here moved to the line of the railroads when they began to build through the county. The majority of these going to Geneseo, of those who were content to remain, we note Elisha Atwater, who came in 1840 and improved section 19. He was a native of New Haven, Conn.; born Dec. 18, 1810. His farm contained 208 acres. He was in the service during the late war; 2d Lieut. Co. H, 112th Reg. He was married to Miss Margaret Wright, at Harrisburg, Pa., May 18, 1838, where she was born, Feb. 28, 1821. They had 11 children.

OSCO TOWNSHIP.

THE first symptons of the tremendous financial revulsion of 1837 were beginning to be felt in the city of New York as early as 1835. There was a crop failure, and prices began to climb toward high and impossible figures for many of the poor in the cities. Shrewd business men began to dimly forecast the se-

rious outlook, and there were not a few who promptly began to furl their sails before the coming storm. Every movement of this kind touched to the quick the sensitive nerves of the laboring people, and early in the spring of 1836 the cry of "Bread! Bread!!" rang out upon the streets of New York, and the mob gathered in front of the flour store of Eli Hart & Co., and gutted the building from cellar to roof, because, as the hungry people said, they had bought up the flour of the country and were putting up the price to $10 and $12 a barrel, out of the possible reach and means of the poor. Fortunes began to topple, and many men, who a short time before had supposed they were on the top wave of financial prosperity, suddenly saw but little else before them than pinching poverty.

It was largely the class of men who turned their eyes Westward, and gave to Northern Illinois that stream of immigration that marked so strangely the settlement of this portion of the State. They were intelligent, educated in the avenues of business, energetic, hopeful and determined upon the full realization of that sublime watch-word that has peopled this continent—"*Homes for the homeless, land for all.*" This was the grand idea in American civilization. It bore rich fruits, especially in the Mississippi Valley —that garden and granary of the world.

In the winter of 1835 a notice was published in the New york papers calling "a meeting of all persons interested" at Congress Hall, to organize a colony of those interested or desirous to emigrate to Illinois. So few people responded to this first call that a second notice was published, and at this meeting an organization called the "New York Colony" was formed, and between 40 and 50 members were enrolled.

Charles Oakley, at one time Fund Commissioner of Illinois, was the prime leader in this movement. He had previously traveled West and had examined the Prairie State, and gave glowing descriptions of all that he had seen in this portion of Illinois. The members signed an agreement, and Charles Oakley and C. C. Wilcox were made Trustees and authorized to go to Illinois and locate for the Colony about a township of land, the general idea being to locate some where near the Illinois River. Oakley had in his mind when he started on his Western mission a point now in Bureau County, but when he reached this place he found it already taken up by the Providence Colony, and he pushed on West; and to this fact the welfare of Henry County is indebted to the Colony coming here, and the selection of the land in townships 16 and 17 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, covering at the time about 30 sections.

It would be very interesting to posterity could we procure and print a copy of the original agreement of the Colonists, but this remarkable document seems to be hopelessly lost. Substantially, the terms were: Each individual in the Colony bound himself to erect within two years a building to cost about $200 on his tract of land. In case he failed to do so, then the land reverted to the Colony, with this unfortunate condition,—the Colony thus taking reverted lands was to pay therefor at the rate of $3 per acre. this tempting offer of 100 per cent. was enough to make a great many neglect to build and let their lands be forfeited. This and the fearful panic of 1837 overloaded the Colony, and it was wholly unable to comply with its agreements or pay anything for the forfeited lands, and hence the entire sales thus soon were made void and worthless.

Oakley and Wilcox were to receive for their services 25 cents an acre for locating and superintending the business; this was also to pay for the surveys and platting a town near the center of the Colony's land. The lands and town-lots were to be put up at auction, where members could bid for preference in selections. Eight lots went with each quarter-section of land. This distribution took place in the fall of 1836 (the lands were entered in June of that year). Between $7,000 and $8,000 were paid at the sale for preferences, some of the first choice quarter-sections selling as high as $400. This preference money was a fund for the benefit of the Colony, as follows:

First. To have a Colony house built for the members to live in until they could provide their own homes. This house cost $3,000.

Second. To build a mill, school-house, or otherwise appropriated as the Colonists might determine.

Only a few of the Colonists came in the summer of 1836. Charles Oakley and C. C. Wilcox did not remain long. Wilcox finally settled in Chicago and Oakley died some years ago. Arba Seymour surveyed the land. A log house was put up in Morristown; afterwards a Colony house was erected by R. R. Stewart, of Geneseo. It was a large two-story

building and was well finished, at the time the most pretentious building in the county. By mistake the building was on a lot belonging to Oakley, and by this error Oakley laid claim to the building, which he sold to Joel Wells. A mill was built on Green River.

Joshua Harper, N. W. Washburne, Luke C. Sheldon, Charles W. Davenport and a Mr. Tompkins were the total of the Colonists who were here and in possession in the fall of 1836. In 1837 John Appleton and Charles W. Davenport, Sr., ond their families came, and with them the venerable Thomas Fitch, the father of Mrs. Davenport. He died at Morristown in a short time after, aged 80 years. For the next 14 years after the settlement of this Colony the families above named and a few others—in all 10 or 12 families—were all there were in the New York Colony or in this part of the county. These were widely scattered over Morristown Prairie; and these pioneers worked their way in the wllderness, patiently awaiting the oncoming tide that the next wave of immigration would bring to them. Nothing really came until 1852, when 'commenced the memorable rush of people to this portion of the county.

Osco is almost exclusively a prairie township, less than one per cent. of its surface being originally covered with timber. Its surface is beautifully undulating, with just sufficient declination to make perfect drainage, and with no level, wet or marshy areas to mar its beauty or excellence. The soil is a rich, black alluvium, of marvelous fertility, and varying from 18 inches to two feet in depth. In the early days of its settlement it was noted for the luxuriance of the grass and other vegetation that grew upon its broad prairies.

The first settlement within the limits of the town was made by Israel Crocker, who located on the north half of section 3, at a place which was known in those days as Crocker's Grove. Here, according to the traditions of the early settlers, the elder Crocker located in the year 1838, built a house of considerable size and enclosed with a sod fence about 160 acres of land, and imported and placed on his farm a large flock of sheep, out of which he intended to amass a fortune. Ill success attended the venture, and after eight or ten years' struggling with bad luck with his sheep and poor health in his family, he finally succumbed to adverse circumstances and sold out to Ben Graham, who continued the business so inauspiciously begun by Mr. Crocker, with about the same results.

After the settlement of Mr. Crocker, in 1838, no further attempt was made until the year 1851, a lapse of 13 years. In May of that year, Albert Welton moved upon the Crocker Grove farm, which had been purchased by F. P. Brown; in June, Willis Hinman settled in the south part of the township, and was soon followed by S. C. Welton and Benjamin Manning, Philip Emmert and John Weidlein. The next year came Francis Gerard and Hiram Woodward, and in a short time A. A. and E. M. Crane, Jared H. Smith and Lester C. Welton.

The first school district was formed May 24, 1852. The meeting was at the house of Willis Hinman. The first school-house was built in 1853, on the northeast quarter of section 26. This was long known as the Hinman School-house.

In 1854 the district was divided, and the north half became District No. 2. Two school-houses were built in this District,—one in the northeast corner, and known as the Van Order school-house, and one at Morristown, in the northwest corner.

In 1859, the town was divided into nine districts, each two miles square.

The first Board of School Trustees was elected in 1852, and consisted of Willis Hinman, Samuel Hamilton and S. C. Welton.

The school section was sold in 1857, and $13,958 was realized from the sales.

Morristown.

ELSEWHERE in the ALBUM this place is fully spoken of. In 1852 Henry Selby built a store in the place. It soon became the chief trading and business place for the thriving farming country around it. At one time it had a postoffice, two stores, a church, a school-house, harness, blacksmith and other shops. The building of the railroad and the location of a town and depot at Osco, soon took away about all there was of the place.

Osco.

OSCO was laid out by the County Surveyor, Patterson Holmes, in December, 1870, in the southeast part of the northeast quarter of section 29. The land belonged to Orion Page. It contained only 11 blocks. The first house was built by G. P. Woodworth and Samuel Smith, in July, 1871, a store and residence. Mr. Woodworth soon became the sole owner.

The next house was built by D. L. Purviance, for a grocery store and postoffice. He was the first Postmaster, is there yet, and is a Democrat that will probably stay where he has been so long, at least until after another Presidential election.

There are two grain dealers, two elevators, two general store and Purviance's grocery store, a blacksmith shop, and a very good school, taught by Miss Anna Carson.

The Methodist Episcopal church building, that has been a long time at Osco Center (the center of the township), has just been moved to Osco. The preacher is Rev. M. Bliss.

Morristown Colony.

IN the winter of 1835–6, in New York city, a few citizens met in Congress Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester Street, and organized the "New York Colony." At this meeting some 60 families were represented, who became members, and appointed Colonel Charles Oakley—who afterward was Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois—and Charles C. Wilcox, "Trustees for the Colonists, with authority to proceed to Illinois, and locate lands for the Colony." The intention was to locate the lands in Tazewell County; but the land they had in view had already been taken up by the "Tremont Colony." On learning this the Trustees went on to Bureau County, and from thence to Henry County and located in what is now Osco, Western, Edford and Colona Townships, nearly 20,000 acres of land. In honor of Col. Morris, of New Jersey, one of the members, it was named the "Morristown Colony."

This was in June, 1836; and in the fall of that year Joshua Harper and Charles W. Davenport, Jr. (the latter a lad of 18 years), came to Henry County, and boarded with Mrs. George Tyler, at Cleveland, on Rock River.

The lands had all been entered in the name of Oakley & Wilcox as "Trustees" for the Colony; and in the fall of that year they were sold at auction, and the choice of the land sold to the highest bidder, who by themselves or agents selected their lands. Some $7,000 was realized from the preference money. This fund, by the terms of organization, was set apart, 1st, to build a colony house, to accommodate settlers until they could build for themselves; 2d, to build a saw-mill somewhere on Green River, and also a school-house. Col. Oakley had charge of this fund.

A town was laid out on a part of sections 24 and 25, 17 and 18, and, by the terms of the organization, 8 town lots were given with each quarter-section of land. R. R. Stewart, in 1838, contracted for building the colony house, and with the help of George Brandenburg, a year or two later, the house was finished—a fine, large building of two stories; but it was never used by the Colonists, for reasons hereafter given. A saw-mill was erected on Green River by Col. Oakley, but on land the title of which was in his own name. By an unfortunate clause in the articles of organization, the Colonists bound themselves to settle and build a home on these lands within two years, costing $200. If they neglected so to do, then their land should revert to the Colonists; but with this condition: That the Colonists had the privilege of paying $3 per acre, or double the cost of the land. The result was, that most of the Colonists, being city folks, concluded that the investment was good enough without settlement; but at the end of two years there was no responsible party here to take these lands, and some of the owners, after paying taxes many years, sold them from 50 cents to $1 per acre.

The consequence was that out of some 60 families only a half dozen or so came to stay. Joshua Harper came on with Oakley and Wilcox, and was here when the lands were distributed, and was agent for many of his friends in New York, to bid in those

lands. This man, as one of the oldest and most respected citizens, demands more than a passing notice.

Joshua Harper was born in Fairfax Co., Va., April 24, 1796, and died in Geneseo Feb. 23, 1882, aged 85 years. He served in the county in several offices of public trust, as follows: In 1837 he was elected Recorder, the first duly elected in the county, and his early records are marvels of neatness and accuracy; he was afterward County Judge of Probate, and was elected twice Representative and Senator in our State Legislature, and was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1848. He was a splendid man physically—tall, six feet high, straight as an arrow, and though afflicted with a slight tremor from a paralytic affection, dignified and easy in his manners. One who has known him for fifty years writes of him as follows: "Joshua Harper was a fine representative of that now almost extinct class, the 'first families of Virginia.' I never knew so perfect a gentleman." We doubt if the man can be found who ever heard him use an improper word. Strictly and scrupulously honest in all his dealings, just and kind to all his employees, humane and tender to man and beast. Another says: "I well recollect, when stopping temporarily with him, on his farm at Morristown, that he always insisted that his hired hands should not work in the rain, no matter what was on hand. He said it 'never paid' to let a man or horse be uncomfortable, and never did farmer in Henry County have sleeker horses, fatter cattle, or more happy and contented laborers than this noble-hearted gentleman on his prairie farm at Morristown. He was genial, pleasant and jovial, delighted in a good story, and could tell one with infinite zest—indeed an Israelite, in whom there was no guile." We ne'er shall look upon his like again.

But to return to our colony. The boy, C. W. Davenport, went to work in the winter of 1836–7, and, with the help of Jerome and Frank Brittain, got out timber on Rock River, and in the spring put up a double log house, the first house erected "out on the prairie,"—a large, substantial, well built house, 16 x 44 feet, with three rooms, and probably at that time the best and most comfortable house in that section of the county. This was on sec. 31, 17 north, range 1, now owned and occupied by William Smith. In June, 1837, Charles W. Davenport, Sr., moved out from New York city with the rest of his family and his wife's father, the venerable Thomas Fitch, who died in 1842, at the age of 80 years.

C. W. Davenport, Sr., died in 1841. C. W. Davenport, Jr., now resides in Stonewall, Col.

Joshua Harper also erected his log house on his farm on section 24, adjoining Morristown. Nathan W. Washburne came out the same year, 1836, and located on section 29, township 17, range 1. Nathan was a famous hunter, and one of the drollest specimens of a live "Connecticut Yankee" that ever came West, and there was always "music" when he was around. His daughter Mary was married to Alonzo Ayers, son of William Ayres, of Andover, now residing in Nebraska. Abisha Washburne, brother of N. W., came later.

Noah and Elijah Tompkins came the same year and located on section 33, but soon became dissatisfied and sold out and returned East. Luke C. Sheldon came and settled on section 30 the same year. John Appleton came in 1837 and built on his 80 acres on section 32, and in 1838 sold out to Captain Joseph B. Brush; and in 1839 James G. Bolmer located and built a house on the 80 acres adjoining. He afterwards removed to Rock Island, and died there. His brother, George Bolmer, in the same year, settled on section 32, adjoining Appleton's, and died on his farm in 1840. Joseph Turner, a very eccentric, jolly fellow, and a good cook, kept house for Joshua Harper, who was a bachelor in those days, and is well remembered for the innumerable pranks he played on his good-natured employes and the neighbors. Joe afterwards bought a farm a few miles south, and from thence removed to Rock Island. These were all the settlers that were on the colony lands for several years. About this time Crocker entered several hundred acres of timber and prairie at Crocker's Grove, on sections 3 and 4, and made one of the best farms in Henry County. This farm was afterwards owned by Ben Graham, who used it for a stock farm.

In 1838 a postoffice was established at Morristown and Joshua Harper was appointed Postmaster; but his house being off the regularly traveled road, the office was removed from Mr. Harper's, and C. W. Davenport was appointed Postmaster.

The mail carrier of that day was Uncle Billy Riley,

a Kentuckian, residing at Henderson Grove, Knox County. The route was in three sections—from Beardstown to Knoxville, from Knoxville to Albany, on the Mississippi River, and from Albany to Galena. Uncle Billy carried the mail from Knoxville to Albany and return once a week. The next year a horseback mail was carried from Morristown to Geneseo by Captain J. B. Brush. This was the first mail route established in Henry County. Soon after a postoffice was established in Andover, and the mails became regular. There were no envelopes in those days, and the postage on letters was 25 cents, and it took about a week or ten days to get a letter from New York, and four or five days from Chicago.

In the fall of 1840 the county seat was located at Morristown, and Colonel Oakley, through Mr. Harper for the colony, donated the Colony House for the use of the Courts; also a quarter section (160 acres) of land, and $1,000 in cash for the county.

In 1841 the first County Court and in 1842 the first Circuit Court was held in the Colony House, which had been rented to Thomas W. Corey and George Brandenburg, who agreed to furnish rooms for the Courts of the county until the court-house was built. They also had contracted for the building of the court-house and jail, to be built within two years. This court-house to be 18 x 24 feet, one and a half stories high; the jail to be similar to the one contracted for at Richmond. The court-house was built, and in 1844 was hauled to Cambridge across the prairie by a procession of some 35 yoke of oxen, amid the loud cheers and hurrahs of the boys from Sugar-Tree Grove.

The question has often arisen, What became of the fund of $7,000 belonging to the Morristown Colony? It was said that some $3,000 was put into the Colony House and improvements at Morristown. This was conveyed to the county for county purposes, and by the act removing the county seat to Cambridge it was ordered to be re-conveyed to the Colony. It seems that the house was sold by Colonel Oakley to Joel Wells. The saw-mill was built on lands of Colonel O. and also sold. The school-house was never built. We suppose very few of the Colonists who settled here ever saw Colonel Oakley. He has been dead many years. The only person who would be likely to know, Joshua Harper, is also dead. We do not suppose the question will ever be answered. It is not supposed it will make any difference to any one now of the original settlers of Morristown Colony. It is believed all are dead except Captain Joseph B. Brush and Charles W. and T. F. Davenport. There is not one left on the Colony lands. After the removal of the county seat to Cambridge, in 1844, most of the lands remained unoccupied for some 12 or 15 years, until the projection of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad gave a new impetus to immigration, and after 1850 the Colony lands passed into new ownership. A number of thrifty Germans gathered around the Davenport, Brush and Bolmer farms and bought them all out, and these lands are now among the richest and most valuable farms in the county.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

IS the southwest-corner township in the county, its boundary lines for six miles on the south and an equal distance on the west, forming the county line. There were neither groves nor mounds to tempt the first comers to this part of the State to "stick stakes" and "hang out their banners on the outer wall" of civilization, inviting all the world to come and partake. The very first settlers looked upon its level, wet wastes, and no more supposed it would ever be covered with farms and fine improvements than would the deep lakes or the rock cliffs where the eagle rests. When they saw their cattle grazing upon its nutritious grasses they began to realize it was not wholly worthless for all purposes, and slowly they settled down to the conviction that for generations to come here would be free feeding grounds for their stock. The cattle made paths and these were washed by the rains into drainage ways for the surplus water, and in the course of time dry, solid ground appeared where before was the bog, in many places of which a person could stand upon the tough grass sod and by jumping on it shake the ground for several feet about him.

Eastern speculators had entered the lands mostly without ever seeing them, when the craze for Illinois lands ran over the whole country, and men became eager to buy lands here, scarcely caring what might be the kind or quality.

The first settler was Almeron Underwood, from Green Co., Ky. His small brother, Milton Under-

wood, came with him. A. D. Underwood was born in the township Dec. 11, 1839, and until other pioneers came in may be called the township's first white squatter.

R. D. Timberlake came in the fall of 1837, and he remembers that at that time Almeron Underwood was the only person he found here.

Anson Calkins, at one time Assessor of the township, came here in 1841. He was born in Austerlitz, Columbia Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1818. His recollections are that there were very few if any permanent settlers in the township when he arrived. After fixing his first abode he has never changed it. He prospered from the first, having a farm of about 400 acres of very rich land. He reared five children, in their order as follows: Maria P., Mary E., James B., John F. and Winfield C. His wife was Miss H. Griffin, of Berkshire Co., Mass.

A. B. Cole was one of the settlers found here when Calkins came. He came and settled in Oxford Township in 1839. Cole says there were but six voters, counting himself, in the township at that time. His family consisted of a wife and four children; she was Augusta Briggs, of Worcester Co., Mass. Mr. Cole was County Commissioner one term; also was Assessor of the township.

John W. Cox came in 1849 from Wayne Co., Ind. He died March 2, 1869, leaving his widow, Mrs. Julia Etta Cox, and five children.

Robert M. Wilber came in 1849. He died on the place where he first settled, leaving a widow and 13 children. Two of his sons were killed in the late war.

J. B. Hoag, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., came in 1839; reared a family of four children, and was married four times.

Alpha.

THE village is nearly in the center of the township, at the crossing of the Galva & Keithsburg Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads. It was laid out by Anson Calkins, June 1, 1872. It has never made any great splutter in the way of big booms, but has moved along quietly and surely, content to attend to its ever-growing shipping and business interests. It is one among the several favorable points of shipment in the county, having a north and south and an east and west connection with all the markets.

There are two dry-goods stores, a grocery store, a hardware store, two blacksmith shops and two hotels in the place. They have a nice school-house just completed, at a cost of $1,800.

The building of the railroads and the laying out of Alpha was practically the doom of the village of Oxford, which was a few miles to the southwest. This latter place was laid out in 1858 by Daniel and James Briggs, on section 30. The main historical point that may perpetually preserve the history of this village was that it was the location of the wild-cat bank in 1860, known as the "Bank of the Mississippi Valley," whose assets were said to consist in its best days of an old rusty safe without a lock, one old-fashioned copper, part of a cheap lead pencil, rusty steel pen and a scribbled-over half-sheet of foolscap paper!

When Alpha was started the people of Oxford started too, and they took their houses with them, as a rule, and now the merry plowman whistles his tunes and turns the furrows over the once nestling home of the village.

In September, 1867, a Baptist Church was organized in Alpha, and in 1878 a church building was erected.

PHENIX TOWNSHIP.

THIS township nestles along the borders of Rock River, in the northwest part of the county, the natural places for those first pioneers to settle who formed those outer fringes of civilization, where the solitary pioneer piloted his lonely way. The second white family to settle in the county was Earl P. Aldrich's, who came in the summer of 1835, and in his little log cabin was born, on the 15th of the following December, the first white child in Henry County that with wide eyes looked out astounded, but not dumbfounded, upon this new and curious world.

A very full account of all these early settlers is given in other chapters, to which the reader is referred.

Amariah Withrow landed in the township but a

evry short time after the Aldriches. He was a native of White County, Illinois, born May 4, 1831, and came with the large family of Withrows, of whom also is given a full account in another place. Amariah Withrow married Mary J. Huston, born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1832. They were married August 8, 1856. Had four children.

It properly should have been stated above that the families, the widows and children of the Aldriches are still living, and the aspirations and hopes of all for these two venerable old grand-mothers are that the quiet comfort of their declining years may be long in the land, with only a gradual flow and increase of temporal blessings to their departing hour.

Jacob F. Butzer settled on section 4, in 1837. He was only second to Anthony Hunt in the coming of a German into the county.

David B. Barge, a native of Ohio, came in 1841. His fine farm contains 620 acres. He married Eliza M. Aldrich, born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 7, 1828.

George Arnett, whose family first settled in Loraine, removed into this county at an early day, and secured his valuable farm of 640 acres.

The township is untouched by a railroad. Has no town. Sharon postoffice is a little north of the center of the township.

WELLER TOWNSHIP.

THIS is a splendid township of land, is well improved and settled by an industrious class of people. Its history is largely included in that of the Bishop Hill Colony, which follows. James Withrow was the first settler in this part of the county. He located at the east end of Red Oak in 1836. He died on his farm in 1839, and his estate was the first probated in the county. There seems to have been few or no other settlers in this part of the county prior to 1853. Among those who came to this township were Lars Anderson; came in 1846, and died Nov. 16, 1869, leaving a son, Gilbert A. Andrew and Jonas Bergland came from Sweden to this county in 1846; John Bjork came to America, 1840, returned to Sweden and in 1847 settled in Bishop Hill; Peter O. Bloomberg came in 1846; Jacob Bricker came in 1851; John P. Chaiser came in 1850; Jonas Elblow came in 1846; Lars Ericson came with his parents in 1847; Lars Forsberg came in 1847. John H. Grammar, born in Germany, came to the county 1847; William Grammar came in 1843; Hans M. Hollander came in 1847; Jacob Jacobson and wife came "on foot," 1847; John E. Lindbeck, 1849; Olof Moline came 1846; William L. Neuman, German, came 1846; Hans Nostrum, 1846; Eric Olson came with the Swede colony. He was rich in the old country, but was made treasurer for the colonists and paid out for necessaries for others all he had in the world. Jonas Olson came at the same time and he also thus paid out his total fortune; Olof Olson came 1847; John Piatt came in 1840; he was one of the oldest settlers in Weller; Henry Poppy came 1847; J. E. Stoneberg in 1847; Olof Stoneberg in 1846; Andrew Stoneberg came in 1846; Swan Swanson in 1846; Peter Wexell and Peter Wickblow in 1847.

Bishop Hill Colony.

BISHOP HILL Colony came in 1846–7. It was entirely a religious movement—a rebellion against religious intolerance and bigotry. It is a singular fact in the history of mankind that there is hardly an exception, no, not one, where a people, after much suffering for religion's sake, long and cruel persecutions, and many suffering death rather than renounce the right of freedom of opinions, and often great communities driven from their native land—fleeing and skulking fugitives, or extirpated by the sword and fagot, yet when their religious ideas have taken hold and gathered converts and became strong, fearless and conquering, then those martyrs to the freedom of religious opinion invariably are ready to turn and inflict upon others who do not adopt their worship the same stern and cruel persecutions that they themselves had suffered from.

Martin Luther's rebellion against the Catholic Church took complete possession of Sweden, and the Holy Lutheran Church became the State religion; and when once in power it ruled that country with an iron hand. The Church and State were one, and that one was the Church,—keen-eyed, vigilant and sleepless in the hunt of those who dared to think

that they were not God's appointed guardians of all men's bodies and souls. Their entire idea of religious freedom of opinion was to present to every one the Church creed, and with the presentation there was no alternative except the manacles and the dungeon. Thus have worked out in the long time inevitable growths of Luther's religious rebellion. He fought religious intolerance, stood ready to die for the freedom of opinion, and the moment he was enabled to seize the power he was just as earnest and determined as had ever been the most bigoted Catholic to restrict all liberty of thought in the blind submission to his narrow creeds.

Eric Jansen was the founder of the sect that constituted the Bishop Hill Colony. In his native Sweden, when a young man, his mind began to find many and strong objections to the Lutheran Church. He abdicated the faith—preached a new doctrine; was bitterly persecuted by the bishops, the ruling power in Sweden, and, like every new religion the world has ever known, "the blood of the martyr is the end of the Church;" he gathered rapidly about him converts and fellow sufferers. In three brief years after he had commenced proclaiming the new faith he had gathered over 1,100 followers. His first convert and ablest lieutenant was Mr. Hedine. Jansen and Hedine went to prison together, and many times had they been consigned to the gloomy dungeons, where they could only peep out upon the free air and distant sunshine through iron grates. Every visitation from the Church authorities became more and more severe, until finally Jansen became a fugitive from his native country and in disguise fled to America. When his converts found he had fled to this country, that here all men could enjoy freedom of conscience and speech, a colony was organized consisting of about 700 members, and they came as soon as they could to this country and selected their future homes in township 14, range 3. This point was fixed upon by Olef Olson, who had come in advance and made the selection. These immigrants came to Henry County in 1847. They were very poor and for a long time lived in miserable tents and rude caves dug in the sides of the hills, with but scant and innutritious food; they presented a scene of squalor and suffering. The majority of them were ignorant in their own country, belonging to the enslaved peasant class, and when suddenly dumped in such a great drove into a new hemisphere—a new and strange world indeed to them—with even less of the necessities of life than they had in their old homes, it is not strange that here their sufferings were extremely severe. The few who had possessed property and were better trained to care for their physical wants, had precipitately fled from the land of oppression, leaving their property or selling at such sacrifices as soon made them as poor as their poor companions, and whose sufferings were intensified by the greater change in their lives. But one or two in the colony understood or could speak a word of English, and hence, as they knew nothing of the language of the country, the climate, soil or its agriculture, commerce, wants, or its diseases and remedies, they were as completely lost to all these things that are imperative to a people to know as if they had been suddenly transported to one of the distant planets.

In their favor was the fact that the Swedes are a people trained through generations to the practice of pinching frugality and untiring industry. They are docile, moral and law-abiding; accustomed to severe taskmasters, they plod in silence, and bow in humblest respect to those in authority. Their country of rigorous climate; their long line of tyrants and cruel rulers have through many generations affected the whole people physically and mentally, and the sudden transplanting of a large body of such people to this genial climate and yet more gentle and genial government, with no previous preparation for the change, was like overfeeding the shipwrecked and starving when found ready to die of hunger and thirst. Therefore, of the great change, the squalor and ignorance of the colonists, came sickness and death, stalking the fold in horrid carnival.

This certainly is no overdrawn picture of the sad condition of the colonists when the cholera broke out among them in 1849. The scythe of death then literally mowed a fat harvest. Strong men and women were stricken, and in a few hours were in their coffinless graves. So swiftly did the grim reaper work, that no effort was made to procure coffins or boxes for the dead; relays of men were night and day digging shallow graves, in which the bodies, wrapped in a blanket or scanty cloth, were thrown and in solemn silence covered. A one-horse cart was the hearse that was used to gather the bod-

ies, singly and in numbers, and haul them to the graveyard. For many weeks this horse was not unhitched for a moment from his vehicle, night or day; and it is a well authenticated fact that two men dug their own graves—working hard in the forenoon in the very graves in which they were sleeping peacefully and forever in the afternoon! Here was the sad reality, the hideous carnival of death, surpassing in horrors the imaginings of the painter, when with a free hand he caused to stand out upon the canvas that startling and repulsive picture, "The Dance of Death."

Another incident in the history of the colony, not so horrible in its aspects, yet more lasting in its effects, occurred in 1850.

Eric Jansen was shot to death by John Root, in May, 1850. Eric Jansen, "the Prophet," was the founder of the new religion, the head of the Colony Church, and their supreme ruler in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He was a man of courage and strong convictions. He ruled his people absolutely, and he did not delegate or divide his power with any of his subalterns. The designation of "Eric Johnson, the Prophet," is a key to his character as a leader—a religious enthusiast, stern, inflexible and bigoted. Had he lived in the days of the crusades he would have organzed his army, and led them, if necessary, into the jaws of death, and with his flashing sword have literally hewn his way to the Holy Sepulcher. One of the tenets of Jansen's new faith was that all property should be held in common, and was subject always to the rule of the Church leader only, and that the Prophet should protect all the female of the order.

Root, the man who killed Jansen, came from Stockholm and joined the colony in 1848. He married a cousin of Eric Jansen. The key to the tragedy that followed this marriage is given by the solemn and curious marriage contract that Jansen had the parties enter into. It provided that if Root should ever leave the colony he should go alone, leaving the wife to enjoy *in* the colony all the rights and immunities of the church and colony. What would any intelligent man in this day and age think if his intended preacher presented him such a marriage-contract to sign? But to Jansen the first and supreme thing in temporal matters was to secure every right of his Church, and before these—the interests of his close church corporation—even the solemn and sacred rights of the marriage state must give way. Thus, before Root and Jansen's cousin were married, there was a way provided for their separation. The command, "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," was provisionally provided for, and under the cruel words of that contract—words that would eat, like the tightening irons into the victim's flesh, and become an endless torture that could only be cured by the sufferer being set free and his marriage shackles stricken from him. It was thus this foolish couple entered into the bonds of marriage. After a short time he tired of Jansen's religion, and his rigid iron rule, and Jansen was as soon, probably, tired of Root's presence in the flock over which he kept guard. Jansen evidently regarded Root with disfavor, and this grew to be mutual between the two men. Root abjured the faith and left the community. He returned in a short time and claimed his wife and newly born child. The wife objected to going with him, and the Church peremptorily objected to her going. Root at one time got her into a wagon and was fleeing when he was overtaken, and the woman and child were taken from him by force and carried back to the colony. Again he got her away and took her to Chicago, and Jansen's men brought her back. Root talked to all who would listen to him, and told his story that Jansen had kidnapped his wife—had separated them. Root evidently brooded over the matter, and made up his mind to wreak a terrible revenge for his real or imagined wrongs, and he prepared himself and came to Cambridge at the commencement of the May term of Court in 1850, and just as Court adjourned for noon, he walked up to Jansen and without a word shot him down,—firing two shots, but one taking effect, the first, and Jansen fell dead.

Root was arrested, took a change of venue to Knox County, was there tried, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of two years. He was pardoned by the Governor and returned to the county, and went to Rock Island, and then to Chicago, where he died.

Jansen was an impracticable fanatic, very religtous and severe and unrelenting; and his death freed the the Colony from his rule and also from his Utopian ideas of the rights of property and government.

Root was both a foolish and a vicious man, and the shot that killed Jansen wrecked his own life—wrecked it to that degree that the grave must have come to him in the prime of life as a welcome refuge from this breathing world.

We have told of this tragedy simply to indicate its great effects upon the Swedes who composed Jansen's Colony. Soon after Jansen's death there was an improvement in the credit and standing of these people; property no longer was held in common, and gradually the people became as other citizens, each practicing his chosen religion without let or hindrance, and the process of becoming real and valuable Americans characterized the whole membership of the Colony, until now their neighbors in the county willingly testify that they constitute a body of our best citizens and are noted for less of the baneful, clannish spirit than probably any other body of foreign people in the country.

The Colonists first settled along the south bank of the South Edwards Creek. The site was a beautiful one. It was covered sparsely with a small growth of oak timber. In 1849 they erected a four-story brick building, 100 x 45 feet. This was a colony-house, and here the afflicted and helpless were more comfortably housed than they had been in the mud caves and ragged tents.

A large frame building was soon after erected for a church. Such was their religious zeal that a house of God was to be provided before they had made shelters for themselves.

To the credit of the people it must be stated that they established an English school as early as January, 1847, thus showing that they came to America to be Americans. A Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Talbot, taught some 35 scholars in a mud cave from January to July. At times he was assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Pollock, afterwards the wife of Eric Jansen and now his widow. Talbot taught the second school, and Nelson Simons, M. D., was employed about one year as their third schoolmaster.

The progress of improvement was steady, and a grist-mill on a small scale was soon in operation on the Edwards Creek, at the Hill. Two saw-mills were also soon under way on the same stream. One of them they purchased. The construction of a steam grist-mill was commenced in 1849, under the direction of Eric Jansen, but not completed till after his death.

The high moral conduct of these people soon convinced those living nearest them that nothing was to be apprehended from them, as their creed was essentially harmless to all outsiders. And in the hour of need the Colonists found fast friends in the majority of those near them. By the year 1851 they had grown and strengthened, and had built a first-class steam flouring-mill, which turned out a large surplus of flour beyond the wants of the Colony.

From living in such poor habitations at first, and from being unaccustomed to the climate, great numbers sickened and died. Especially among the children was the mortality fearful.

From the terrible mortality caused by cholera and the leaving of those in fear of the disease, the Colony was at one time reduced to 414 souls. These survived the plague and had the hardihood to remain. At the time Mr. Jansen was murdered, in May, 1850 (an account of which is given elsewhere), they were suffering from sickness, desertion and death; and the fact that these had the fortitude to remain amid such a multiplicity of discouragements, was proof conclusive of the earnestness of their conviction that they were called to suffer, and, if need be, to die in demonstrating the true methods of Christian fellowship. In erecting the large buildings for dwellings, in the manufacture of cloth, in the erection of large mills, in their frugal industry, and in their honest endeavors to promote their welfare, spiritually and temporally, during all these trials of poverty, sickness, death, desertion and strangers in a strange land, a lesson of commendable zeal may be learned and an example of fortitude which has few equals in the history of the country.

By the year 1853 or '54 affairs were brightening and prospects grew better. Other emigrants came, other buildings were erected and the hopes of the early Colonists began to be realized.

Brick buildings, capable of accommodating from eight to double that number of families, were erected. In these each family had one or more rooms. All worked together, and at meal time repaired to the large dining-rooms and partook of food provided for all. Each one was required to labor, and after receiving sufficient clothing and food from the products, the remainder was used to purchase more land or erect additional buildings. Human nature is the same in all ages and among all people, and

here, as well as elsewhere, were those who would not perform their share of the labor or provide for the common good. By the year 1860 it was found that the theories of Mr. Jansen would not prevail in practical life, and a division occurred.

By this year all the large brick buildings spoken of were erected. At this time they were divided into two parties, known as the Johnson (Jansen) and Olson parties. The former being more numerous, obtained about two-thirds of the property; the latter the remainder. No serious difficulties arose from this division, and the individual affairs were conducted on the same plan heretofore pursued.

The following year the Olson party were divided into three divisions or parts, and the Johnson party made an individual distribution of their lands and town property.

It was soon found that it was better for all to be thrown upon an individual responsibility, and a distribution of all property belonging to this party was made. To every person, male or female, that had attained the age of 35 years, 22 acres of land, one timber lot (nearly two acres), one town lot, and an equal part in all barns, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, or other domestic animals, and all farming implements and household utensils were given. All under this age received a share corresponding in amount and value to the age of the individual, no discrimination being shown to either sex. The smallest share was about 8 acres of land, a correspondingly small town and timber lot, and part of the personal property.

The same year, in April, the town was laid out by the Trustees, Olef Johnson, Jonas Erickson, Swan Swanson, Jonas Olson, Jonas Kronberg, Olef Stenberg and Jacob Jacobson. In 1861 the Olson party, being divided into three factions, continued to prosecute their labors under the colony system. One year's trial, however, convinced them of the results. These factions were known as Olson, Stoneberg and (Martin) Johnson divisions, which, at the close of the year 1861, divided their property to the individuals comprising each faction, on the basis adopted by the Johnson party in 1860. The shares were, however, not quite so large. The large brick buildings are now principally owned by the old settlers.

After the establishment of the colony the schoolroom was removed from the cave to any vacant room which could be utilized for that purpose. The school-room was therefore constantly changing until the erection of the large frame building spoken of, when the upper room in it was occupied for a number of years. In 1858 or '59 a school-house was erected. It contains four rooms for school purposes and a library.

Village of Bishop Hill.

THE village of Bishop Hill is a prosperous station on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, occupied almost entirely by Swedes, foreign-born, and the younger generation of them born in this county. Here, among the old, you will hear only the Swede language, and among the young, a curious mixture of Swede and English. They are all, however, educated in English, and it is but a few years until this will be practically the only language spoken among them. The town has a population of 350 souls, and excellent school and church buildings.

The Swede Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1864, with twenty members, the principal of whom were: Eric Bengtron, Jonas Engstrom, Eric Soder, Jons Watstrom, George Ericson. Meetings at first were held in the Bishop Hill Schoolhouse, and in private residences. Soon after the organization a wagon-shop was bought for $400, and Church services were held in the second story of this building until 1868, when a church building was erected, at a cost of $3,500. In their order the preachers were N. O. Westergreen, Peter Challman, A. J. Anderson, Eric Shogren, W. K. Eklund and J. E. Bergren.

There are over 200 in the congregation, with a flourishing Sunday-school. A few years ago several of the members of this Church emigrated to Kansas, where they now reside.

WESTERN TOWNSHIP.

ANOTHER plan of colonizing, that was almost an exact pattern of the New York Colony, before described, was the La Grange Colony, which first settled in Western Township. The company, in July, 1839, through their authorized agents, Killbourne and Buel purchased in townships 15 north, 1 east, and 16

north, 1 east, and 16 north, 2 east, about 18,000 acres of land, and after the New York Colony plan, laid out a big town, divided it up, and sold preference for choice at public auction, receiving as premiums about $7,000. Kilbourne and Buel were paid $25 for each quarter-section, and the premium money was then to build a hotel, a seminary and a slush fund, to lobby through the Legislature a charter for a seminary, and also procure a charter for a Beet-Root Sugar Company, as well as have a State road located and made from the mouth of Rock River to Hennepin. Mr. Kilbourne lobbied two seasons at the Legislature. These brilliant schemes came to naught. A wing of the great public house was put up in township 16 north, 1 east, in 1836. Afterwards it became the home of Mr. Denton. Some of the timbers of the main building (30 x 40), were got out and hauled to the ground from Richland Grove, a distance of seven miles, and they lay unused on the grounds for a few years, and were finally sold to J. B. Trego, who used them in constructing a barn. The colonists were to come out, and each was to build on his piece of land. Alfred Buel built his house near the company's hotel, and some one erected another frame house, but never occupied it. These were the entire improvements of the new town, and in after years they were sold to the Bishop Hill Colony, of which a full account is given in another place.

In the fall of 1837 M. B. Lloyd purchased of the La Grange Company 240 acres, paying $3.33 per acre. He could have got thousands of acres in the county just as good for $1.50 per acre. He built the first house outside of the town, about two miles distant. Albert and Francis Wells bought of the company a half-section in 1838. They were from Sing Sing, N. Y. Francis Wells came out and brought a large lot of Berkshire hogs, and fenced his farm with a sod fence, and entered upon raising hogs for the New York market. He raised quite a crop of corn, and had to carry water to his hogs. They became diseased, many died, and a part he slaughtered, took to Knoxville, and sold at $1.50 per 100. He sunk about $4,000 in his hog speculation, and having a horse and $10 left he mounted and turned his horse to the East, and left the country. His abandoned house was divided out piece-meal among the neighbors, and when last heard from Francis was in California in the hot pursuit of wealth. He was a man of education, a lawyer by profession, but, like the majority of graduates who came West, with only the bright but superficial ideas of the school-room, are signal failures nearly always, the only exception being those young men who are enabled to throw off the education that has cost them so much time and money as though it was a loose-fitting cloak, and as quickly learn that practical education of life that adapts men to their surroundings.

William Blackfan removed from Pennsylvania and settled two miles west of La Grange in 1839. Dr. Alfred Trego soon followed, and two other families from Bucks Co., Pa., came in 1840. This last named was known as West La Grange. These constituted the settlements in this part of the county for ten years. Dr. Robert D. Foster bought 1,100 acres of the company's land in 1847, and the next year sowed 200 acres in wheat. This crop and his improvements, and all his lands, he sold to the Bishop Hill Colony. Buel removed to Galena in 1844 and died there. Blackfan died on his farm in 1841. Dr. Trego removed to Mercer County.

Orion.

HENRY County has numerous wide-awake, enterprising villages, but one of the pleasant and most enterprising is Orion. It stands almost in the center of Western Township, is surrounded by magnificent farming country, has excellent railroad accommodation, and is looked upon by the people, for miles around, as an excellent trading point. It is on the Rock Island Divis- of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the junction north of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 18 miles south of Rock Island, and 12 miles from Cambridge.

Mahlon B. Lloyd, the first settler to locate in Western Township, came as early as 1837. He was an enterprising business man, and did much to advance the interests of the township. His son Charles was the first white male child born in the township, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth K. Blackfan was the first female child born in the township. Dr. Alfred Trego came in 1840, and a year later the Blackfan family came in, and by 1852 there were but five families living in the township. These were M. B. Lloyd, H. B. Engle, Edward

Blackfan, George Anderson and Elizabeth Blackfan and her family. The latter was the widow of William Blackfan, who died in 1843. This lady, though so early left a widow with a large family upon her hands and in a new country, displayed rare business ability, and succeeded in gaining considerable property, as well as to prove an earnest worker for the moral growth of the place.

As early as 1850 a postoffice was established in the township, called Orion. Mrs. Blackfan was appointed Postmistress, and held the position until it was moved to Orion in 1853. In December of that year Charles W. Dean laid out Orion, which for some time was known as Deanington. In 1867 it was christened its present name. Mr. Dean immediately erected a store-building, and embarked in the grocery business. But little growth, however, was attained until the completion of the railroad, which was in the autumn of 1870. The coming of the iron horse awakened many new enterprises. Buildings went up on every hand, stores and shops were opened, and the business of the place soon quadrupled. There are excellent schools at this point, three prosperous churches, a bank, a weekly newspaper, and all the necessary appointments for a first-class town.

In 1852, when there were but five families in the township as above mentioned, it was determined to erect a school building, and a tax was therefore voted. The school-house was erected on Mr. Lloyd's farm, the site of which is at present almost within the corporation of Orion. Charles Dean erected the building, at a cost of $140. In 1854, it was moved to Orion, and the following year the first school at this place was opened by Charles Moon. Great progress has since been made in the facilities for accommodating the children in this place, and to-day Orion can justly boast of one of the best schools in the county.

In 1853, the *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in the school-house above mentioned, while it was standing on Mr. Lloyd's farm. John and Mary McHenry, Henry and Mary Kyle, and Eliza J. McWhinney were among the first members. Rev. G. W. Brown was the first appointed minister. Meetings were held in the school-house until 1867, when a commodious church building was erected, at a cost of $3,500. Rev. F. M. Chaffee was the first resident Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Henry County. He lived at Orion in the parsonage that was built here in 1873, at a cost of $3,000. Rev. A. R. Morgan is the present Presiding Elder of this district, and he also resides at Orion.

The *Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church* is one of the oldest religious organizations in the county. On the 21st of November, 1843, a few earnest members of this denomination met at the house of V. W. Washburn, in Colona Township, and effected an organization. Among those present were Luke C. and Mrs. Mary A. Sheldon, N. W. and Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn. It received but few additions for many years. Meetings were, however, held in school-houses, and finally the congregation moved to Orion and erected a good house of worship, costing about $5,000.

The *Swedish Lutheran Church* effected an organization May 26, 1870, having at the time 30 members. For a time the meetings were held in the Baptist Church, when they erected a large house of worship, costing $4,500, and later erected a good parsonage.

The *United Brethren Church*, known as the Eden Church, located on section 16 of this township, was organized in 1867. Meetings, however, were previously held, under the charge of Rev. St. Clair Ross and Rev. D. F. Blair. There were 28 persons present at the organization. Shortly afterwards a pleasant church structure was erected, costing about $2,000.

The business men of Orion are worthy the liberal patronage they receive from the farmers of the surrounding country. They display commendable enterprise in looking after their trade, as well as holding out inducements to a good class of people to come and locate here. Personal sketches of the leading business men of the place, as well as its most prominent citizens, are given in the biographical part of this ALBUM.

WETHERSFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THE delegated agents of the colony which located here, E. Goodrich and Col. S. Blish, entered land in township 15 north, range 4 east, for the colonists, May 12, 1836. William and Samuel Carson entered lands in the same vicinity, August 8, and Ed. C. Delevan August 12th following. The next spring Jacob

Kemmerling settled in the neighborhood, and he raised the first crop in this township. The Carsons had gone outside the township to raise their first crop. These first improvements were made along the eastern side of the township, skirting the timber or in it. In 1841, Dr. David Norton commenced an improvement in Round Grove, to be devoted to dairying purposes. His father was widely known in the East as "Old Connecticut," and he made cheese in large quantities, but he never knew the secret of the proper coloring matter to give his cheese the rich yellow appearance, and therefore, though his cheese was the purer and better, he was at a disadvantage in the market, and had to content himself with a lower price. He eventually gained this coloring secret, however, and to this was due the world-wide famous Goshen cheese and butter.

In 1843, Dr. Norton got his log dairy building up, and was ready for operations. As an explanation of the then advanced state of the country, it may be stated here that he had to get his help to raise his log house from a distance of fifteen miles. But the range for his cows was unlimited. He was soon producing more cheese than he could find a remunerative market for. He wagoned it to Chicago and there found great trouble in selling it for enough to pay for hauling it. And again, two or three good-sized cheese would be liable to overload the market. To stand now on the side of the tracks of any road from the south, and see the daily trains containing hundreds of cars loaded with strawberries, and still the market is never overstocked, and all this change in a short life-time, is like a fairy dream. The Doctor shipped to St. Louis, hauled it to Peoria, Rock Island, Galena, and tried to peddle it out, when finally he branded it "Goshen cheese," and he then could readily sell all he could make. He abandoned the business in 1851.

In 1851, there were three families in Round Grove,—Seller's, Norton's and Charles. Dr. Norton removed to Galva when that place was started, and built the finest block of business houses in that place.

Concerning the Wethersfield Colony, a member of that organization says: "The Protestant Christians of our country were in a ferment about the years 1834–5 and '6 over the probable expansion of Roman Catholicism in the Valley of the Mississippi, and that earnest efforts were made to pre-occupy with Christians of the right stamp that vast field for human industry and development. Several colonies in this county, including that of Wethersfield, owed their origin principally to this feeling. Mr. Pillsbury and his associates, Slaughter and Pike, as stated elsewhere, had been commissioned by the New York Association, in 1835, to select a location for the "Andover Colony." Upon the return of Mr. Pillsbury in the fall of '35, he was written to by the Rev. Caleb J. Tenney, of Wethersfield, Conn., upon the possibility of locating another colony in the region of the Andover Colony, and an interview requested. The interview induced the Doctor to project another colony in Henry County, to be styled the "Wethersfield Colony."

Dr. Tenney was an eminent divine and well acquainted with the prominent men of that region who would be likely to favor an enterprise by which the Papacy might be thwarted, addressed many of them in relation to the matter he had then at heart and in hand, urging various substantial reasons for supposing a colony could be formed, religion and education in the West promoted, and the projectors of the enterprise secure a liberal return for the money invested.

The efforts of the Doctor led to a meeting in the Conference room of the Congregational Church in Wethersfield, somewhat late in the fall of 1835. At this meeting the project assumed a tangible shape, and another meeting was appointed to be held in the same place soon after, at which an organization was effected for the purpose of locating a colony in Illinois, by means of which the mental, moral and religious growth of that part of the country might be promoted and their own means for doing good increased.

Following is a complete list of the original company: Rev. Caleb J. Tenney, Selden Miner, Roger Wells, Martin Kellogg, John Francis, Chancey Coleman, Weltha Willard, Rev. John Marsh, Ann Marsh, Joshua Goodrich, George Wells, Horace Blane, Henry Robbins, Sylvester Blish, Rev. Samuel Redel, William Butler, Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, Miles Adams, Elizur Goodrich, Samuel Galpin, E. Porter, Rev. Horace Hooker, Wm. Tenney, Geo. P. Shipman, Russell H. Nevins, Timothy Stillman, Allen Talcott, Rev. Geo. Calhoun, Francis Loomis, Rev. Edward

Payson, Rev. Geo. Stebbins, Rev. John Woodbridge, Gershom and George Bulkley, Rev. Gardner Spring, Merritt Butler, Osmond Harrison, Rev. Harvey Talcott, Norman Hubbard, Jonathan Hubbard, Sullivan Howard, George Richards, Jasper Gilbert, Rev. Alpha Miller, Nathan DeWolf, J. L. Belden, Nathan Kelley, Stephen Topliff, Dr. A. Welch, Geo. B. Holley, Rev. Chancey Booth, Richard T. Haines, Rev. Ralph Emerson, Robert Gipson and a few others not now known.

The company was styled the "Connecticut Association." The stockholders in the concern resided at different points, from Maine to New York. Some of them were quite wealthy and others occupied prominent positions in the religious world. The great Temperance Agent will be recognized in the Rev. John Marsh. Dr. Payson in his day was a distinguished Christian minister, and Gardner Spring an eminent divine in New York, at the head of one of the most aristocratic Presbyterian Churches in the nation.

The stock of this Association was valued at $250 a share. During the winter of 1835–6, 100 shares were taken and $25,000 paid into the treasury. As early as February, 1836, Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, Col. Sylvester Blish and Elizur Goodrich were appointed a "committee of purchase," to proceed to Illinois and select the land. The first named gentleman was appointed because he had already performed the same duty for another colony and was supposed to be familiar with the details of such an enterprise. The last named got his appointment because he was a competent surveyor and could "run out" the lands, when necessary to determine boundaries, without additional cost to the company. Col. Blish was appointed on account of his eminent fitness for the post as a man of energy and prompt business habits. The route of the committee was through Baltimore, over the mountains to Wheeling, down the Ohio by steamboat, up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois River, and up that to Peoria; thence to Knoxville, Henderson Grove and Andover, where was a house or two, but none of the colonists had yet arrived, nor did they till in July of that season. At Andover neither feed nor horses could be obtained, and the party had to foot it, a distance of 20 miles over to "Barren Grove" (with only a deserted cabin on the route, in Sugar-Tree Grove) along the south side of which they commenced at once to select the company's land. They camped out during the several nights they had to remain. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Pillsbury had been out the preceding fall and assisted in "locating" the lands for the colony at Andover, and had been on and over the ground they now proposed to select from, his "prospecting" at that time obviating the necessity now of protracted examination of different localities.

As they were sent out to enter lands for the company, some, of course, had to be purchased, but he looked upon the enterprise as chimerical to a very great extent, and advised that the bulk of the money be taken back, because the land would not be settled up even along the grove, for one hundred years to come. The despondency of the surveyor affected neither the clergyman nor the soldier, and they compelled him to trudge around, compass in hand, till they, at different times, succeeded in selecting and entering 99 quarter-sections of land, in townships 14-5 and 15-5, the first entry being made May 7, 1836. The following month of March, another quarter-section was purchased, which made the entries a round hundred. $5,000 of the purchase fund was returned to the treasury. Mr. Pillsbury declined having his name appear upon the entries, and the purchase was made of the Government by Goodrich and Blish, who deeded the land in trust, for the purposes of the association, to the secretary and treasurer, Chester Bulkley, who afterwards deeded to individual members, or to those who purchased of the company.

The Committee of Purchase having returned and reported their doings, a committee of three other gentlemen was appointed to survey and lay out a town plat, and to divide up the timber land into lots of twenty acres each. This committee consisted of Rev. Joseph Goodrich, John F. Willard and Henry G. Little. Mr. Goodrich had but recently returned from a missionary expedition to the Sandwich Islands where he had spent several years, and returned to his native land in broken health, to assist in securing Protestant domination on the fertile and almost boundless prairies of the West.

November 11, 1836, the committee to survey and plat the town—Rev. Joseph Goodrich, John F. Willard and Henry G. Little—arrived on the ground. The timber was divided into lots of 20 acres each

John Kilvington was the only one then found living near the colony's location. He lived north towards where Kewanee now stands. He came in the spring of 1836. The committee made their home at Kilvington's. The party wintered at French Grove, Peoria County, and the next spring John F. Willard, H. G. Little, Nelson Simons, William Wheeler, W. T. Little, Sullivan Howard and Simeon B. Stoddard returned to Wethersfield. Willard built a cabin, and in 1836-7 he, in company with N. Butler and Joseph Goodrich, "bached" through the winter. In the early part of 1837, Sullivan Howard put up a board cabin. He had hauled his lumber from Spoon River, seventy miles. Henry G. Little "raised" his cabin in March, 1837, and soon after William T. Little built another. In this last Abner B. Little and his family resided with his son's family. There were nine persons easy and comfortable in a single room 18 by 20 feet in dimensions. Elisha Wolcott and Caleb Little arrived in April, Evan Wheaton in June and C. B. Minor in July. Sylvester Blish and his son Wlliam, and also Selden Miner, came in August, and a little later Luther C. Sleight. In 1838 David Potter and family, John H. Wells and Francis Loomis came. There were eight children in Potter's family; all still living, and all the boys becoming very prominent in the affairs of the county. David Potter planted the first orchard in the settlement and had the first fruit. Champlain Lester came in 1839, in the spring, and Zenas Hotchkiss in the summer. Potter raised a family of eight children, four boys and four girls.

Col. Sylvester Blish, a son of Thomas Blish, of Glastonbury, Conn., married Rhoda Cheny, Jan. 1, 1811, and got his title of Colonel by promotion in the Connecticut militia. He was in the Legislature of that State in 1833. He brought his family in a wagon and landed here in August, 1837. He was the first Postmaster in Wethersfield and held that position from 1838 to 1849. He was one of the proprietors of Kewanee, and was Postmaster at that place, holdthat position until he died. He is affectionately remembered all over the county as one of the best men that ever made the county his home. He settled on the northwest quarter of section 4, where he really lived until he died, Oct. 8, 1855.

M. B. Potter has long been one of the leading and influential men of the county, and nearly all his life since maturity has been spent in public office. He was Sheriff, and arrested Root in a few minutes after he (Root) had shot Jansen. He was re-elected in 1852. He also served as County Judge, and now and for many years has been a leading member of the Board of Supervisors. Judge Potter is a liberal and large-minded gentleman, a man of great natural force of character and at the same time of liberal and broad culture, and full of those eminent qualities of head and heart that deeply impress themselves upon old friends and new acquaintances. He is one of those chosen few who contribute greatly toward making this world a bright and cheerful place to live in.

H. G. Little's father, Abner, came in 1837. He was from Salem, N. H. He was the father of ten children, all of whom came to Henry County. His wife, Nancy Little, *nee* Nancy Tenny, of Hollis, N. H., died July 7, 1847, aged 66 years. Abner Little died Sept. 8, 1863, aged 89 years.

The colonists built a mill, and the evidences of their lack of financial ability is given in the fact that they expended over $9,000 on it, involved themselves badly, and sold the whole concern to Jeduthan Hubbard for $2,000. Out of the long array of colonists in the list of eager organizers, only four came West and personally aided the organization in killing off the horrid Pope of Rome, and thereby "brace up" the true God. These were Col. Blish, Charles Richards, Sullivan Howard and Francis Loomis. Selden Miner sent his two sons, and Gardner Spring sent one of his sons. Ithamar Pillsbury had his hands full here at Andover. James E. Carson opened a store in the settlement in 1839, but closed out in less than one year, leaving the people without a store until Garey E. Smith opened his in 1845. In 1849 Daniel McClure opened a store, and the next year William Blish commenced merchandising.

The first school-teacher was Parmelia Stewart, who taught in the Old Colony log church. She was the daughter of R. R. Stewart. She eventually laid down the birch, and married Dr. Hume of Geneseo.

Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury was the colonists' preacher. He contracted to give them one-fourth of his time. No regular Congregationalist Church was organized until Oct 19, 1839. Pillsbury ministered to the faithful nearly all over the county. He antedated the "circuit-riders," for the substantial reason

that he "footed" it. Clothed and shod in enthusiasm mostly, armed with a pocket Bible only, he sallied forth and bared his breast to the pitiless elements and the swollen streams, where no bridges spanned their turbid waters, the "wild varmints" of the desolate plains, and everywhere proclaimed the solemn and divine commands of peace on earth, and down with the Papists! Pillsbury was an earnest, sincere and enthusiastic follower of Christ. His deep and solemn convictions of his faith and tenets never cooled, and there was but one road before him, the path of duty, and the more rugged and difficult that way became the more eagerly and earnestly did he push his course along it. For many years he was the leading and prominent figure in the religious movements in the county, and when he passed away from earth his flock sincerely mourned the loss of the Good Shepherd.

Rev. W. F. Vaill was sent as a missionary from Connecticut in November, 1838, and in the following vear the Church was fully organized, at the house of John H. Wells, with 15 members: Rev. Joseph Goodrich and wife, Rev. Vaill, Nancy T. Little, Mrs. Rhoda Blish, John H. Wells, Mrs. Julia Wells, L. C. Sleight, Hosea Buckley and wife, Deacon Zenas Hotchkiss and wife, and Francis Loomis.

The first election in Wethersfield precinct was held in the little log cabin of Henry G. Little, in August, 1837. The one room was 16 x 18. Three families were living in this room—Mr. Little's, Col. S. Blish and W. H. Blish: the two latter had just arrived in the county. There were two sick men in the room—Hazelton Page and W. H. Blish. This was the state of affairs in the leading house of that part of the county at that day, and where the sovereigns met to cast their votes, talk over the prospects of the country, and cheer each other up in their new homes in the new country. It is said that even Henry G. Little,—now of Grinnell, Iowa, who loves to dwell on the good old times, and never admits there were any hardships,—even he has been known in forgetful moments to admit that on that election day his cabin was "a little crowded!"

Rev. Vaill remained Pastor eight years. Meetings were generally held at Colonel Blish's, but sometimes in other residences. In the summer of 1838 a log church was built, and this served the worshipers until 1849, when a frame house was erected. A parsonage was built in 1851. When the Kewanee Church was organized many of the Congregationalists united with that Church, and in time about all went there. Rev. Samuel Ordway succeeded Vaill, and he remained three years. He in turn was succeeded by Rev. Darius Gore, who remained about the same length of time, when R. S. Thrall came, who preached about 18 months. Then Rev. W. T. Bartle was Pastor for two years; then the next 18 months Rev. Thomas Snell, and he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Rudd—one year. Rev. B. B. Parsons was installed Aug. 17, 1859. He was followed by Rev. L. D. Pomeroy for four years, and then came Rev. Rider, two years. Then W. T. Bartle was again called and served them two years, and this practically ended the separate existence of the Wethersfield Church, and it became absorbed in the Kewanee congregation.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in this settlement in 1841. Meetings were held in residences and the school-house until 1853, when a building was put up. The building of the church commenced in 1851, but was not completed until 1853. Again, the Kewanee Methodist Episcopal Church absorbed this church and it ceased to exist.

The *Baptists* commenced in 1843, with eight members: Elder Edward Otis, Charles B. Miner, Mary G. Miner, Edward Otis, Merrill Otis, Hileman Otis, Hannah and Sarah Otis. The first three above were from Connecticut, and the others from Ohio.

The Church was too feeble for a regular Pastor, and Elder Otis, Jonathan Miner and others of the flock, and occasionally a preacher from abroad, officiated. Meetings were generally on the north side of the grove, and sometimes in a school-house at the west end, and often, when the weather was good, in the open air. Elder Charles E. Tinker was secured to preach one Sunday in each mouth, in 1845. During his ministrations the Church gradually transferred its membership to Annawan. Another Church was then established at Wethersfield, in May, 1851, with eleven members: Ezekiel Cole, Mrs. Maria Cole, John Ewing, Mrs. Keziah Ewing, Mrs. Jane White, Mrs. Susan Ellenwood, Mrs. Caroline Purviance, Mrs. Maria F. Miner, Charles B. Miner, Mrs. Mary A. Miner and Austin Sykes. Elder J. M. Stickney commenced preaching for these in July, 1852. He was succeeded by J. S. Mahan. The

congregation dropped to nine members. In 1854 a revival added about 50 new ones. Mahan resigned in 1855. Dr. J. M. Winn for a short time, and then Elder S. P. Ives succeeded. In 1856 it voted to merge itself into the Kewanee Church.

YORKTOWN TOWNSHIP.

THIS is the northeast township of the county, its boundary lines on the east and north, being also the county lines. No part of it is traversed by a railroad, and hence, to some extent, its settlement was mostly the overflow from the adjoining townships that were filling so rapidly by the excitement of the first railroad building in the county in 1853–4.

Four brothers, Jacob, Barnhart, John and Judah Wolf and Benj. Goble and J. Luther, were the first settlers. Of these, we suppose from the best obtainable authority, Benj. Goble and John Luther were here first of all as permanent settlers. J. J. Wolf still resides in the township, the only one remaining of the first settlers. Phillip Ott, now a prominent and wealthy citizen of Geneseo, came in 1854, and to this fortunate fact is due mostly the coming of the large settlement of Germans that are now thrifty farmers in this part of the county. He was accompanied in his immigration here by his brother, Jacob Ott. The two brothers came to this State and settled in Cook County in 1836. They were a fine type of the Pennsylvania Germans, whose great brick and stone barns are the chief characteristics of the German and American farmers of Pennsylvania. Philip Ott visited his old home and wrote to friends and influenced Germans fresh from the fatherland to come and look at the cheap, rich lands of this part of Illinois. The first of the natives to come to the township made their improvements, and after a few years sold out to some new German arrival and went West. Some of the Gobles went to Oregon.

The rush of immigration was in the high tide in 1855. Among these were George Seyller, from Du Page County, George Clemens and John Gross.

A school-house was built in 1854 on section 30, in the grove just west of the lake, and in this building was taught the first school by Delia Wilmot, who came from Cook County. The building was a rough log house, and it had been put up by the neighbors interested gathering and doing the work without money and without price.

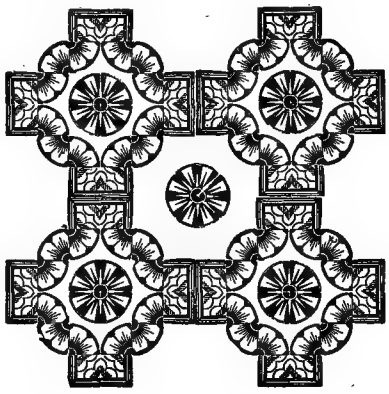
Captain Charles Jack was an Englishman who had worn his spurs in the British army, where he had served long and faithfully. When he came to this country he brought large wealth with him and invested much of it in Illinois lands, and improved a very extensive farm near Shabbona Grove. A gentleman now living in Geneseo informs us that when a boy he saw Captain Jack's teams breaking the fresh prairie land where it was five miles each round of the furrow, and the Captain, with an old drawn-down chip hat, dropping corn in the fresh-turned sod. This was a common way of planting the first corn crop at one time. The corn would be dropped every third or fourth furrow and it would sprout and come between the edges of the sod, and was never touched while growing with plow or hoe, and sometimes it would produce by this simple culture a fair crop.

Captain Jack was a man of remarkable enterprise, liberality and great force of character. His will was iron, and in defense of any of his rights, small or great, he would go to the courts and pour out his money with a lavish hand. He seemingly cared nothing for money, but would wreck a world if he could in defense of a principle. He was charitable and liberal and would give without stint where he imagined the favor asked was honest and deserving, but woe betide him who attempted by force or fraud to wrong him of a cent.

A short time before the late war he went South on one of his annual winter visits and invested largely in sugar plantations and slaves, and then expended large amounts of money in improving his Southern property. When the war came all this investment was swept away in the fortunes of war.

Captain Jack died in St. Louis. His death was sudden and very sad. He left surviving only a daughter, who is married and a resident of Rock Island, and is one of the wealthiest women in this part of Illinois.

The *Evangelical Association* was organized in 1851, at the house of Peter Luther, with 17 members. It soon increased to over 200. A church building was erected in 1867 on section 27, at a cost of $3,000. The first pastor was secured in 1854, Rev. William Kalb; then John Schneider, J. C. Anthus, J. C. Spielman, John Dengel, R. Rothermund, A. Heilman, Joseph Schnee, M. Heyl, A. Gockley, P. Himmel, E. Freeden, M. Hegel, V. Forkel, A. Goetschel, A. Wæher, C. Gagstetter.



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Bishop Hill 820